

UNIT 12: MUSIC

VOCABULARY

1. music (n) /'mju:zɪk/: a pattern of sounds made by musical instruments, voices, or computers

→ (adj)

→(n)

2. human (adj) /'hju:mən/: being, relating to, or belonging to a person or to people as opposed to animals

→ (n) a man, woman, or child

3. emotion (n) /ɪ'məʊʃən/: a strong feeling such as love or anger, or strong feelings in general

→ (adj)

→ (adv)

4. express (v) /ɪk'spres/: to show a feeling, opinion, or fact

→ (n)

→ (adj)

5. angry (adj) :

→ (n)

→(adv)

6. convey (v) /kən'veɪ/: to express a thought, feeling, or idea so that it is understood by other people:

7. hope (n):

→(adj)

→ (adv)

8. integral (adj): /ɪn'tɪgrəl/: necessary and important as a part of a whole

9. tone (n) /təʊn/: a quality in the voice that expresses the speaker's feelings or thoughts, often towards the person being spoken to

10. joy (n) /dʒɔɪ/: great happiness

→ (adj)

→ (adv)

→(n)

11. funeral (n) /'fju:n.ər.əl/ : (usually religious) ceremony for burying or burning the body of a dead person:
12. solemn (adj) /'sɒl.əm/ serious and without any humour
 →(adv)
13. mournful (adj) /'mɔ:n.fəl/ : very sad
 →(adv)
14. lull (v) /lʌl/ : to cause someone to feel calm or to feel that they want to sleep:
 → (n) a quiet song that is sung to children to help them go to sleep
15. delight (v) /dɪ'laɪt/ to give someone great pleasure or satisfaction:
 → (n)
 → (adj)
16. imagine (v) : /ɪ'mædʒ.ɪn/ to form or have a mental picture or idea of something
 → (n)
 →(adj)
 →(adj)

EXERCISE : supply the correct form of the words in brackets

1. We must listen to their problems, real or (imagine)_____.
2. The architects have made (imagine)_____ use of glass and transparent plastic.
3. They lived life simply, (joy)_____ and dedicated to their children.
4. Joe's family all play instruments - they're very (music)_____.
5. The concert features dancers and (music)_____ of all nationalities.
6. I (solemn)_____ promise to tell the truth.
7. He wrote her a poem as an (express)_____ of his love.
8. It always (angry)_____ me to see so much waste.
9. "Don't do that!" she shouted (angry)_____.
10. He was (hopefully)_____ about the outcome of the meeting.

GRAMMAR

TO – INFINITIVES (CONT.)

1. “to + infinitive” is used to talk about purposes, plans...

E.g.: - I learn English to have more chances in the future.

- They will travel to New York to visit their grandparents.

2. “to + infinitive” is sometimes used to express reasons. Therefore, it has the same meaning with “because”.

E.g.: - I learn English because I want to have more chances in the future.

- They will travel to New York because they want to visit their grandparents.

3. “what... for?” or “why” is used to ask question in this situation.

E.g.: - What do you learn English for? (Why do you learn English?)

- I learn English to have more chances in the future.

- I learn English because I want to have more chances in the future.

EXERCISE 1: Rewrite these sentences, using “to infinitive”:

1. I listened to rock. I wanted to reduce stress.

→ I listened to rock to reduce stress

2. She left because she needed a better life.

→

3. They went to Cuc Phuong national park so that they could study butterflies and visit caves.

→

4. The monitor always goes to class on time. He wants to set good example for the class.

→

5. My little brother is saving money. He needs a new car toy.

→

EXERCISE 2: Choose the best answer.

1. Oliver got up early Mark to the station.

- a. to drive b. in order to c. so as to d. all are correct

2. She gave up her job

- a. not to be taken care of by her mother c to take care of her mother.
b. for take care of her mother. d. in order that taking care of her mother.

3. Tom turned on the radio the football results.

- a. to hear b. to want to hear c. for hearing d. hearing

4. Trees are being planted by the roadside traffic noise.

- a. to reduce b. for reduce c. reducing d. a & b are correct

5. What are you jogging for? –

- a. For losing weight c. For I will lose weight

b. To lose weight

d. Because I lose weight

6. He came here English.

a. for studying

b. for study

c. for to study

d. to study

7. I swim every day to fit.

a. kept

b. keeping

c. keep

d. be kept

8. The worker stopped a break after they had been working hard.

a. take

b. to take

c. taking

d. taken

9. She went to the supermarket. She wanted to get some food.

a. She went to the supermarket for getting some food.

b. To get some food, she went to the supermarket.

c. She went to the supermarket to get some food.

d. Both b and c

10. He turned on the TV to enjoy the live concert performed by his favourite band.

a. Because of the TV, he could enjoy the live concert performed by his favourite band.

b. If he had turned on the TV, he could have enjoyed the live concert performed by his favourite band.

c. He turned on the TV so that he could enjoy the live concert performed by his favourite band.

d. He turned on the TV in order that enjoy the live concert performed by his favourite band.

EXERCISE 3: Choose the correct option.

1. The school boys are in a hurry not to/ in order not miss their school bus.

2. They were walking in whispers so that/ so as nobody could hear them.

3. My mother needs a tin opener to open/ for opening the bottles.

4. Advice is given in order that/ in order to students can choose the best course.

5. You may put your money in a small coin bank so that/ in order to keep it safe.

6. We wrote Katie's name on the calendar so as not to/ so that not forget her birthday.

7. She stayed at work late in order to/ so that she could complete the report.

8. The new paint is excellent to cover/ for covering walls with cracks in.

9. Trees are being planted by the roadside so as to reduce/ in order that reducing traffic noise.

EXERCISE 4: Complete the following sentences with "to" or "for".

E.g.: We wear coats in the winter to keep warm.

We wear coats in the winter for warmth.

1. Peter contacted a lawyer legal advice.

2. David contacted a lawyer discuss a legal problem.
3. Sam went to the hospital an operation.
4. Sam went to the hospital take me to the boat dock.
5. Marry went to the library review for the test.
6. Marry went to the library borrow the books.
7. Michael went to the post office mail a letter.
8. Then he went to the florist's buy some flowers.
9. We invited Mike to our house dinner.
10. Harry is doing his homework his Spanish class.

WH - QUESTIONS

EXERCISE: Make questions for the underlined words/ phrases in the following sentences.

1. If it rains, I'll stay at home and watch TV.
→
2. My father enjoys listening to classical music.
→
3. He left Ho Chi Minh city for a very important meeting in Da Nang.
→
4. Jenny wants to talk to you.
→
5. My two best friends always make me a cake on my birthday.
→
6. We spent the evening playing chess last night.
→
7. My favorite musician is Beethoven.
→
8. I like pop music because it always speaks my heart.
→
9. We travel to the countryside to relax every summer holiday.
→
10. He wasted his time playing video games the whole day.
→
11. Jackson will captain the team if Nick isn't available.
→

12. My sister is a pianist.

→

13. I often listen to classical music to relax my mind.

→

14. The Bach concert lasted four hours.

→

15. We prefer pop music to classical music.

→

16. There were about 90 to 100 people at the concert last night.

→

17. I passed Mark's house early in the morning.

→

18. The concert last night was great.

→

19. My English teacher is very tall and blond.

→

20. I passed Mary's house early in the morning.

→

SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

EXERCISE: Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first.

1. You really should do something about that broken stone in the path.

→ It's time you.....

2. She didn't say a word as she left the room.

→ She left the room

3. Laura hasn't seen her brother since he left for Japan.

→ Laura last

4. They will have to change the date of the meeting again.

→ The date

5. He regretted not inviting her to his birthday party last night.

→ He wished

6. She looked so ridiculous that everybody burst out laughing.

→ So

7. You can use it as long as you like, and it won't wear out.

→ No matter.....

8. They are going to repair my car tomorrow.

→ I.....

9. He didn't take my advice, so he got into trouble.

→ If.....

10. As soon as he shut the door, he realized that he had left the key inside.

→ No sooner

☺ Funny question



A rooster laid 9 eggs and the farmer's wife took 5 of them to make an omelette.

Another rooster laid 10 eggs, but 5 were rotten and had to be thrown away. How many eggs were left?

PRACTICE TEST

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others

1. A. performance B. important C. annual D. enjoyment
2. A. society B. participate C. activity D. competition

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others

3. A. two B. twenty C. twist D. twice
4. A. sponsored B. answered C. enjoyed D. competed

Choose the correct answer for each question

5. Do not write anything until the instructors finishes his _____.
A. explain B. explanatory C. explanation D. explainer
6. The program began with an _____ that it was 8 o' clock.
A. announce B. announcer C. announcement D. announced
7. Some English competitions are organize _____ the spirit of learning English among children.
A. to stimulate B. for stimulation C. stimulate D. stimulating
8. You are capable _____ better work.

- A. for doing B. of doing C. to do D. done
9. I regret _____ you that you have failed the test.
A. telling B. to tell C. of telling D. told
10. What do you remember _____ when you were a child?
A. to do b. did C. doing D. done
11. The present government has no effective measure to help _____.
A. poor B. the poor C. the poors D. the poor ones
12. Anna opened the window _____ fresh air.
A. for getting B. in order get C. so she gets D. to get
13. At this time tomorrow, _____ over Atlantic.
A. we flying B. we'll be flying C. we'll fly D. we to fly
14. Where's Dad? _____ a bath?
A. Does he have B. Has he C. Has he got D. Is he having
15. Where _____ the car?
A. did you park B. did you parked C. parked you D. you parked
16. "The move _____ last night was terrific."
"What's it about?"
A. I went B. I went to C. that I went D. I went to it
17. Even though she had a good job, she _____ when she got married.
A. gave it to B. gave it off C. gave it away D. gave it up
18. _____ people can live until one hundred years old.
A. Few B. Most C. Many D. All
19. "_____ do you see your parents?" "Once a month."
A. How often B. How old C. How long D. How far
20. Vitamin C _____ by the human body. It gets into the blood stream quickly.
A. is easily absorbed B. absorbs easily
B. is easily absorbing D. absorbed easily

Choose the underlined word or phrase (A, B, C, D) that needs correcting

21. Nora hardly never misses an opportunity to play in the tennis tournaments.

A B C D

22. The British national anthem, calling "God save the Queen", was a traditional song in the

A B C D

18th century.

23. The better you are at English, more chance you have to get a job with international organizations.

A B C D

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blank

Around the age of sixteen, you must make one of the biggest decisions of your life. “Do I stay on at school and hopefully go on to university (24)_____? Do I leave and start work or begin a training (25)_____?”

The decision is yours, but it may be (26)_____ remembering two things: there is more unemployment (27)_____ those who haven’t been to university, and people who have the right (28)_____ will have a big advantage in the competition for jobs. If you decide to go (29)_____ into a job, there are many opportunities for training. Getting qualifications will (30)_____ you to get on more quickly in many careers, and evening classes allow you to learn (31)_____ you earn. Starting work and taking a break to study when you are older is (32)_____ possibility. In this way, you can save up money for your student days, as well as (33)_____ practical work experience.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 24. A. former | B. past | C. later | D. after |
| 25. A. school | B. term | C. course | D. class |
| 26. A. useful | B. necessary | C. important | D. worth |
| 27. A. among | B. between | C. of | D. through |
| 28. A. habits | B. interests | C. skills | D. arts |
| 29. A. instant | B. just | C. direct | D. straight |
| 30. A. let | B. help | C. give | D. make |
| 31. A. where | B. while | C. what | D. which |
| 32. A. again | B. also | C. another | D. always |
| 33. A. doing | B. making | C. getting | D. taking |

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

Music is universal- it is produced by all cultures. Some scientists believe that music came from **speech** and arose as a development of mating calls. In fact, there is one theory that the earliest languages were chanted or sung rather than spoken. Indeed, in some cultures, music is a form of recording history. The Aboriginal Australians, for example, use music as a means to **pass on** stories of the land and spirits to the next generations.

New evidence suggests that music does not just satisfy the feel-good factor but it is also good for the brain. A study of **intellectually disabled children** showed that they could recall more information after it was given to them in a song than after it was read to them as a story.

Researchers also report that people score better on a standard intelligence test after listening to Mozart. The so-called “Mozart **magic**” has also been supported by findings that rats brought up on Mozart run faster through a complex network of paths or passages, known as maze. Overall, it seems that in most **instances** people who suffer from any form of mental illness benefit from listening to music.

34. The word “**speech**” in the first paragraph means _____
- A. a talk delivered in a meeting
 - B. a person’s ability of speaking
 - C. group of lines spoken by an actor
 - D. words or phrases spoken by men
35. The phrasal verb “**pass on**” in the first paragraph is equivalent to
- A. die
 - B. go through
 - C. bequeath
 - D. go by
36. The phrase “**intellectually disabled children**” in second paragraph is closest in meaning to “children who cannot work hard with _____”.
- A. music
 - B. their mind
 - C. stories
 - D. their body
37. The word “**magic**” in the third paragraph can be best replaced by “_____”.
- A. effect
 - B. behavior
 - C. defect
 - D. treatment
38. The word “**instances**” in the third paragraph most probably indicates certain _____ in someone’s life.
- A. examples
 - B. times
 - C. situations
 - D. moments

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence or phrase that is the most correct in meaning in each of the following questions

39. She’s young, she can’t go out alone.
- A. If she were old enough, she could have gone out alone.
 - B. If she were old enough, she could go out alone.
 - C. If she isn’t young, she can go out alone.
 - D. If she isn’t young, she could go out alone.
40. He tells her, “Don’t come home so late”.
- A. He told her don’t come home so late.
 - B. He told her not to come home so late.
 - C. He told her to not come home so late.
 - D. He told her that she didn’t come home so late.