# UNIT 6: GENDER EQUALITY

## VOCABULARY

1. address /əˈdres/ (v): giải quyết
2. affect /əˈfekt/ (v): ảnh hưởng
3. caretaker /ˈkeəteɪkə(r)/ (n): người trông nom nhà
4. challenge /ˈtʃælɪndʒ /(n): thách thức
5. discrimination /dɪˌskrɪmɪˈneɪʃn/ (n): phân biệt đối xử
6. effective /ɪˈfektɪv/ (adj): có hiệu quả
7. eliminate /ɪˈlɪmɪneɪt/ (v): xóa bỏ
8. encourage /ɪnˈkʌrɪdʒ/ (v): động viên, khuyến khích
9. enrol /ɪnˈrəʊl/ (v): đăng ký nhập học
+ enrolment /ɪnˈrəʊlmənt/ (n): sự đăng ký nhập học
10. equal /ˈiːkwəl/ (adj): ngang bằng
+ equality /iˈkwɒləti/ (n): ngang bằng, bình đẳng
+ inequality /ˌɪnɪˈkwɒləti/ (n): không bình đẳng
11. force /fɔːs/ (v): bắt buộc, ép buộc
12. gender /ˈdʒendə(r)/ (n): giới, giới tính
13. government /ˈgʌvənmənt/ (n): chính phủ
14. income /ˈɪnkʌm/ (n): thu thập
15. limitation /ˌlɪmɪˈteɪʃn/ (n): hạn chế, giới hạn
16. loneliness /ˈləʊnlinəs/ (n): sự cô đơn
17. opportunity /ˌɒpəˈtjuːnəti/ (n): cơ hội
18. personal /ˈpɜːsənl/ (adj): cá nhân
19. progress /ˈprəʊgres/ (n): tiến bộ
20. property /ˈprɒpəti/ (n): tài sản
21. pursue /pəˈsjuː/ (v): theo đuổi
22. qualified /ˈkwɒlɪfaɪd/ (adj): đủ khả năng/ năng lực
23. remarkable /rɪˈmɑːkəbl/ (adj): đáng chú ý, khác thường
25. right /raɪt/ (n): quyền lợi
26. sue /suː/ (v): kiện
27. treatment /ˈtriːtmənt/ (n): sự đối xử
28. violent /ˈvaɪələnt/ (adj): có tính bạo lực, hung dữ
+ violence /ˈvaɪələns/ (n): bạo lực; dữ dội
29. wage /weɪdʒ/ (n): tiền lương
30. workforce /ˈwɜːkfɔːs/ (n): lực lượng lao động

## A. GRAMMAR

### MODAL VERBS (ĐỘNG TỪ KHUYẾT THIẾU)

**1. Must- Have (got) to**

"Must" và "Have (got) to" đều có nghĩa là "phải": để chỉ sự cần thiết phải làm một việc gì đó.

E.g: I must/ have to go out now.

Must và have (got) to có thể dùng để thay thế cho nhau nhưng đối khi giữa chúng có sự khác nhau:

- Must: mang tính chất cá nhân, để diễn tả sự bắt buộc đến từ người nói, cảm giác của cá nhân mình (chủ quan). Người nói thấy việc đó cần thiết phải làm

E.g: I really must give up smoking (Tôi thực sự phải bỏ thuốc.)

- Have (got) to: không mang tính chất cá nhân, để diễn tả sự bắt buộc đến từ các yếu tố ngoại cảnh bên ngoài như luật lệ, quy định (khách quan).

E.g: You can't turn right here. You have to turn left, (because of the traffic system)

Have got to ~ have to nhưng have got to thường được dùng trong ngôn ngữ nói (informal)

| **Have to** | **Have got to** |
|---|---|
| I/you/we/they have to | I/you/we/they have got to |
| I/you/we/they don't have to | I/you/we/they haven't got to |

| | |
|---|---|
| Do I /you/we/they have to...? | Have l/you/we/they got to ...? |

Nếu *have* được tĩnh lược '*ve* thì chúng ta phải có "got"
E.g: They've got to be changed, (không được They've to be changed)
Trong thì quá khứ đơn, chúng ta thường dùng had to hơn là had got to
- Must có thể được dùng để nói về hiện tại và tương lai, nhưng không được dùng ở quá khứ. Thay vào đó, ta phải dùng had to (have to dùng được tất cả các thì)
E.g:
I must go to school now.
I must go to school tomorrow. / 1 will have to go to school tomorrow.
I had to go to school yesterday.
Nếu khi không chắc chắn nên dùng từ nào thì thông thường để "an toàn" hơn ta nên dùng have to.
- Must còn dùng để đưa ra sự suy luận dựa vào lập luận logic
E.g: She must be upstairs. We've looked everywhere else. (Cô ta chắc là ở trên tầng. Chúng tôi đã tìm mọi nơi khác.)
- Must + be/ feel + adj: để bày tỏ sự thấu hiểu cảm giác của ai đó.
E.g: You must be tired after that trip. (Bạn chắc hẳn rất mệt sau chuyến đi đó.)
* Mustn't và Don't/ Doesn't have to
Must not (mustn't) khác hoàn toàn với don't/ doesn't have to
+ Mustn't: không được làm gì đó (chỉ sự cấm đoán)
E.g: You mustn't tell the truth. (Bạn không được phép nói ra sự thật)
+ Don't have to = Don't need to: không cần làm gì, không phải làm gì (nhưng bạn có thể làm nếu bạn muốn)
E.g: You don't have to get up early. (Bạn không cần thức dậy sớm đâu.)

**2. Need**

- Need: cần
E.g: I need to buy some cheese.
- Needn't: Không cần, không phải
+ Mang nghĩa phủ định của must
E.g: Must I do this work? - No, you needn't.
You needn't go to the market.

**3. Can- Could- Be able to**

Can, Could, Be able to: có thể
CAN dùng để:
+ Diễn tả khả năng ở hiện tại, khả năng chung
E.g: He can speak French.
+ Diễn tả một điều có thể xảy ra (possibility)
E.g: Can it happen? (Điều đó có thể xảy ra không?)
Dạng phủ định của can là can't (= cannot): được dùng để diễn tả một điều khó có thể xảy ra (virtual impossibility)
E.g: The doctor can't see you this morning; he's busy at the hospital. (Sáng nay bác sỹ không thể gặp bạn; ông ấy bận ở bệnh viện.)
COULD dùng để:
+ Diễn tả khả năng ở quá khứ (could là dạng quá khứ của can)
E.g: I could swim when I was five years old. (Tôi biết bơi khi tôi 5 tuổi.)
+ Diễn tả khả năng nói chung (general ability)
E.g: She could speak 3 languages.
+ Could được xem có tính chất lịch sự hơn CAN.
E.g: Could you tell me the way to the post office, please?
+ Can/ Could thường dùng với các động từ chỉ cảm giác như feel, hear, see, smell, taste và các động từ tri giác như remember, understand, believe, decide
E.g:
-I can't believe Mr. Nam is so kind.

-I could remember the crash, but nothing after that.
+ Could thường được dùng sau các cụm từ: the only thing/ time/ place và sau từ all với nghĩa"the only thing"
E.g: All we could see were her fingers.
+ Can/ could thường được dùng trong thể bị động hơn be able to
E.g: The news can be read on the Internet.
*Tobe able to
+ Dùng để chỉ khả năng làm được một việc gì đó, đôi khi có thể sử dụng thay thế cho "can", nhưng "can"thường dùng hơn.
Eg: I'm able to speak foreign languages. ~ I can speak foreign languages.
Dùng be able to để thay cho can/ could trong thì hoàn thành, hình thức V-ing, nguyên mẫu và sau các modal verbs.
E.g: I have been able to swim since I was five.
The film star hates not being able to leave here.
They might be able to help you.
+ Dùng để đề cập tới một sự việc xảy ra trong một tình huống đặc biệt (particular situation), chúng ta dùng was/were able to...-manages to ... để nói rằng ai đó đã tìm cách xoay sở để làm phải cho một việc gì đó thành công trong một hoàn cảnh "đặc biệt" (trường hợp này không dùng could)
E.g: He was able to escape the fire after thirty minutes struggling in the house. (Sau 30phút xoay xở để thoát khỏi đám cháy thì anh ta đã thành công.)
Firefighters were able to bring the fire under control quickly.
Nhưng dạng phủ định chúng ta có thể dùng was/ were not able to ~ couldn't cho tất cả các trường hợp:
E.g: He tried hard but he couldn't/ wasn't able to persuade her to go out with him. (Anh ta đã cố gắng rất nhiều nhưng không thể nào thuyết phục cô ấy đi chơi với mình.)
E.g They couldn't/ weren't able to prevent the fire damaging the school. (Họ đã không thể ngăn càn được đám cháy phá hoại ngôi trường.)

**4. May-Might**

May- Might: có thể, có lẽ (possibility) ➔ may not/ might not (phủ định)
- May và Might dùng để nói về những hành động hay sự việc có thể xảy ra ở tương lai. Chúng ta dùng might khi khả năng xảy ra thấp (dưới 50%), còn dùng may khi khả năng xảy ra cao hơn (trên 50%).
E.g:
I may go to Da Lat tomorrow. (khả năng cao hơn)
I hope that you might come here. (khả năng thấp hơn)
May/ Might dùng để đưa ra sự xin phép (ask for permission): trang trọng và lịch sự hơn can/ could. Cả may và might đều có thể dùng để xin phép, nhưng might thì nhún nhường và lịch sự hơn:
E.g: May I go out?
- Might là hình thức quá khứ của may trong lối nói gián tiếp.
-Trong câu hỏi, không nên dùng may để hỏi về một sự việc có khả năng xảy ra, mà nên dung could hoặc là cụm từ be likely to, hoặc có thể dùng might (cách dùng trang trọng)
E.g: What time is the meeting likely to finish?
Are you likely to go to the party tonight?/ Could you go ...?/ Might you go ...?
- May dùng trong các lời chúc tụng (không dùng might)
E.g: May you both be very happy. *(Chúc 2 bạn hạnh phúc)*
-Might dùng khi sự việc không xảy ra: unreal situation (không dùng may)
E.g: If I knew him earlier, I might love him.

May/ Might as well: dùng để nói ai đó nên làm gì đó vì không có giải pháp nào tốt hơn và không có lý do gì để không làm việc đó.
E.g: We'll have to wait half an hour for the next bus, so we might as well walk. *(Chúng ta sẽ phải chờ nửa tiếng nữa mới có chuyến xe buýt tiếp theo, vì thế tốt hơn chúng ta nên đi đi bộ vá)*

**5.Will-Would**

»Will:
-Dùng ở thì Tương lai (simple future) để diễn tả một sự việc sẽ xảy ra ở tương lai

E.g: I will go to Hue next week.
- Diễn tả một quyết định tức thời khi nói
E.g: I will answer the phone.
- Diễn tả một lời hứa (promise) hay một sự quyết tâm (determination).
E.g: I promise I will come back early.
- Dùng để đề nghị, mời mọc (requests/ invitation)
E.g: Will you please open the door?
- Diễn tả sự phỏng đoán
E.g: I think it will rain tonight.
* Would:
- Dùng trong lời nói gián tiếp (Tương lai trong quá khứ) hay dùng trong câu điều kiện như loại 2,3
E.g: He said he would come back the next day.
If he were free, he would meet me.
She would have been very happy if she had passed the exam.
- Dùng để đề nghị, nhờ vả, xin phép, mời mọc
E.g: Would you turn on the TV for me?
Would you mind closing the windows?
- Diễn tả một thói quen trong quá khứ (past habits). Với nghĩa này, WOULD có thể dùng thay cho used to.
E.g: When we met each other, we would talk a lot.
Would- used to: dùng để diễn đạt hành động lặp lại trong quá khứ (thói quen), nhưng bây giờ không còn nữa
E.g: When I was younger my grandmotherwould/used to bring US chocolate when she visited
Nhưng giữa would và used to có sự khác nhau:
- would thường được sử dụng khi có từ/ cụm từ/ mệnh đề chỉ thời gian rõ ràng
E.g: When I was a child. I would watch cartoons every Sunday morning, (used to có thể được dùng trong câu này)
Whenever we went to my aunt's house, we would play in the garden, (used to có thể dung trong câu này)
- 'Used to' có thể được sử dụng để nói về tình trạng trong quá khứ cũng như những thói quen và hành động trong quá khứ được lặp lại, nhưng 'would'chỉ được sử dụng để nói về thói quen trong quá khứ nhưng không được sử dụng để nói về tình trang trong quá khứ (past States).
E.g: I used to be a player, (không được sử dụng would trong câu này vì đây là tình trạng trong quá khứ, không phải thói quen)
We used to have a car. (không được dùng would)
➔ Một số động từ biểu thị trạng thái/ tình trạng (stative verbs) như have (possession), be, live, like, love, believe, think, understand, know, feel thì không được sử dụng WOULD
***The passive voice with modals (Bị động với các động từ khuyết thiếu)**

| **Active voice** | **Passive voice** |
|---|---|
| S+ Modals (may/must/ can/ could/ should/ etc.)+V(bare-inf) +0 | S (0) + Modals (may/must/ can/ could/ should/ etc.) + BE + pp+ (by 0) |

E.g:
Active: Our English teacher may give a test today.
Passive: A test may be given by our English teacher today.
Active: John can give them some information about the job.
Passive 1 : They can be given some information about the job by John.
Passive2: Some information can be given to them about the job by John.
Active: Should we obey the traffic rules?
Passive: Should the traffic rules be obeyed?

**BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN**
**Bài 1: Choose the correct answer (mustn't or needn't).**

1. Mary_____ go to bed early because tomorrow is her day off.
2. You_____ smoke on the bus. It's forbidden.
3. You _____ do it now; you can finish it later.
4. Students_____use their mobile phones during the test.
5. You_____buy any beef. There is plenty of it in the fridge.
6. You_____bring an umbrella. I can lend you one.
7. It's a secret. You_____tell anybody.
8. You_____do the washing up as we have a dishwasher.
9. You really _____be late again.
10. You_____drink at all if you plan to drive.

**Bài 2: Choose the best answer to complete the sentence.**

1. Many people think that married women_____ pursue a career.
A. might not B. might not C. mustn't D. shouldn't
2. We _____ stop when traffic lights are red.
A. might B. should C.must D. Can
3. Remember to bring your raincoat. It _____ rain.
A. should B. might C.can D. must
4. You _____ pick those flowers. Don't you see the sign?
A. mustn't B. don't need to C.can't D. needn't
5. It's late. I think we _____ better go now.
A. had B. have C. should D. would
6. We _____ take a bus to the school. It's too far to walk.
A. have to B. had C. may D. ought
7. You _____ be very tall to play football.
A. mustn't B. don't have to C. may not D. can't
8. We _____ get there on time. The boss is away today.
A. mustn't B. don't have to C. can't D. couldn't
9. I_____ find mv own wav there. You _____ wait for me.
A. should/can't B. have to / must C. can/needn't D. might/mustn’t
10. Cigarettes _____ at a drugstore.
A. most buy B. cannot buy C. cannot be bought D. should not buy

**Bài 3: Complete the sentence with the modal verbs from the box**

| **can - couldn't -have to -might -must- ought to- shouldn’t- was able to** |
|---|

1. It's very cold today. Do you think it_____snow later?
2. You_____leave your windows unlocked when you go out.
3. They_____have filled the car with petrol before they set off.
4. My motorbike broke down in the middle of nowhere, but luckily_____to fix it.
5. My mother says I_____ watch TV after I've finished our homework.
6. You don't_____ pick me up at the station.
7. This is impossible. It_____ be a mistake!
8. Tom _____ have seen me because he walked past without saying 'Hello'.

**Bài 4: Choose the best sentence that is closest in meaning to the sentence given.**

1. People should send their complaints to the head office.
A. Complaints should sent to the head office.
B. Complaints should be sent to the head office by people.
C. Their complaints should be sent to the head office.
D. Their complaints to the head office should be sent.
2. They had to postpone the meeting because of illness.
A. The meeting had to be postponed because of illness.
B. The meeting because of illness be postponed.
C . The meeting had to postponed by them because of illness.

D. The meeting because of illness had to be postponed.
3. Somebody might steal your car.
A. Somebody might have stolen your car.
B. Your car might be stolen.
C. Your car might been stolen by somebody.
D. Your car might have been stolen.
4. They are going to hold next year's congress in San Francisco
A. Congress is going to be held next year in San Francisco
B. Congress in San Francisco is going to be held next year.
C. Next year's congress is going to be held in San Francisco.
D. Next year's congress is going to hold in San Francisco.
5. They wlll ask you a lot of questions at the interview.
A.You will be asked a lot of questions at the interview.
B. You will asked a lot of questions at the interview
C. A lot of questions will be asked at the Interview
D. A lot of questions will asked you at the Interview
6. Nobody told me that Tim was ill.
A. I was told that Tim wasn't ill.
B. I wasn't told that Tim was ill.
C. Tim wasn't told to be ill.
D. Tim was told not to be ill.
7. We will send you the results as soon as they are ready.
A. You will be sent to the results as soon as they are ready.
B. You will send the results as soon as they are ready.
C. The results will be sent you as soon as they are ready.
D. The results will be sent to you as soon as they are ready.
8. The laser beam can remove bone.
A. They can remove the laser beam.
B. Bone could be removed by the laser beam,
C. Bone can be removed by the laser beam.
D. Bone can remove the laser beam.

**Bài 5: Rewrite the sentences in passive voice.**

1. I can answer this question.
2. She would carry the suitcase.
3. You should open the window.
4. We might play cards.
5. You ought to wash the clothes.
6. He must fill in the form.
7. They need not buy cheese.
8. He could not read the sentence.
9. Will the teacher test our English?
10. Could Tim lock the door?

**BÀI TẬP TỔNG HỢP NÂNG CAO**

**Bài 6: Choose the correct answer in the bracket.**

1. There are plenty of potatoes in the fridge. You (can't/needn't) buy any.
2. It's a hospital. You (don't have to/mustn't) smoke.
3. He had been working for more than 11 hours. He (must/ need) be tired after such hard work
4. The teacher said we (can/ must) read this book for our own pleasure as it is optional.
5. If you want to learn to speak English fluently, you (must/need) to work hard.
6. Take an umbrella. It (should/might) rain later.
7. You (shouldn't/ needn't) leave small objects lying around. Such objects (must/may) be swallowed by children.

8. People (mustn't/ needn't) walk on grass.
9. Drivers (must/ can) stop when the traffic lights are red.
10. (May/ Should) I ask a question? Yes, of course.

**Bài 7: Choose the best answer to complete the sentence.**

1. I have more cheese on my cake?
A. Must B. Could C. Would D. Have to
2. You eat more vegetables.
A. should B. might C. may D. could
3. I like to buy a television for my house.
A. could B. must C. would D. have to
4. I use your telephone to make a call please?
A. Must B. Have to C. May D. Would
5. You smoke near this area. It's very dangerous.
A. have to B. may C. shouldn't D. couldn't
6. The passengers wear their seatbelts at all times.
A. could B. must C. can D. may
7. We go to the zoo if the rain stops. We don't know for sure.
A. mustn't B. might C. have to D. wouldn't
8. I ____play the guitar very well.
A. can B. may C. must D. should
9. The children_____ wake up earlier than 7:30 am. They have classes at 7:45 am.
A. would B. can't C. could D. have to
10. This band_____ play very well last year. Now they are much better.
A. must B. couldn't C. can D. should

**Bài 8: Choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined words that need correction.**

1. (A) The office phone (B) needn't be used (C) for (D) private calls.
2. You (A) needn't forget (B) to buy some (C) vegetables when (D) going home this evening.
3. We have (A) enough food (B) at home, so we (C) mustn't go (D) shopping today.
4. (A) Some people think that there (B) is still gender (C) discriminate (D) in our country.
5. These (A) pills must not (B) take if you (C) are (D) under 12 years old.

**Bài 9: Rewrite the sentences in passive voice.**

1. You may forget the rules quickly.
2. You should study the lessons repeatedly.
3. My brother must win the competition.
4. They should cancel the match.
5. The teacher can't persuade her.
6. They need to repair my car.
7. Who should pay the damage?

**Bài 10: Rewrite the sentences so that they mean the same using the word given.**

1. It's not neccessary for you to do the test.
➔ You_____
2. They will catch all the prisoners again tonight.
➔ All the prisoners_____
3. We haven't cleaned the street this week.
➔ The street_____
4. She could repair the broken vase.
➔The broken vase_____
5. It is essential that no one be told about our plan.
➔ You_____ -
6. It was wrong of you not to call the doctor immediately.
➔ You_____

TEST 1

**A. PHONETICS**

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. A. tender | B. garnish | C. drain | D. sprinkle |
| 2. A. gender | B. enroll | C. preference | D. secondary |
| 3. A. grill | B. garnish | C. dip | D. slice |
| 4. A. sue | B. spend | C. sure | D. pursue |
| 5. A. head | B. spread | C. cream | D. bread |

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. A. workforce | B. trouble | C. machine | D. female |
| 2. A. admire | B. freedom | C. fighter | D. image |
| 3. A. progress | B. career | C. busy | D. mistake |
| 4. A. accept | B. student | C. problem | D. open |
| 5. A. courage | B. office | C. inspire | D. person |

**B. VOCABUALRY AND GRAMMAR**

**I. Complete the sentences with "will, shall, would, could, can, must, should, may, might"**

1. _____ you talk to your parents before you decide to join the police forces, Mai?
2. You _____ pick those flowers. Don't you see the sign?
3. Some people think married women _____ pursue a career.
4. Remember to bring a raincoat with you. It _____ rain later.
5. My brother is good at cooking and he _____ cook very delicious food.
6. We _____ stop when the traffic lights are red.
7. _____ school boys study needlework and cookery? - Yes, of course.

**II. Choose the correct passive modals to complete the sentences.**

1. A child **mustn't be given/ should not be given** everything he or she wants.
2. He **might be presented/ may be presented** with an award for his hard work on gender equality.
3. The entire lake **can be seen/ should be seen** from their flat on the 7th floor.
4. Efforts **should be made/ can be made** to offer all children equal access to education.
5. Sunrise **might be observed/ can be observed** in the early morning hours.
6. I think everybody **should be provided/ must be provided** with equal access to health service.
7. My brother **may be asked/ will be asked** to join the police forces.
8. Our teacher told us that all of our assignments **must be written/ should be written** in ink.
9. The afternoon meeting **must be postponed/ might be postponed** because three of five commitee members are unable to attend.
10. Children **should not be allowed/ can't be allowed** to play violent video games.
11. Milk **should be kept/ must be kept** in the fridge or it will go sour.
12. Important work **will be done/ can be done** first.

**III. Fill in each blank with ONE suitable word in the box.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| pursue | Working | issues | admired | courage |
| equal | inspire | workforce | decisions | irresponsibility |

1. Having the same routine regularly without any rest may lead to health _____ and other problems which also ruin the family life.
2. Working mothers can _____ their kids with their hard work and devotion.
3. Now I wish I could _____ a medical career to become a doctor.

4. A working mother has to manage both home and office at an _____ level that is too much on a holiday basis.
5. Two thirds of the _____ in this textile factory is female.
6. All of the students have _____ his excellent teaching.
7. _____ mothers are not able to devote enough time to their kids, so the kids are not able to express their feeling with parents.
8. Educated women are becoming more independent and they may not wait for their husband's _____ _____.
9. This female firefighter is famous for her _____ and strong will.
10. Due to office work, working mothers may develop feelings of for _____ for the family, affecting their children's health.

**IV. Fill in each blank with ONE suitable preposition.**

1. She worked as a nurse _____ the Red Cross and got to know many of the wounded pilots.
2. This year, more girls are expected to enroll _____ the first grade.
3. She became the first woman to fly _____ the Atlantic Ocean and the first person to fly over both the Atlantic and Pacific.
4. Many young people are not interested in sports. I have to force my sons _____ play tennis or go swimming.
5. She set many other records, wrote best-selling books, contributed to *The Ninety Nines*, gave advice to women _____ careers and helped inspire others.
6. The Vietnamese government has done a lot _____ eliminate hunger and poverty.
7. She mysteriously disappeared _____ a flight.
8. We do not allow any kind of discrimination _____ women and girls.
9. The members _____ our family have equal rights and responsibilities.
10. Most parents don't want to find _____ the gender of their babies before birth.

**V. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Margaret Thatcher was the first woman to lead a _____ political party in the UK/ United Kingdom. | MAJORITY |
| 2. She was the first British female Prime Minister and was the longest _____ PM for over 150 years. | SERVE |
| 3. Her first term in office was not easy, but her government successfully reduced the _____ rate and improved the economy. | EMPLOY |
| 4. Her _____ was gradually built up, which led to her re-election in 1983 and a third term in office in 1987. | REPUTE |
| 5. Thatcher worked very hard to be a good wife and mother as well as one of the most famous British _____, whose nickname was the Iron Lady. | POLITIC |
| 6. All her life, she tirelessly _____ for her beliefs. Not everyone agreed with her methods. | FIGHT |
| 7. Everyone must be aware that housework is a shared _____ among all family members, not just women. | RESPONSIBLE |
| 8. Through a joint project involving the World Bank, UNICEF hopes to help the government _____ all children with textbooks at the beginning of each school year. | PROVISION |

| | |
|---|---|
| 9. In the workplace, women should be given _____ opportunities as men. | EQUALLY<br><br>COURAGE |
| 10. Until now, the high cost of schooling has _____ or prevented poor parents from having their children, especially girls, educated. | |

**VI. Find and correct the mistakes.**

1. The work should do by one of the students.

_____

2. You will be tell the story later.

_____

3. I'll be pay at the end of the month.

_____

4. This wine can be serve with seafood.

_____

5. Music with strong rhythm and harmony could heard on his debut album.

_____

6. The students must give enough time to finish their tests.

_____

**VII. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.**

1. Since 2009, Iceland has been the global ____ in gender equality.

A. leader B. leads C. leading D. lead

2. A common reason that someone ____ more for similar work is because of his or her experience or "length of service".

A. may be paid B. should not be paid C. can be paid D. must be paid

3. For the past five years, Iceland has been in the first rank of educational achievement and ____ in women's economic conditions.

A. improve B. improvement C. improving D. improved

4. True gender equality ____ when both men and women reach a balance between work and family.

A. can achieve B. should be achieved C. can be achieved D. should achieve

5. On October 24, 1975, more than 25 thousand women in Iceland took a day off to emphasize the importance of women's ____ to the economy, both in paid and unpaid work.

A. contribute B. contributed C. contributing D. contribution

6. Gender equality is also a part of the ____ to the challenges facing society.

A. solution B. solute C. solves D. solve

7. The ____ of women in the labour market in Iceland is one of the highest in the world.

A. participate B. participating C. participation D. participated

8. The least equal country in the world for women, ranking 145th, was Yemen, where only 55% of women can read and only 6% ____ college.

A. attend B. enroll C. go D. tend

9. UNICEF says that ____ to education is one of the biggest challenges facing children in Yemen today, especially girls.

A. access B. get C. connect D. search

10. Until now, the high cost of schooling has discouraged or prevented poor parents from having their children, ____ girls, educated.

A. especially B. specially C. and D. with

11. All forms of discrimination against all women and girls ____ immediately everywhere.
A. must be taken away B. must be ended C. must be allowed D. must be followed

12. Moreover, a lack of female teachers contributes to low ____ of girls in schools.
A. enrolment B. application C. participation D. gender

13. UNICEF is now ____ schools and families with educational supplies to help lower costs.
A. providing B. improving C. contributing D. making

14. Women with high qualifications ____ to managers.
A. must promote B. must be promoted C. most move D. most be moved

15. Through a joint project involving the World Bank, UNICEF ____ to help the government provide all children with textbooks at the beginning of each school year.
A. hopes B. want C. plans D. investigate

**C. READING**

**I. Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage. Use only one word in each space.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| incomes | service | earnings | bartenders | occupation |
| workforce | compared | gender | inequality | reinforcement |

***Gender Equality in the United States of America***

In the United States, the gender earnings ratio suggests that there has been an increase in women's earnings (1) _____ to men. Men's plateau in earnings began after the 1970s, allowing for the increase in women's wages to close the ratio between (2) _____. Despite the smaller ratio between men and women's wages, disparity still exists. Census data suggests that women's earnings are 71 percent of men's (3) _____ in 1999.

As women entered the (4) _____ in larger numbers since the 1960s, occupations have become segregated based on the level of femininity or masculinity associated with each (5) _____. Census data suggests that some occupations have become more gender integrated (mail carriers, (6) _____, bus drivers, and real estate agents). In other areas, however, the reverse is true: occupations such as teachers, nurses, secretaries, and librarians have become female-dominated while occupations including architects, electrical engineers, and airplane pilots remain predominately male in composition. Women seem to occupy jobs in the (7) _____ sector at higher rates then men. Women's overrepresentation in these jobs as opposed to jobs that require managerial work acts as a (8) _____ of women and men into traditional (9) _____ role that might influence persisting gender (10) _____.

**II. Choose the best answers to the following questions.**

Sonita Alizadeh was born and grew up in Afghanistan until she was eight when the family fled to Iran because of war. Sonita remembers her childhood of hunger, aerial bombardment and Taliban fighters. In Iran, she couldn't get a formal education because of not having proper identification. She had to clean bathrooms and learnt the basics of how to read and write herself.

Sonita watched music videos on TV to kill her free time and learnt the styles of Iranian rapper Yas and US rapper Eminem. She started to write songs about her life as a refugee, child worker and especially a female. Other songs are about her girl friends with broken spirits after arguing and begging their parents not to sell them. Her songs have empowered her friends to protest against forced marriages which account for 60-80 per cent of Afghan marriages.

Things were all right until they weren't. Sonita's mother asked her to come back to Afghanistan as she needed 7,000 dowry to prepare for Sonita's brother's wedding. Her mother thought she could sell Sonita for a man with 9,000 dowry. Devastated by her mother's wish, Sonita fought by making a music video "Daughters for

Sale" with the help of an Iranian filmmaker. Thanks to the video, the Strongheart Group contacted her and gave her a scholarship in the US where she now can go to school and remain single.

1. What did Sonita do to earn money in Iran?

A. She wrote songs and rapped. B. She cleaned bathrooms. C. She made music videos.

2. What is TRUE about Sonita's songs?

A. They were banned in Iran.

B. They have given girls strength to protest against arranged marriages.

C. They're about her love of her homeland Afghanistan.

3. How did Sonita feel when her mother wanted to sell her?

A. Extremely upset and shocked B. Calm and indifferent C. Angry and hateful

4. Where does Sonita live now?

A. Afghanistan B. Iran C. The USA

**D. WRITING**

**I. Rewrite the sentence using modal verbs in passive.**

1. Ann can't use her office at the moment.

_____

2. I have to finish my work now.

_____

3. You must do your task.

_____

4. Governments should offer poor women more help.

_____

5. We must do something before it's too late.

_____

6. My uncle may earn 500$ a day.

_____

7. He might have caught the fish.

_____

8. They will sue the company for wage discrimination.

_____

9. She could have washed the dress.

_____

10. She can't pick many flowers.

_____

**II. Rewrite the sentence using modal verbs in passive.**

1. Parents should give children a lot of love.

_____

2. Each student must write an essay on gender equality.

_____

3. You must wash your hands.

_____

4. He can speak four languages.

_____

5. You must keep dogs outside shops.

_____

6. The Vietnamese government will make more progress in gender equality.

_____

7. Children should treat old men with respect.

_____

8. They should give men and women equal pay for equal work.

_____

9. My classmates used to call me John.

10. He can't repair my bike.

_____

## TEST 2

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. A. aware | B. family | C. planet | D. married |
| 2. A. sauce | B. steam | C. sugar | D. stew |
| 3. A. marinate | B. grate | C. shallot | D. staple |
| 4. A. maintain | B. string | C. present | D. often |
| 5. A. enroll | B. happen | C. pursue | D. affect |

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. A. advice | B. amazed | C. reply | D. gender |
| 2. A. major | B. female | C. police | D. famous |
| 3. A. support | B. women | C. pursue | D. employ |
| 4. A. conflict | B. married | C. aware | D. alone |
| 5. A. correct | B. follow | C. party | D. workforce |

**III. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.**

1. UNICEF is working both nationally and regionally to educate the public on the ____ of educating girls.
A. importance B. development C. enrollment D. hesitation

2. Reducing gender ____ improves productivity and economic growth of a nation.
A. equality B. inequality C. possibility D. rights

3. The gender ____ in education in Yemen is among the highest in the world.
A. gap B. generation C. sex D. male

4. Gender equality ____ only when women and men enjoy the same opportunities.
A. will achieve B. achieves C. achieve D. will be achieved

5. International Women's Day is an occasion to make more ____ towards achieving gender equality.
A. movement B. progress C. improvement D. development

6. In Muslim countries, changes ____ to give women equal rights to natural or economic resources, as well as access to ownership.
A. may make B. will make C. must be made D. can make

7. Women are more likely to be victims of ____ violence.
A. domestic B. household C. home D. family

8. In order to reduce gender inequality in South Korean society, women ____ more opportunities by companies.
A. will prove B. should provide C. may be provided D. should be provided

9. In Yemen, women have less ____ to property ownership, credit, training and employment
A. possibility B. way C. use D. access

10. Child marriage ____ in several parts in the world because it limits access to education and training.
A. must stop B. will be stopped C. must be stopped D. can be stop

11. The principle of equal pay is that men and women doing ____ work should get paid the same amount.

A. same B. alike C. similar D. identical

12. In Egypt, female students from disadvantaged families ____ scholarships to continue their studies.

A. will be given B. can be given C. may be given D. must be given

13. In Korea, many people still feel that women should be in charge of ____ after getting married.

A. housekeeping B. homemaker C. house husband D. householder

14. Discrimination on the basis of gender ____ from workplaces.

A. should be removed B. must be removed C. can be removed D. will be removed

**IV. Choose the best word to complete the sentences below.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| access | eliminated | discrimination | progress |
| preference | caretaker | rights | gender equality |

1. Much has to be done to achieve _____ in employment opportunities.
2. Employers give _____ to university graduates.
3. People have _____ poverty and hunger in many parts of the world.
4. Both genders should be provided with equal _____ to education, employment and healthcare.
5. Internet _____ is available everywhere in this city.
6. A person looking after someone who is sick, disabled or old at home is a _____.
7. We should not allow any kind of _____ against women and girls.
8. People in this country have made good _____ in eliminating domestic violence.

**V. Find and correct the mistake.**

1. I think fast food should be sold in schools.

_____

2. Domestic violence against women and girls will eliminated when governments and people co-operate.

_____

3. The text books can't be buy today because they have sold out.

_____

4. Do you think that overeating can cause people being overweight?

_____

5. Your car must serviced regularly if you want it to be in good condition.

_____

6. You look so tired. Go to the doctor's and you will give some days off.

_____

**VI. Complete the sentences with the correct word in the box.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| force | gender | enrol |
| eliminate | equal | discrimination |

1. Our family members have _____ rights and responsibilities.
2. Many young people are not interested in sports. I have to _____ my sons to play tennis or go swimming.
3. We do not allow any kind of _____ against women and girls.
4. Most parents don't want to find out the _____ of their babies before birth.
5. The Vietnamese government has done a lot to _____ hunger and poverty.
6. This year, more girls are expected to _____ in the first grade.

**VII. Choose the word in the box to complete the text.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| right | unpaid | inequalities | vital | discrimination |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| exploitation | parity | legislation | remarkable | multiplier |

Ending all forms of (1) _____ against women and girls is not only a basic human (2) _____, but it also crucial to accelerating sustainable development. It has been proven time and again, that empowering women and girls has a (3) _____ effect, and helps drive up economic growth and development across the board.

Since 2000, UNDP, together with our UN partners and the rest of the global community, has made gender equality central to our work. We have seen (4) _____ progress since then. More girls are now in school compared to 15 years ago, and most regions have reached gender (5) _____

in primary education. Women now make up to 41 percent of paid workers outside of agriculture, compared to 35 percent in 1990.

The SDGs aim to build on these achievements to ensure that there is an end to discrimination against women and girls everywhere. There are still huge (6) _____ in the labour market in some regions, with women systematically denied equal access to jobs. Sexual violence and (7) _____, the unequal division of (8) _____ care and domestic work, and discrimination in public office, all remain huge barriers.

Affording women equal rights to economic resources such as land and property are (9) _____ targets to realizing this goal. So is ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health. Today there are more women in public office than ever before, but encouraging women leaders will help strengthen policies and (10) _____ for greater gender equality.

**VIII. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.**

**GENDER ROLES IN PARENTING AND MARRIAGE**

Gender roles develop (1) ____ internalisation and identification during childhood. Sigmund Freud suggested that biology determines gender identity through (2) ____ with either the mother or the father. While some people agree with Freud, others (3) ____ that the development of the "gendered self" is not completely determined by biology, but rather the interactions that one has with the primary caregiver(s).

From birth, parents (4) ____ differently with children depending on their sex, and through this interaction parents can instill different values or traits in their children on the basis of what is (5) ____ for their sex. This internalisation of gender norms includes the choice of toys ("feminine" toys often reinforce interaction, nurturing, and closeness, "masculine" toys often reinforce independence and competitiveness) that a parents give to their children. Education also plays an (6) ____ role in the creation of gender norms.

Gender roles that are created in childhood may permeate throughout life and help to structure (7) ____ and marriage, especially in relation to work in and outside home. Despite the increasing number of women in the labor (8) ____, women are still responsible for the majority of domestic chores and childcare. While women split their time between work and care of the home, men in many societies are pressured into being the primary economic supporter of the home. (9) ____ the fact that different households may divide chores more evenly, there is evidence supporting the fact that women have retained the primary caregiver role within familial life despite contributing economically to the household. This evidence suggest that women (10) ____ work outside the home often put an extra 18 hours a week doing household or childcare related chores as opposed to men who average 12 minutes a day in childcare activities.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. A. with | B. through | C. upon | D. across |
| 2. A. health | B. fitness | C. identification | D. balance |
| 3. A. argue | B. claim | C. discuss | D. debate |
| 4. A. acquaint | B. relate | C. interact | D. make |

5. A. confusing B. passive C. native D. normative
6. A. integral B. exact C. fact D. true
7. A. offspring B. family C. parenting D. parents
8. A. force B. power C. strength D. health
9. A. without B. in C. Despite D. on
10. A. which B. who C. whose D. that

**IX. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer.**

Today, more and more women are actively participating in social activities both in urban and rural areas. Specifically, they have shined brightly in even many fields commonly regarded as the man's areas such as business, scientific research and social management. In some areas, women even show more overwhelming power than men. The image of contemporary Vietnamese women with creativeness, dynamism, success has become popular in Vietnam's society. The fact reveals that the gender gap has been remarkably narrowed and women enjoy many more opportunities to pursue their social careers and obtain success, contributing to national socio-economic development. According to Ms, Le Thi Quy, Director of the Gender/and Development Research Centre under the University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Hanoi National University, gender equity in Vietnam has reached a high level over the past decade. The rate of Vietnamese women becoming National Assembly members from the $9^{th}$ term to the $11^{th}$ term increased 8.7%, bringing the proportion of Vietnamese women in authority to 27.3%, the highest rate in Southeast Asia. There is no big gap in the level of literacy and schooling between men and women. Women account for about 37% of university and college graduates, 19.9% of doctoral degree holders and 6.7% of professors and associate professors.

The legitimate rights of women and children are ensured more than ever before with more complete legal documents including laws, conventions and national action plans, among which the laws on "gender equity" mark a turning-point in the empowerment of women.

Mass media also highlights the continued success of women in every field and honors their great importance in modern society, helping to do away with outdated perceptions about traditional women's duties. Many projects on reproductive health care, children protection, and family income improvement jointly conducted by various mass organizations, state agencies and non-governmental organizations have created favorable conditions for women to become involved.

1. The text is about ____.
   A. the changes in the status of Vietnamese women
   B. the Vietnamese women's liberation
   C. the Vietnamese sex discrimination
   D. the discrimination that Vietnamese women have to face
2. Which adjective is not used to describe Vietnamese women?
   A. successful B. creative C. narrow D. dynamic
3. According to the data in the text, ____.
   A. Vietnamese women do not take part in authority
   B. the level of literacy and schooling between men and women in Vietnam is the same
   C. there are more women in authority in Vietnam than those in any other countries in Southeast Asia
   D. there are no female professors in Vietnam
4. Vietnamese women ____.
   A. have fewopportunities to develop their intellectual ability
   B. have only shined brightly in doing housework
   C. cannot do any scientific research
   D. are ensured their rights with laws, conventions and national action plans

5. Which is not mentioned in the text as a project to create condition for Vietnamese women?

A. Traditional women's duties B. Reproductive health care

C. Children protection D. Family income improvement

## TEST 3

### 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. w<u>o</u>men | B. f<u>o</u>llow | C. c<u>o</u>ncentrate | D. pr<u>o</u>ject |
| 2. A. <u>a</u>ddress | B. <u>a</u>llow | C. tr<u>a</u>ffic | D. rur<u>a</u>l |
| 3. A. m<u>i</u>nimum | B. <u>i</u>nfluence | C. el<u>i</u>minate | D. b<u>i</u>as |
| 4. A. pr<u>e</u>vent | B. <u>e</u>ducation | C. d<u>e</u>pendent | D. <u>e</u>liminate |
| 5. A. en<u>c</u>ourage | B. <u>c</u>ontribute | C. deli<u>c</u>ious | 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 <u>enrolled</u> on courses in art and design.

A. avoided B. inserted C. erased D. enlisted

12. In some rural areas, women and girls are <u>forced</u> to do most of the housework.

A. invited B. encouraged C. made D. contributed

13. Our government has done a lot to <u>eliminate</u> gender inequality.

A. cause B. remove C. add D. allow

14. We never <u>allow</u> any kind of discrimination against girls at school.

A. approve B. deny C. refuse D. debate

15. Women do not yet have <u>equal</u> rights in the family in this area.

A. variable B. similar C. different D. the same

16. It's time we banned <u>discrimination</u> at work.

A. bias B. equity C. fairness D. similarity

17. Both male and female students in my class <u>perform</u> very well.

A. assign B. work C. communicate D. entertain

18. Many people in our country still think married women shouldn’t <u>pursue</u> a career.

A. attempt B. attach C. achieve D. want

19. Most employers <u>prefer</u> male workers to female ones.

A. want B. compliment C. care about D. favour

20. She <u>failed</u> to get into medical university.

A. passed B. qualified C. didn’t succeed D. satisfied

21. In order to be successful, we should never <u>give up</u> hope.

A. fight B. abandon C. continue D. suspect

22. Gender discrimination has become a hot <u>subject</u> of conversations among school students.

A. topic B. study C. fact D. case

23. The government took big steps to <u>prevent</u> gender inequality.

A. increase B. avoid C. promote . D. cause

24. Those people who have enough <u>courage</u> and will are likely to be successful.

A. energy B. motivation C. bravery D. desire

25. Nowadays, many women <u>are aware of</u> 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 children.
A B C D

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. Achteved

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 earlie

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 Emmiline Pankhurst. In 1903, she (108) ____ an organization called the Women's Social and Politica 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 tor 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, w ith 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 tor 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 wante 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, patents 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 I 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 attects 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.

# ĐÁP ÁN

## UNIT 6: GENDER EQUALITY

**VOCABULARY**

1. address /əˈdres/ (v): giải quyết
2. affect /əˈfekt/ (v): ảnh hưởng
3. caretaker /ˈkeəteɪkə(r)/ (n): người trông nom nhà

4. challenge /ˈtʃælɪndʒ /(n): thách thức
5. discrimination /dɪˌskrɪmɪˈneɪʃn/ (n): phân biệt đối xử
6. effective /ɪˈfektɪv/ (adj): có hiệu quả
7. eliminate /ɪˈlɪmɪneɪt/ (v): xóa bỏ
8. encourage /ɪnˈkʌrɪdʒ/ (v): động viên, khuyến khích
9. enrol /ɪnˈrəʊl/ (v): đăng ký nhập học
+ enrolment /ɪnˈrəʊlmənt/ (n): sự đăng ký nhập học
10. equal /ˈi:kwəl/ (adj): ngang bằng
+ equality /iˈkwɒləti/ (n): ngang bằng, bình đẳng
+ inequality /ˌɪnɪˈkwɒləti/ (n): không bình đẳng
11. force /fɔ:s/ (v): bắt buộc, ép buộc
12. gender /ˈdʒendə(r)/ (n): giới, giới tính
13. government /ˈgʌvənmənt/ (n): chính phủ
14. income /ˈɪnkʌm/ (n): thu thập
15. limitation /ˌlɪmɪˈteɪʃn/ (n): hạn chế, giới hạn
16. loneliness /ˈləʊnlinəs/ (n): sự cô đơn
17. opportunity /ˌɒpəˈtju:nəti/ (n): cơ hội
18. personal /ˈpɜ:sənl/ (adj): cá nhân
19. progress /ˈprəʊgres/ (n): tiến bộ
20. property /ˈprɒpəti/ (n): tài sản
21. pursue /pəˈsju:/ (v): theo đuổi
22. qualified /ˈkwɒlɪfaɪd/ (adj): đủ khả năng/ năng lực
23. remarkable /rɪˈmɑ:kəbl/ (adj): đáng chú ý, khác thường
25. right /raɪt/ (n): quyền lợi
26. sue /su:/ (v): kiện
27. treatment /ˈtri:tmənt/ (n): sự đối xử
28. violent /ˈvaɪələnt/ (adj): có tính bạo lực, hung dữ
+ violence /ˈvaɪələns/ (n): bạo lực; dữ dội
29. wage /weɪdʒ/ (n): tiền lương
30. workforce /ˈwɜ:kfɔ:s/ (n): lực lượng lao động

**GRAMMAR:**

**GRAMMAR**

**MODAL VERBS (ĐỘNG TỪ KHUYẾT THIẾU)**

**1. Must- Have (got) to**

"Must" và "Have (got) to" đều có nghĩa là "phải": để chỉ sự cần thiết phải làm một việc gì đó.

E.g: I must/ have to go out now.

Must và have (got) to có thể dùng để thay thế cho nhau nhưng đối khi giữa chúng có sự khác nhau:

- Must: mang tính chất cá nhân, để diễn tả sự bắt buộc đến từ người nói, cảm giác của cá nhân mình (chủ quan). Người nói thấy việc đó cần thiết phải làm

E.g: I really must give up smoking (Tôi thực sự phải bỏ thuốc.)

- Have (got) to: không mang tính chất cá nhân, để diễn tả sự bắt buộc đến từ các yếu tố ngoại cảnh bên ngoài như luật lệ, quy định (khách quan).

E.g: You can't turn right here. You have to turn left, (because of the traffic system)

Have got to ~ have to nhưng have got to thường được dùng trong ngôn ngữ nói (informal)

| **Have to** | **Have got to** |
|---|---|
| I/you/we/they have to | I/you/we/they have got to |
| I/you/we/they don't have to | I/you/we/they haven't got to |
| Do I /you/we/they have to...? | Have l/you/we/they got to ...? |

Nếu *have* được tĩnh lược ‘*ve* thì chúng ta phải có "got"

E.g: They've got to be changed, (không được They've to be changed)

Trong thì quá khứ đơn, chúng ta thường dùng had to hơn là had got to
- Must có thể được dùng để nói về hiện tại và tương lai, nhưng không được dùng ở quá khứ. Thay vào đó, ta phải dùng had to (have to dùng được tất cả các thì)
E.g:
I must go to school now.
I must go to school tomorrow. / 1 will have to go to school tomorrow.
I had to go to school yesterday.
Nếu khi không chắc chắn nên dùng từ nào thì thông thường để "an toàn" hơn ta nên dùng have to.
- Must còn dùng để đưa ra sự suy luận dựa vào lập luận logic
E.g: She must be upstairs. We've looked everywhere else. (Cô ta chắc là ở trên tầng. Chúng tôi đã tìm mọi nơi khác.)
- Must + be/ feel + adj: để bày tỏ sự thấu hiểu cảm giác của ai đó.
E.g: You must be tired after that trip. (Bạn chắc hẳn rất mệt sau chuyến đi đó.)
* Mustn't và Don't/ Doesn't have to
Must not (mustn't) khác hoàn toàn với don't/ doesn't have to
+ Mustn't: không được làm gì đó (chỉ sự cấm đoán)
E.g: You mustn't tell the truth. (Bạn không được phép nói ra sự thật)
+ Don't have to = Don't need to: không cần làm gì, không phải làm gì (nhưng bạn có thể làm nếu bạn muốn)
E.g: You don't have to get up early. (Bạn không cần thức dậy sớm đâu.)
**2. Need**
- Need: cần
E.g: I need to buy some cheese.
- Needn't: Không cắn, không phải
+ Mang nghĩa phủ định của must
E.g: Must I do this work? - No, you needn't.
You needn't go to the market.
**3. Can- Could- Be able to**
Can, Could, Be able to: có thể
CAN dùng để:
+ Diễn tả khả năng ở hiện tại, khả năng chung
E.g: He can speak French.
+ Diễn tả một điều có thể xảy ra (possibility)
E.g: Can it happen? (Điều đó có thể xảy ra không?)
Dạng phủ định của can là can't (= cannot): được dùng để diễn tả một điều khó có thể xảy ra (virtual impossibility)
E.g: The doctor can't see you this morning; he's busy at the hospital. (Sáng nay bác sỹ không thể gặp bạn; ông ấy bận ở bệnh viện.)
COULD dùng để:
+ Diễn tả khả năng ở quá khứ (could là dạng quá khứ của can)
E.g: I could swim when I was five years old. (Tôi biết bơi khi tôi 5 tuổi.)
+ Diễn tả khả năng nói chung (general ability)
E.g: She could speak 3 languages.
+ Could được xem có tính chất lịch sự hơn CAN.
E.g: Could you tell me the way to the post office, please?
+ Can/ Could thường dùng với các động từ chỉ cảm giác như feel, hear, see, smell, taste và các động từ tri giác như remember, understand, believe, decide
E.g:
-I can't believe Mr. Nam is so kind.
-I could remember the crash, but nothing after that.
+ Could thường được dùng sau các cụm từ: the only thing/ time/ place và sau từ all với nghĩa"the only thing"
E.g: All we could see were her fingers.
+ Can/ could thường được dùng trong thể bị động hơn be able to

E.g: The news can be read on the Internet.
*Tobe able to
+ Dùng để chỉ khả năng làm được một việc gì đó, đôi khi có thể sử dụng thay thế cho "can", nhưng "can"thường dùng hơn.
Eg: I'm able to speak foreign languages. ~ I can speak foreign languages.
Dùng be able to để thay cho can/ could trong thì hoàn thành, hình thức V-ing, nguyên mẫu và sau các modal verbs.
E.g: I have been able to swim since I was five.
The film star hates not being able to leave here.
They might be able to help you.
+ Dùng để đề cập tới một sự việc xảy ra trong một tình huống đặc biệt (particular situation), chúng ta dùng was/were able to...-manages to ... để nói rằng ai đó đã tìm cách xoay sở để làm phải cho một việc gì đó thành công trong một hoàn cảnh "đặc biệt" (trường hợp này không dùng could)
E.g: He was able to escape the fire after thirty minutes struggling in the house. (Sau 30phút xoay xở để thoát khỏi đám cháy thì anh ta đã thành công.)
Firefighters were able to bring the fire under control quickly.
Nhưng dạng phủ định chúng ta có thể dùng was/ were not able to ~ couldn't cho tất cả các trường hợp:
E.g: He tried hard but he couldn't/ wasn't able to persuade her to go out with him. (Anh ta đã cố gắng rất nhiều nhưng không thể nào thuyết phục cô ấy đi chơi với mình.)
E.g They couldn't/ weren't able to prevent the fire damaging the school. (Họ đã không thể ngăn cản được đám cháy phá hoại ngôi trường.)

**4. May-Might**

May- Might: có thể, có lẽ (possibility) ➔ may not/ might not (phủ định)
- May và Might dùng để nói về những hành động hay sự việc có thể xảy ra ở tương lai. Chúng ta dùng might khi khả năng xảy ra thấp (dưới 50%), còn dùng may khi khả năng xảy ra cao hơn (trên 50%).
E.g:
I may go to Da Lat tomorrow. (khả năng cao hơn)
I hope that you might come here. (khả năng thấp hơn)
May/ Might dùng để đưa ra sự xin phép (ask for permission): trang trọng và lịch sự hơn can/ could. Cả may và might đều có thể dùng để xin phép, nhưng might thì nhún nhường và lịch sự hơn:
E.g: May I go out?
- Might là hình thức quá khứ của may trong lối nói gián tiếp.
-Trong câu hỏi, không nên dùng may để hỏi về một sự việc có khả năng xảy ra, mà nên dung could hoặc là cụm từ be likely to, hoặc có thể dùng might (cách dùng trang trọng)
E.g: What time is the meeting likely to finish?
Are you likely to go to the party tonight?/ Could you go ...?/ Might you go ...?
- May dùng trong các lời chúc tụng (không dùng might)
E.g: May you both be very happy. *(Chúc 2 bạn hạnh phúc)*
-Might dùng khi sự việc không xảy ra: unreal situation (không dùng may)
E.g: If I knew him earlier, I might love him.

May/ Might as well: dùng để nói ai đó nên làm gì đó vì không có giải pháp nào tốt hơn và không có lý do gì để không làm việc đó.
E.g: We'll have to wait half an hour for the next bus, so we might as well walk. *(Chúng ta sẽ phải chờ nửa tiếng nữa mới có chuyến xe buýt tiếp theo, vì thế tốt hơn chúng ta nên đi đi bộ vá)*

**5.Will-Would**

»Will:
-Dùng ở thì Tương lai (simple future) để diễn tả một sự việc sẽ xảy ra ở tương lai
E.g: I will go to Hue next week.
- Diễn tả một quyết định tức thời khi nói
E.g: I will answer the phone.
- Diễn tả một lời hứa (promise) hay một sự quyết tâm (determination).

E.g: I promise I will come back early.
- Dùng để đề nghị, mời mọc (requests/ invitation)
E.g: Will you please open the door?
- Diễn tả sự phỏng đoán
E.g: I think it will rain tonight.
* Would:
- Dùng trong lời nói gián tiếp (Tương lai trong quá khứ) hay dùng trong câu điều kiện như loại 2,3
E.g: He said he would come back the next day.
If he were free, he would meet me.
She would have been very happy if she had passed the exam.
- Dùng để đề nghị, nhờ vả, xin phép, mời mọc
E.g: Would you turn on the TV for me?
Would you mind closing the windows?
- Diễn tả một thói quen trong quá khứ (past habits). Với nghĩa này, WOULD có thể dùng thay cho used to.
E.g: When we met each other, we would talk a lot.
Would- used to: dùng để diễn đạt hành động lặp lại trong quá khứ (thói quen), nhưng bây giờ không còn nữa
E.g: When I was younger my grandmotherwould/used to bring US chocolate when she visited
Nhưng giữa would và used to có sự khác nhau:
- would thường được sử dụng khi có từ/ cụm từ/ mệnh đề chỉ thời gian rõ ràng
E.g: When I was a child. I would watch cartoons every Sunday morning, (used to có thể được dùng trong câu này)
Whenever we went to my aunt's house, we would play in the garden, (used to có thể dung trong câu này)
- 'Used to' có thể được sử dụng để nói về tình trạng trong quá khứ cũng như những thói quen và hành động trong quá khứ được lặp lại, nhưng 'would'chỉ được sử dụng để nói về thói quen trong quá khứ nhưng không được sử dụng để nói về tình trang trong quá khứ (past States).
E.g: I used to be a player, (không được sử dụng would trong câu này vì đây là tình trạng trong quá khứ, không phải thói quen)
We used to have a car. (không được dùng would)
➔ Một số động từ biểu thị trạng thái/ tình trạng (stative verbs) như have (possession), be, live, like, love, believe, think, understand, know, feel thì không được sử dụng WOULD
***The passive voice with modals (Bị động với các động từ khuyết thiếu)**

| **Active voice** | **Passive voice** |
|---|---|
| S+ Modals (may/must/ can/ could/ should/ etc.)+V(bare-inf) +0 | S (0) + Modals (may/must/ can/ could/ should/ etc.) + BE + pp+ (by 0) |

E.g:
Active: Our English teacher may give a test today.
Passive: A test may be given by our English teacher today.
Active: John can give them some information about the job.
Passive 1 : They can be given some information about the job by John.
Passive2: Some information can be given to them about the job by John.
Active: Should we obey the traffic rules?
Passive: Should the traffic rules be obeyed?

**BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN**
**Bài 1: Choose the correct answer (mustn't or needn't).**
1. Mary_____ go to bed early because tomorrow is her day off.
2. You_____ smoke on the bus. It's forbidden.
3. You _____ do it now; you can finish it later.
4. Students_____use their mobile phones during the test.

5. You_____buy any beef. There is plenty of it in the fridge.
6. You_____bring an umbrella. I can lend you one.
7. It's a secret. You_____tell anybody.
8. You_____do the washing up as we have a dishwasher.
9. You really _____be late again.
10. You_____drink at all if you plan to drive.

**Bài 1: Choose the correct answer (mustn't or needn't).**

1. needn't
2. mustn't
3. needn't
4. mustn't
5. needn't
6. needn't
7. mustn't
8. needn't
9. mustn't
10. mustn't

**Bài 2: Choose the best answer to complete the sentence.**

1. Many people think that married women_____ pursue a career.
A. might not B. might not C. mustn't D. shouldn't
2. We _____ stop when traffic lights are red.
A. might B. should C.must D. Can
3. Remember to bring your raincoat. It _____ rain.
A. should B. might C.can D. must
4. You _____ pick those flowers. Don't you see the sign?
A. mustn't B. don't need to C.can't D. needn't
5. It's late. I think we _____ better go now.
A. had B. have C. should D. would
6. We _____ take a bus to the school. It's too far to walk.
A. have to B. had C. may D. ought
7. You _____ be very tall to play football.
A. mustn't B. don't have to C. may not D. can't
8. We _____ get there on time. The boss is away today.
A. mustn't B. don't have to C. can't D. couldn't
9. I_____ find my own way there. You _____ wait for me.
A. should/can't B. have to / must C. can/needn't D. might/mustn't
10. Cigarettes _____ at a drugstore.
A. most buy B. cannot buy C. cannot be bought D. should not buy

Bài 2: Choose the best answer to complete the sentence.

1. D (Nhiều người nghĩ rằng phụ nữ kết hôn rồi không nên theo đuổi sự nghiệp nữa.)
2. C (Chúng ta phải dừng lại khi gặp đèn đỏ.)
3. B (Nhớ mang theo áo mưa nhé. Trời có thể mưa đó.)
4. A (Bạn không được hái những bông hoa đó. Bạn không nhìn thấy biển báo à?)
5. A (Muộn rồi. Tôi nghĩ chúng ta nên đi bây giờ.)
6. A (Chúng ta phải bắt xe buýt đi đến trường thôi. Quá xa để đi bộ.)
7. B (Bạn không cần phải quá cao để chơi bóng đá.)
8. B (Chúng ta không cần phải đến đó đúng giờ đâu. Hôm nay ông chủ đi vắng.)
9. C (Tôi có thể tự tìm đường đến đó. Bạn không cần đợi tôi đâu.)
10. C (Tại hiệu thuốc chúng ta không thể mua thuốc lá.) -> dùng bị động

**Bài 3: Complete the sentence with the modal verbs from the box**

| **can - couldn't -have to -might -must- ought to- shouldn't- was able to** |
|---|

1. It's very cold today. Do you think it_____snow later?
2. You_____leave your windows unlocked when you go out.
3. They_____have filled the car with petrol before they set off.
4. My motorbike broke down in the middle of nowhere, but luckily_____to fix it.

5. My mother says I_____ watch TV after I've finished our homework.
6. You don't_____ pick me up at the station.
7. This is impossible. It_____ be a mistake!
8. Tom _____ have seen me because he walked past without saying 'Hello'.

Bài 3: Complete the sentence with the modal verbs from the box.

1. might
2. shouldn't
3. ought to
4. was able
5. can
6. have to
7. must
8. couldn't

**Bài 4: Choose the best sentence that is closest in meaning to the sentence given.**

1. People should send their complaints to the head office.
A. Complaints should sent to the head office.
B. Complaints should be sent to the head office by people.
C. Their complaints should be sent to the head office.
D. Their complaints to the head office should be sent.
2. They had to postpone the meeting because of illness.
A. The meeting had to be postponed because of illness.
B. The meeting because of illness be postponed.
C . The meeting had to postponed by them because of illness.
D. The meeting because of illness had to be postponed.
3. Somebody might steal your car.
A. Somebody might have stolen your car.
B. Your car might be stolen.
C. Your car might been stolen by somebody.
D. Your car might have been stolen.
4. They are going to hold next year's congress in San Francisco
A. Congress is going to be held next year in San Francisco
B. Congress in San Francisco is going to be held next year.
C. Next year's congress is going to be held in San Francisco.
D. Next year's congress is going to hold in San Francisco.
5. They wlll ask you a lot of questions at the interview.
A.You will be asked a lot of questions at the interview.
B. You will asked a lot of questions at the interview
C. A lot of questions will be asked at the Interview
D. A lot of questions will asked you at the Interview
6. Nobody told me that Tim was ill.
A. I was told that Tim wasn't ill.
B. I wasn't told that Tim was ill.
C. Tim wasn't told to be ill.
D. Tim was told not to be ill.
7. We will send you the results as soon as they are ready.
A. You will be sent to the results as soon as they are ready.
B. You will send the results as soon as they are ready.
C. The results will be sent you as soon as they are ready.
D. The results will be sent to you as soon as they are ready.
8. The laser beam can remove bone.
A. They can remove the laser beam.
B. Bone could be removed by the laser beam,
C. Bone can be removed by the laser beam.
D. Bone can remove the laser beam.

**Bài 4: Choose the best sentence that is closest meaning to the sentence given.**

1. C
2. A
3. B
4. C
5. A
6. B
7. D
8. C

**Bài 5: Rewrite the sentences in passive voice.**

1. I can answer this question.
2. She would carry the suitcase.
3. You should open the window.
4. We might play cards.
5. You ought to wash the clothes.
6. He must fill in the form.
7. They need not buy cheese.
8. He could not read the sentence.
9. Will the teacher test our English?
10. Could Tim lock the door?

**Bài 5: Rewrite the sentences in passive voice.**

1. This question can be answered (by me).
2. The suitcase would be carried (by her).
3. The window should be opened (by you).
4. Cards might be played (by us).
5. The clothes ought to be washed (by you).
6. The form must be filled in (by him).
7. Cheese need not be bought (by them).
8. The sentence could not be read (by him).
9. Will our English be tested by the teacher?
10. Could the door be locked by Tim?

**BÀI TẬP TỔNG HỢP NÂNG CAO**

**Bài 6: Choose the correct answer in the bracket.**

1. There are plenty of potatoes in the fridge. You (can't/needn't) buy any.
2. It's a hospital. You (don't have to/mustn't) smoke.
3. He had been working for more than 11 hours. He (must/ need) be tired after such hard work
4. The teacher said we (can/ must) read this book for our own pleasure as it is optional.
5. If you want to learn to speak English fluently, you (must/need) to work hard.
6. Take an umbrella. It (should/might) rain later.
7. You (shouldn't/ needn't) leave small objects lying around. Such objects (must/may) be swallowed by children.
8. People (mustn't/ needn't) walk on grass.
9. Drivers (must/ can) stop when the traffic lights are red.
10. (May/ Should) I ask a question? Yes, of course.

Bài 6: Choose the correct answer in the bracket.

1. needn't
2. mustn't
3. must
4. can
5. need
6. might
7. shouldn't - may
8. mustn't
9. must
10. May

**Bài 7: Choose the best answer to complete the sentence.**

1. I have more cheese on my cake?

A. Must B. Could C. Would D. Have to

2. You eat more vegetables.

A. should B. might C. may D. could

3. I like to buy a television for my house.
A. could B. must C. would D. have to
4. I use your telephone to make a call please?
A. Must B. Have to C. May D. Would
5. You smoke near this area. It's very dangerous.
A. have to B. may C. shouldn't D. couldn't
6. The passengers wear their seatbelts at all times.
A. could B. must C. can D. may
7. We go to the zoo if the rain stops. We don't know for sure.
A. mustn't B. might C. have to D. wouldn't
8. I ____play the guitar very well.
A. can B. may C. must D. should
9. The children_____ wake up earlier than 7:30 am. They have classes at 7:45 am.
A. would B. can't C. could D. have to
10. This band_____ play very well last year. Now they are much better.
A. must B. couldn't C. can D. should

**Bài 7: Choose the best answer to complete the sentence**

1. B (Có thể cho tôi nhiều pho mát vào bánh mình được không?)
2. A (Bạn nên ăn nhiều rau hơn.)
3. C (Tôi muốn mua một chiếc ti vỉ cho nhà mình.)
Would like + to V: muốn làm gì
4. C (Tôi có thể dùng điện thoại bạn gọi điện thoại được không?)
5. C (Bạn không nên hút thuốc gần khu vực này. Thật là rất nguy hiểm.)
6. B (Hành khách phải luôn luôn thắt dây an toàn.)
7. B (Chúng ta có thể đi vườn bách thú nếu trời ngừng mưa. Chúng ta không biết chắc chắn.)
8. A (Tôi có thể chơi guitar rất tốt.)
9. D (Bọn trẻ phải thức dậy sớm hơn 7.30. Chúng vào học lúc 7.45.)
10. B (Ban nhạc này năm ngoái không thể chơi tốt lắm. Bây giờ tốt hơn nhiều rồi.)

**Bài 8: Choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined words that need correction.**

1. (A) The office phone (B) needn't be used (C) for (D) private calls.
2. You (A) needn't forget (B) to buy some (C) vegetables when (D) going home this evening.
3. We have (A) enough food (B) at home, so we (C) mustn't go (D) shopping today.
4. (A) Some people think that there (B) is still gender (C) discriminate (D) in our country.
5. These (A) pills must not (B) take if you (C) are (D) under 12 years old.

**Bài 8: Choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined words that need correction.**

1. B (needn't be ->mustn't be)
2. A (needn't -» mustn't)
3. C (mustn't -» needn't)
4. C (discriminate -> discrimination)
5. B (take -> be taken)

**Bài 9: Rewrite the sentences in passive voice.**

1. You may forget the rules quickly.
2. You should study the lessons repeatedly.
3. My brother must win the competition.
4. They should cancel the match.
5. The teacher can't persuade her.
6. They need to repair my car.
7. Who should pay the damage?

**Bài 9: Rewrite the sentences in passive voice.**

1. The rules may be forgotten quickly.
2. The lessons should be studied repeatedly.

3. The competition must be won by my brother.
4. The match should be canceled.
5. She can't be persuaded by the teacher.
6. My car needs to be repaired.
7. By whom should the damage be paid?

**Bài 10: Rewrite the sentences so that they mean the same using the word given.**

1. It's not neccessary for you to do the test.
➔ You_____
2. They will catch all the prisoners again tonight.
➔ All the prisoners_____
3. We haven't cleaned the street this week.
➔ The street_____
4. She could repair the broken vase.
➔The broken vase_____
5. It is essential that no one be told about our plan.
➔ You_____ -
6. It was wrong of you not to call the doctor immediately.
➔ You_____

**Bài 10: Rewrite the sentences so that they mean the same using the word given.**

1. You don't need to/ have to/ needn't do the test
2. All the prisoners will be caught again by tonight.
3. The street hasn't been cleaned this week.
4. The broken vase could be repaired.
5. You mustn't tell anyone about our plan.
6. You should have called the doctor immediately

**TEST 1**

**A. PHONETICS**

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. A. tender | B. garnish | C. drain | D. sprinkle |
| 2. A. gender | B. enroll | C. preference | D. secondary |
| 3. A. grill | B. garnish | C. dip | D. slice |
| 4. A. sue | B. spend | C. sure | D. pursue |
| 5. A. head | B. spread | C. cream | D. bread |

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. A. workforce | B. trouble | C. machine | D. female |
| 2. A. admire | B. freedom | C. fighter | D. image |
| 3. A. progress | B. career | C. busy | D. mistake |
| 4. A. accept | B. student | C. problem | D. open |
| 5. A. courage | B. office | C. inspire | D. person |

**B. VOCABUALRY AND GRAMMAR**

**I. Complete the sentences with "will, shall, would, could, can, must, should, may, might"**

1. _____**Will**_____ you talk to your parents before you decide to join the police forces, Mai?
2. You _____**mustn't**_____ pick those flowers. Don't you see the sign?
3. Some people think married women _____**shouldn't**_____ pursue a career.
4. Remember to bring a raincoat with you. It _____**might**_____ rain later.
5. My brother is good at cooking and he _____**can**_____ cook very delicious food.
6. We _____**must**_____ stop when the traffic lights are red.
7. _____**May**_____ school boys study needlework and cookery? - Yes, of course.

**II. Choose the correct passive modals to complete the sentences.**

1. A child **mustn't be given/ should not be given** everything he or she wants.
2. He **might be presented/ may be presented** with an award for his hard work on gender equality.

3. The entire lake **can be seen/ should be seen** from their flat on the 7th floor.
4. Efforts **should be made/ can be made** to offer all children equal access to education.
5. Sunrise **might be observed/ can be observed** in the early morning hours.
6. I think everybody **should be provided/ must be provided** with equal access to health service.
7. My brother **may be asked/ will be asked** to join the police forces.
8. Our teacher told us that all of our assignments **must be written/ should be written** in ink.
9. The afternoon meeting **must be postponed/ might be postponed** because three of five commitee members are unable to attend.
10. Children **should not be allowed/ can't be allowed** to play violent video games.
11. Milk **should be kept/ must be kept** in the fridge or it will go sour.
12. Important work **will be done/ can be done** first.

**III. Fill in each blank with ONE suitable word in the box.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| pursue | Working | issues | admired | courage |
| equal | inspire | workforce | decisions | irresponsibility |

1. Having the same routine regularly without any rest may lead to health _____**issues**_____ and other problems which also ruin the family life.
2. Working mothers can _____ **inspire** _____ their kids with their hard work and devotion.
3. Now I wish I could _____ **pursue** _____ a medical career to become a doctor.
4. A working mother has to manage both home and office at an _____ **equal** _____ level that is too much on a holiday basis.
5. Two thirds of the _____ **workforce** _____ in this textile factory is female.
6. All of the students have _____ **admired** _____ his excellent teaching.
7. _____ **Working** _____ mothers are not able to devote enough time to their kids, so the kids are not able to express their feeling with parents.
8. Educated women are becoming more independent and they may not wait for their husband's ___ **decisions** __.
9. This female firefighter is famous for her _____ **courage** _____ and strong will.
10. Due to office work, working mothers may develop feelings of for ____ **irresponsibility** ___ for the family, affecting their children's health.

**IV. Fill in each blank with ONE suitable preposition.**

1. She worked as a nurse ____**for**____ the Red Cross and got to know many of the wounded pilots.
2. This year, more girls are expected to enroll _____**in**_____ the first grade.
3. She became the first woman to fly _____**across**_____ the Atlantic Ocean and the first person to fly over both the Atlantic and Pacific.
4. Many young people are not interested in sports. I have to force my sons _____**to**____ play tennis or go swimming.
5. She set many other records, wrote best-selling books, contributed to *The Ninety Nines*, gave advice to women _____**on**_____ careers and helped inspire others.
6. The Vietnamese government has done a lot _____**to**_____ eliminate hunger and poverty.
7. She mysteriously disappeared _____**in**_____ a flight.
8. We do not allow any kind of discrimination _____**against**_____ women and girls.
9. The members _____**of**_____ our family have equal rights and responsibilities.
10. Most parents don't want to find _____**out**_____ the gender of their babies before birth.

**V. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.**

1. Margaret Thatcher was the first woman to lead a ____**major**_____ political party in the UK/ United Kingdom. MAJORITY
2. She was the first British female Prime Minister and was the longest ____**serving**_____ PM for over 150 years. SERVE
3. Her first term in office was not easy, but her government successfully reduced the _____**unemployment**_____ rate and improved the economy. EMPLOY
4. Her _____**reputation**_____ was gradually built up, which led to her re- REPUTE

election in 1983 and a third term in office in 1987.

5. Thatcher worked very hard to be a good wife and mother as well as one of the most famous British ___**politicians**____, whose nickname was the Iron Lady. POLITIC FIGHT

6. All her life, she tirelessly _____**fought**_____ for her beliefs. Not everyone agreed with her methods. RESPONSIBLE

7. Everyone must be aware that housework is a shared _____**responsibility**____ among all family members, not just women. PROVISION

8. Through a joint project involving the World Bank, UNICEF hopes to help the government _____**provide**_____ all children with textbooks at the beginning of each school year. EQUALLY

9. In the workplace, women should be given _____**equal**_____ opportunities as men. COURAGE

10. Until now, the high cost of schooling has _____**discouraged**_____ or prevented poor parents from having their children, especially girls, educated.

**VI. Find and correct the mistakes.**

1. The work **should do** by one of the students. → **should be done**
2. You will be **tell** the story later. → **told**
3. I'll be **pay** at the end of the month. → **paid**
4. This wine can be **serve** with seafood. → **served**
5. Music with strong rhythm and harmony could **heard** on his debut album. → **be heard**
6. The students must **give** enough time to finish their tests. → **be given**

**VII. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.**

1. Since 2009, Iceland has been the global ____ in gender equality.
A. leader B. leads C. leading D. lead

2. A common reason that someone ____ more for similar work is because of his or her experience or "length of service".
A. may be paid B. should not be paid C. can be paid D. must be paid

3. For the past five years, Iceland has been in the first rank of educational achievement and ____ in women's economic conditions.
A. improve B. improvement C. improving D. improved

4. True gender equality ____ when both men and women reach a balance between work and family.
A. can achieve B. should be achieved C. can be achieved D. should achieve

5. On October 24, 1975, more than 25 thousand women in Iceland took a day off to emphasize the importance of women's ____ to the economy, both in paid and unpaid work.
A. contribute B. contributed C. contributing D. contribution

6. Gender equality is also a part of the ____ to the challenges facing society.
A. solution B. solute C. solves D. solve

7. The ____ of women in the labour market in Iceland is one of the highest in the world.
A. participate B. participating C. participation D. participated

8. The least equal country in the world for women, ranking 145th, was Yemen, where only 55% of women can read and only 6% ____ college.
A. attend B. enroll C. go D. tend

9. UNICEF says that ____ to education is one of the biggest challenges facing children in Yemen today, especially girls.
A. access B. get C. connect D. search

10. Until now, the high cost of schooling has discouraged or prevented poor parents from having their children, ____ girls, educated.
A. especially B. specially C. and D. with

11. All forms of discrimination against all women and girls ____ immediately everywhere.
A. must be taken away B. must be ended C. must be allowed D. must be followed

12. Moreover, a lack of female teachers contributes to low ____ of girls in schools.
A. enrolment B. application C. participation D. gender

13. UNICEF is now ____ schools and families with educational supplies to help lower costs.
A. providing B. improving C. contributing D. making

14. Women with high qualifications ____ to managers.
A. must promote B. must be promoted C. most move D. most be moved

15. Through a joint project involving the World Bank, UNICEF ____ to help the government provide all children with textbooks at the beginning of each school year.
A. hopes B. want C. plans D. investigate

**C. READING**

**I. Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage. Use only one word in each space.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| incomes | service | earnings | bartenders | occupation |
| workforce | compared | gender | inequality | reinforcement |

***Gender Equality in the United States of America***

In the United States, the gender earnings ratio suggests that there has been an increase in women's earnings (1) _____ **compared** _____ to men. Men's plateau in earnings began after the 1970s, allowing for the increase in women's wages to close the ratio between (2) _____ **incomes** _____. Despite the smaller ratio between men and women's wages, disparity still exists. Census data suggests that women's earnings are 71 percent of men's (3) _____ **earnings** _____ in 1999.

As women entered the (4) _____ **workforce** _____ in larger numbers since the 1960s, occupations have become segregated based on the level of femininity or masculinity associated with each (5) ___ **occupation** ___. Census data suggests that some occupations have become more gender integrated (mail carriers, (6) _____ **bartenders** _____**,** bus drivers, and real estate agents). In other areas, however, the reverse is true: occupations such as teachers, nurses, secretaries, and librarians have become female-dominated while occupations including architects, electrical engineers, and airplane pilots remain predominately male in composition. Women seem to occupy jobs in the (7) ____ **service** _____ sector at higher rates then men. Women's overrepresentation in these jobs as opposed to jobs that require managerial work acts as a (8) _____ **reinforcement** _____ of women and men into traditional (9) ____ **gender** ____ role that might influence persisting gender (10) _____ **inequality** _____**.**

**II. Choose the best answers to the following questions.**

Sonita Alizadeh was born and grew up in Afghanistan until she was eight when the family fled to Iran because of war. Sonita remembers her childhood of hunger, aerial bombardment and Taliban fighters. In Iran, she couldn't get a formal education because of not having proper identification. She had to clean bathrooms and learnt the basics of how to read and write herself.

Sonita watched music videos on TV to kill her free time and learnt the styles of Iranian rapper Yas and US rapper Eminem. She started to write songs about her life as a refugee, child worker and especially a female. Other songs are about her girl friends with broken spirits after arguing and begging their parents not to sell them. Her songs have empowered her friends to protest against forced marriages which account for 60-80 per cent of Afghan marriages.

Things were all right until they weren't. Sonita's mother asked her to come back to Afghanistan as she needed 7,000 dowry to prepare for Sonita's brother's wedding. Her mother thought she could sell Sonita for a man with 9,000 dowry. Devastated by her mother's wish, Sonita fought by making a music video "Daughters for Sale" with the help of an Iranian filmmaker. Thanks to the video, the Strongheart Group contacted her and gave her a scholarship in the US where she now can go to school and remain single.

1. What did Sonita do to earn money in Iran?
A. She wrote songs and rapped. B. She cleaned bathrooms. C. She made music videos.

2. What is TRUE about Sonita's songs?
A. They were banned in Iran.
B. They have given girls strength to protest against arranged marriages.
C. They're about her love of her homeland Afghanistan.

3. How did Sonita feel when her mother wanted to sell her?
A. Extremely upset and shocked B. Calm and indifferent C. Angry and hateful

4. Where does Sonita live now?

A. Afghanistan B. Iran C. The USA

**D. WRITING**

**I. Rewrite the sentence using modal verbs in passive.**

1. Ann can't use her office at the moment.
   **Her office can't be used by Ann at the moment.**
2. I have to finish my work now.
   **My work has to be finished now.**
3. You must do your task.
   **Your task must be done.**
4. Governments should offer poor women more help.
   **Poor women should be offered more help by governments.**
5. We must do something before it's too late.
   **Something must be done before it's too late.**
6. My uncle may earn 500$ a day.
   **500$ a day may be earned by my uncle.**
7. He might have caught the fish.
   **The fish might have been caught by him.**
8. They will sue the company for wage discrimination.
   **The company will be sued for wage discrimination.**
9. She could have washed the dress.
   **The dress could have been washed by her.**
10. She can't pick many flowers.
    **Many flowers can't be picked by her.**

**II. Rewrite the sentence using modal verbs in passive.**

1. Parents should give children a lot of love.
   **Children should be given a lot of love by parents.**
2. Each student must write an essay on gender equality.
   **An essay on gender equality must be written by each student.**
3. You must wash your hands.
   **Your hands must be washed.**
4. He can speak four languages.
   **Four languages can be spoken by him.**
5. You must keep dogs outside shops.
   **Dogs must be kept outside shops.**
6. The Vietnamese government will make more progress in gender equality.
   **More progress will be made by the Vietnamese government in gender equality.**
7. Children should treat old men with respect.
   **Old men should be treated with respect by children.**
8. They should give men and women equal pay for equal work.
   **Men and women should be given equal pay for equal work.**
9. My classmates used to call me John.
   **I used to be called John by my classmates.**
10. He can't repair my bike.
    **My bike can't be repaired by him.**

**TEST 2 :**

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. A. aware | B. family | C. planet | D. married |
| 2. A. sauce | B. steam | C. sugar | D. stew |
| 3. A. marinate | B. grate | C. shallot | D. staple |
| 4. A. maintain | B. string | C. present | D. often |
| 5. A. enroll | B. happen | C. pursue | D. affect |

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. A. advice | B. amazed | C. reply | D. gender |
| 2. A. major | B. female | C. police | D. famous |
| 3. A. support | B. women | C. pursue | D. employ |
| 4. A. conflict | B. married | C. aware | D. alone |
| 5. A. correct | B. follow | C. party | D. workforce |

**III. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.**

1. UNICEF is working both nationally and regionally to educate the public on the ____ of educating girls.
A. importance B. development C. enrollment D. hesitation
2. Reducing gender ____ improves productivity and economic growth of a nation.
A. equality B. inequality C. possibility D. rights
3. The gender ____ in education in Yemen is among the highest in the world.
A. gap B. generation C. sex D. male
4. Gender equality ____ only when women and men enjoy the same opportunities.
A. will achieve B. achieves C. achieve D. will be achieved
5. International Women's Day is an occasion to make more ____ towards achieving gender equality.
A. movement B. progress C. improvement D. development
6. In Muslim countries, changes ____ to give women equal rights to natural or economic resources, as well as access to ownership.
A. may make B. will make C. must be made D. can make
7. Women are more likely to be victims of ____ violence.
A. domestic B. household C. home D. family
8. In order to reduce gender inequality in South Korean society, women ____ more opportunities by companies.
A. will prove B. should provide C. may be provided D. should be provided
9. In Yemen, women have less ____ to property ownership, credit, training and employment
A. possibility B. way C. use D. access
10. Child marriage ____ in several parts in the world because it limits access to education and training.
A. must stop B. will be stopped C. must be stopped D. can be stop
11. The principle of equal pay is that men and women doing ____ work should get paid the same amount.
A. same B. alike C. similar D. identical
12. In Egypt, female students from disadvantaged families ____ scholarships to continue their studies.
A. will be given B. can be given C. may be given D. must be given
13. In Korea, many people still feel that women should be in charge of ____ after getting married.
A. housekeeping B. homemaker C. house husband D. householder
14. Discrimination on the basis of gender ____ from workplaces.
A. should be removed B. must be removed C. can be removed D. will be removed

**IV. Choose the best word to complete the sentences below.**

access eliminated discrimination progress
preference caretaker rights gender equality

1. Much has to be done to achieve _____ **gender equality** _____ in employment opportunities.
2. Employers give _____ **preference** _____ to university graduates.
3. People have _____ **eliminated** _____ poverty and hunger in many parts of the world.
4. Both genders should be provided with equal _____**rights**_____ to education, employment and healthcare.
5. Internet _____**access**_____ is available everywhere in this city.
6. A person looking after someone who is sick, disabled or old at home is a _____ **caretaker** _____.
7. We should not allow any kind of _____ **discrimination** _____ against women and girls.
8. People in this country have made good _____ **progress** _____ in eliminating domestic violence.

**V. Find and correct the mistake.**

1. I think fast food **should be sold** in schools. → **should not be sold**
2. Domestic violence against women and girls will **eliminated** when governments and people co-operate.
→ **be eliminated**
3. The text books **can't be buy** today because they have sold out. → **can't be bought**

4. Do you think that overeating can cause people **being** overweight? → **to be**
5. Your car **must serviced** regularly if you want it to be in good condition. → **must be serviced**
6. You look so tired. Go to the doctor's and you **will give** some days off. → **will be given**

**VI. Complete the sentences with the correct word in the box.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| force | gender | enrol |
| eliminate | equal | discrimination |

1. Our family members have _____**equal**_____ rights and responsibilities.
2. Many young people are not interested in sports. I have to _____**force**_____ my sons to play tennis or go swimming.
3. We do not allow any kind of _____ **discrimination** _____ against women and girls.
4. Most parents don't want to find out the _____**gender**_____ of their babies before birth.
5. The Vietnamese government has done a lot to _____**eliminate**_____ hunger and poverty.
6. This year, more girls are expected to _____**enrol**_____ in the first grade.

**VII. Choose the word in the box to complete the text.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| right | unpaid | inequalities | vital | discrimination |
| exploitation | parity | legislation | remarkable | multiplier |

Ending all forms of (1) ____ **discrimination** _____ against women and girls is not only a basic human (2) _____**right**_____, but it also crucial to accelerating sustainable development. It has been proven time and again, that empowering women and girls has a (3) _____ **multiplier** _____ effect, and helps drive up economic growth and development across the board.

Since 2000, UNDP, together with our UN partners and the rest of the global community, has made gender equality central to our work. We have seen (4) ____ **remarkable** ____ progress since then. More girls are now in school compared to 15 years ago, and most regions have reached gender (5) _____ **parity** _____ in primary education. Women now make up to 41 percent of paid workers outside of agriculture, compared to 35 percent in 1990.

The SDGs aim to build on these achievements to ensure that there is an end to discrimination against women and girls everywhere. There are still huge (6) ____ **inequalities** ____ in the labour market in some regions, with women systematically denied equal access to jobs. Sexual violence and (7) ____ **exploitation** ___, the unequal division of (8) _____**unpaid**____ care and domestic work, and discrimination in public office, all remain huge barriers.

Affording women equal rights to economic resources such as land and property are (9) ____**vital**____ targets to realizing this goal. So is ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health. Today there are more women in public office than ever before, but encouraging women leaders will help strengthen policies and (10) _____ **legislation** _____ for greater gender equality.

**VIII. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.**

**GENDER ROLES IN PARENTING AND MARRIAGE**

Gender roles develop (1) ____ internalisation and identification during childhood. Sigmund Freud suggested that biology determines gender identity through (2) ____ with either the mother or the father. While some people agree with Freud, others (3) ____ that the development of the "gendered self" is not completely determined by biology, but rather the interactions that one has with the primary caregiver(s).

From birth, parents (4) ____ differently with children depending on their sex, and through this interaction parents can instill different values or traits in their children on the basis of what is (5) ____ for their sex. This internalisation of gender norms includes the choice of toys ("feminine" toys often reinforce interaction, nurturing, and closeness, "masculine" toys often reinforce independence and competitiveness) that a parents give to their children. Education also plays an (6) ____ role in the creation of gender norms.

Gender roles that are created in childhood may permeate throughout life and help to structure (7) ____ and marriage, especially in relation to work in and outside home. Despite the increasing number of women in the labor (8) ____, women are still responsible for the majority of domestic chores and childcare. While women split their time between work and care of the home, men in many societies are pressured into being the primary economic supporter of the home. (9) ____ the fact that different households may divide chores more evenly, there is evidence supporting the fact that women have retained the primary caregiver role within familial life

despite contributing economically to the household. This evidence suggest that women (10) ____ work outside the home often put an extra 18 hours a week doing household or childcare related chores as opposed to men who average 12 minutes a day in childcare activities.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. A. with | B. through | C. upon | D. across |
| 2. A. health | B. fitness | C. identification | D. balance |
| 3. A. argue | B. claim | C. discuss | D. debate |
| 4. A. acquaint | B. relate | C. interact | D. make |
| 5. A. confusing | B. passive | C. native | D. normative |
| 6. A. integral | B. exact | C. fact | D. true |
| 7. A. offspring | B. family | C. parenting | D. parents |
| 8. A. force | B. power | C. strength | D. health |
| 9. A. without | B. in | C. Despite | D. on |
| 10. A. which | B. who | C. whose | D. that |

**IX. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer.**

Today, more and more women are actively participating in social activities both in urban and rural areas. Specifically, they have shined brightly in even many fields commonly regarded as the man's areas such as business, scientific research and social management. In some areas, women even show more overwhelming power than men. The image of contemporary Vietnamese women with creativeness, dynamism, success has become popular in Vietnam's society. The fact reveals that the gender gap has been remarkably narrowed and women enjoy many more opportunities to pursue their social careers and obtain success, contributing to national socio-economic development. According to Ms, Le Thi Quy, Director of the Gender/and Development Research Centre under the University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Hanoi National University, gender equity in Vietnam has reached a high level over the past decade. The rate of Vietnamese women becoming National Assembly members from the $9^{th}$ term to the $11^{th}$ term increased 8.7%, bringing the proportion of Vietnamese women in authority to 27.3%, the highest rate in Southeast Asia. There is no big gap in the level of literacy and schooling between men and women. Women account for about 37% of university and college graduates, 19.9% of doctoral degree holders and 6.7% of professors and associate professors.

The legitimate rights of women and children are ensured more than ever before with more complete legal documents including laws, conventions and national action plans, among which the laws on "gender equity" mark a turning-point in the empowerment of women.

Mass media also highlights the continued success of women in every field and honors their great importance in modern society, helping to do away with outdated perceptions about traditional women's duties. Many projects on reproductive health care, children protection, and family income improvement jointly conducted by various mass organizations, state agencies and non-governmental organizations have created favorable conditions for women to become involved.

1. The text is about ____.
   A. the changes in the status of Vietnamese women
   B. the Vietnamese women's liberation
   C. the Vietnamese sex discrimination
   D. the discrimination that Vietnamese women have to face
2. Which adjective is not used to describe Vietnamese women?
   A. successful B. creative C. narrow D. dynamic
3. According to the data in the text, ____.
   A. Vietnamese women do not take part in authority
   B. the level of literacy and schooling between men and women in Vietnam is the same
   C. there are more women in authority in Vietnam than those in any other countries in Southeast Asia
   D. there are no female professors in Vietnam
4. Vietnamese women ____.
   A. have fewopportunities to develop their intellectual ability
   B. have only shined brightly in doing housework
   C. cannot do any scientific research
   D. are ensured their rights with laws, conventions and national action plans

5. Which is not mentioned in the text as a project to create condition for Vietnamese women?
A. Traditional women's duties B. Reproductive health care
C. Children protection D. Family income improvement

# TEST 3

**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. women B. follow C. concentrate D. project
2. A. address B. allow C. traffic D. rural
3. A. minimum B. influence C. eliminate D. bias
4. A. prevent B. education C. dependent D. eliminate
5. A. encourage B. contribute C. delicious D. college

***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 children.
A B C D

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. Achteved

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 earlie

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 Emmiline Pankhurst. In 1903, she (108) ____ an organization called the Women's Social and Politica 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 tor 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, w ith 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 tor 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 wante 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, patents 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 I 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 attects 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.