

Giải bài tập SGK Tiếng Anh 12:

Unit 3: Ways of Socialising

A. Reading trang 30 - 31 - 32 SGK tiếng Anh 12 Unit 3**Before you read**

1. What are the people in the pictures doing?

In the upper picture, the two men are shaking hands and saying the greetings to each other.

In the lower picture, people are waving and saying "goodbye" to one another.

2. What will you do and/or say if

- You want to get your teacher's attention in class?

In class to get my teacher's attention, I usually raise my hand.

- You need to ask someone a question, but they are busy talking someone else?

To ask someone a question when they're busy talking to someone else, I will say to him/her "I'm sorry. I'd like to talk to you," or "I'm sorry. I have something to talk to you", and at the same time I say to their partner "I'm sorry."

While you read

Read the passage and do the tasks that follow (Đọc bài đọc và làm những bài tập kèm theo)

Để thu hút sự chú ý của một người nào đó để chúng ta có thể nói với người ấy, chúng ta có thể dùng hoặc những hình thức giao tiếp bằng lời hoặc không bằng lời. Chúng ta hãy nhìn vào cách giao tiếp không bằng lời ở tiếng Anh. Có lẽ cách thông thường nhất để thu hút sự chú ý của một người là vẫy tay. Chẳng hạn, nếu chúng ta đang dự một bữa tiệc nào nhiệt và gặp Lynn, một người bạn đứng ở cửa cách xa khoảng 20 thước, chúng ta có thể giơ tay và vẫy cô ấy như một dấu hiệu cho biết chúng ta thấy cô.

Nhưng trong tình huống như thế này chúng ta có thể khó vẫy tay biết bao? Giả sử bạn đang sân bay, và bạn thấy anh bạn xuống máy bay và bắt đầu đi về hướng bạn. Nếu bạn mừng rỡ, bạn có thể nhảy lên xuống và vẫy tay liên tục bạn có thể để thu hút sự chú ý của anh ấy. Đây là tình huống mà những kí hiệu không bằng lời hiển nhiên và mạnh mẽ thích hợp.

Nhưng có vài tình huống giao tiếp mà những hình thức gây chú ý không bằng lời nhẹ nhàng hơn lại thích hợp hơn. Chẳng hạn, trong một nhà hàng, nếu chúng ta muốn thu hút chú ý của một nhân viên phục vụ, chúng ta có nhiều sự lựa chọn. Chúng ta có thể chờ cho đến khi người đó đi qua, nhìn vào mắt anh, và gật đầu nhẹ để cho anh biết chúng ta muốn anh đến với bàn của chúng ta. Hoặc chúng ta có thể nhẹ nhàng giơ tay để cho biết chúng ta cần sự giúp đỡ. Chúng ta huýt sáo hay vỗ tay để gây sự chú ý của người khác. Điều đó được xem vô lễ và ngay cả thô lỗ.

Trong nhiều tình huống giao tiếp sự thân mật cho phép, đưa tay lên ngăn ngui và vỗ tay nhẹ nhàng. Chẳng hạn, nếu bạn đi ngang sân trường và thấy giáo viên của bạn đang tiến đến, cái vỗ tay thân mật nhẹ nhàng để gây sự chú ý của thầy / cô ấy là đủ.

Một khi bạn đã gây được chú ý của bạn, bạn không nên chỉ vào người hay vật bạn muốn anh / chị ấy nhìn vào. Một cái gật đầu nhẹ là đủ. Chỉ vào ai thường được xem vô lễ. Dĩ nhiên có nhiều lúc sự chỉ hoàn toàn có thể chấp nhận, như khi giáo viên muốn sự chú ý của người nào trong lớp. Giáo viên thường chỉ vào học sinh đó và nói. "David, em vui lòng đọc câu kể." Sự chỉ ở đây không phải vô lễ, đơn thuần là cách gây sự chú ý của một người.

Task 1: Give the Vietnamese equivalent to the following words and phrases. (Cho từ tiếng Việt tương đương với các từ và cụm từ dưới đây.)

verbal: bằng lời nói

Rude: Thô lỗ

non-verbal: không lời

informality: không chính thức

attract someone's attention: thu hút sự chú ý của một ai đó

approach: tiếp cận

a slight nod will do: một cái gật đầu nhẹ sẽ làm

impolite: vô lễ

Task 2: Decide which of the three options below is the best title for the passage.

(Quyết định sự chọn lựa nào trong ba chọn lựa dưới đây là lựa thích hợp nhất cho đoạn văn.)

A. Attracting Attention: Non-verbal Cues

B. Attracting Attention by Waving

C. The Best Ways of Attracting Attention

(Answer: A . Attracting Attention: Non-verbal Cues)

Task 3: Answer the following questions. (Trả lời các câu hỏi sau.)

1. What can we do when we want to attract someone's attention?
2. What are considered to be big, obvious non-verbal signals?
3. What can we do if we want to attract the waiter's attention?
4. If you are walking across the schoolyard and see your teacher approaching you, what can you do to attract his or her attention?
5. Why shouldn't you point at the person or things you want your friend to look at once you've got his or her attention?

Trả lời

1. When we want to attract someone's attention, we can use either verbal or non-verbal communication.
2. They are strong gestures that can be easily seen in the distance.
3. If we want to attract a waiter's attention, we can wait until he passes near us, catch his eyes and nod slightly to let him know we would like him to come to our table. Or we can raise our hand slightly to show we need assistance.
4. We can use a small friendly wave to attract his / her attention.
5. Because this action is usually considered rude.

After You Read

Work in pairs. Discuss the meanings of whistling and hand-clapping in Vietnamese culture. (Làm việc từng đôi. Thảo luận ý nghĩa của huýt sáo và vỗ tay theo văn hóa Việt Nam.)

A. Do you think whistling and hand-clapping convey different meanings?

B. Sure. These two actions have quite different meanings. I think whistling is a signal to show we feel happy or satisfied with something.

A. But teenagers, at present, whistle to express their disapproval or protest.

B. OK. But only for teenagers. To adults or learned or educated people, they never whistle to show their disapproval or dissatisfaction.

A. That's right. Whistling in crowds is considered impolite or even rude.

B. What about hand-clapping?

A. In my opinion, hand-clapping is a action used to show one's approval, agreement or enjoyment.

B. But I've heard there is a different meaning between common hand-clapping and slow hand-clapping.

A. Sorry, I'm not much sure, but as I know slow hand-clapping shows the applause or cheer.

B. However slow hand-clapping with shouts can be used to express strong disapproval or protest.

A. Thus, we should be careful when we clap our hands.

B. Well, I think so.

B. Speaking trang 32 - 33 - 34 SGK tiếng Anh 12 Unit 3

Task 1: Practise reading these dialogues, paying attention to how people give and respond to compliments in each situation. (Thực hành đọc những bài đối thoại này, chú ý cách người ta cho và đáp lại lời khen ở từng tình huống.)

Phil: Barbara, bạn thực sự có áo sơ mi đẹp quá! Tôi chưa bao giờ thấy cái áo nào hoàn hảo với bạn như thế.

Barbara: Cảm ơn bạn, Phil. Đó là lời khen hay.

Peter: Cindy. Kiểu tóc của bạn tuyệt quá!

Cindy: Cảm ơn, Peter. Tôi nghĩ cuối cùng tôi tìm được kiểu tóc trông lịch sự và dễ chải.

Tom: Tony, tôi nghĩ ván quần vợt của bạn hôm nay khá hơn nhiều.

Tony: Bạn đùa đấy thôi. Tôi nghĩ nó thật tệ đấy!

Task 2: Work with a partner. Practise giving compliments to suit the responses Use the cues below. (Làm việc với một bạn cùng học. Thực hành cho lời khen phù hợp với những câu trả lời. Dùng từ gợi ý dưới đây.)

David: _____ (dress)

Kathy: I'm glad you like it. I bought it at a shop near my house a few days ago.

Hung: _____ (motorbike)

Hien: Thanks, Hung. I think I've finally found the colour that suits me.

Michael: _____ . (badminton)

Colin: You must be kidding! I thought the same was terrible.

Answer:

- David: You look really nice with your dress, Kathy!

- Hung: Your motorbike is certainly unique. I don't think I've ever seen anything like this before!

- Michael: I didn't know you could play badminton so well!

Task 3: Work in pairs. Practise responding to the compliments below. (Làm việc từng đôi. Thực hành trả lời những lời khen dưới đây.)

- You: Thanks, Phil. That's very nice of you to say so.

- You: Thank you, Peter. I'm glad you enjoyed it.

- You: Thanks. That's a nice compliment, but sometimes I think I'm not so good at all.

Task 4: Work with a partner. Make dialogues to practise giving and responding to compliments, using the cues below. (Làm việc với một bạn cùng học. Làm các cuộc đối thoại để thực hành cho và trả lời những câu khen, dùng những từ gợi ý dưới đây.)

1. A: That's such a nice pair of glasses you have on! I almost don't recognize you.

B: Thanks. I take that as a nice compliment, I guess.

2. C: I really like your new watch!

D. Really? That's nice of you to notice it.

3. E. Your new jacket is very fashionable and lovely!

F. Oh! Thank you. I got it yesterday.

C. Listening trang 34 - 35 - 36 SGK tiếng Anh 12 Unit 3

Before You Listen

Work with a partner. Study the pictures and answer the questions. (Làm việc với một bạn cùng học. Khảo sát các hình và trả lời các câu hỏi.)

1. They're talking on the phone.

2. They would say "Hello" to greet each other.

3. I think they would talk about their usual jobs and things happening to them.

4. It would take them about five minutes to finish their calls because they are on the move in the street.

While You Listen

Task 1: Linda Cupple, a social worker, advises you and people on how to use (he telephone in their family. Listen to her talk and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F). (Linda, một cán bộ xã hội, khuyên người trẻ cách dùng điện thoại ở gia đình. Lắng nghe cuộc nói chuyện của cô và quyết định những câu nói đúng (T) hay sai (F).

1. The telephone often causes arguments between members of the family. T

2. A reasonable length of time for a call is the main problem. T

3. Ten minutes is a reasonable length of time for a call. T

4. Young people should not receive a call at dinner time T

5. Young people often call their friends at night. T

6. You can't call your friends at any time even when you have a separate telephone T

Tapescript

The Telephone - Potential Family Background

Hello, everyone. In today's talk, I'm going to give you some pieces of advice on how to use the telephone in the most decent way so as to avoid unnecessary disagreements between you and members of your family.

The telephone, as you know, is a marvelous instrument, but it may cause arguments between you and your parents-arguments that could be easily avoided if you would sit down, talk it over, and agree to a few simple regulations.

The most obvious problem, of course, is what everyone considers a reasonable length of time for a call. The exact duration must be worked out with your parents, but ten minutes should be an absolute maximum. That's certainly long enough to say almost anything in five different ways, and yet it isn't so long that other members of the family will become apoplectic. Even when your parents are out, the length of your call should be limited, because they, or someone else, may be trying to reach your home for a very important reason.

Calling hours should be agreed upon. If your parents object to your leaving the dinner table to take calls, tell your friends to avoid calling at that hour, if someone does phone, ask him to call back or offer to call him when dinner's over.

A serious calling problem is calling very late at night, or very early on weekend mornings. This particular mistake is made mostly by young people who consider 10 or 11 pm. when a lot of tired adults are happily sleeping, the shank of the evening.

So please tell your friends not to call after ten o'clock. The shock of waking out of a sound sleep and the fright of that instant thought - "There's an accident" - are enough to give your parents a heart attack. Weekend morning calls aren't so startling but it's the one time your parents can sleep late.

If your mother and father, out of kindness, have installed a separate phone for you, remember that you're still a member of a family. So try to stick to your family's regulations. That's all for my talk today. Thank you for listening.

Task 2: Listen to part of Ms. Linda Cupple's talk again and write the missing words. (Nghe lại một phần của cuộc nói chuyện của bà Linda Cupple và viết những từ thiếu.)

Calling hours should be (1)upon. If your parents object to your leaving the dinner table to take calls, tell your friends (2).....calling at that hour; if someone does phone, ask him to call back or offer to call him when dinner's over.

A serious calling problem is calling very late at night, or very early in the morning. This (3)..... mistake is made mostly by young people who consider 10 or 11 p.m, when a lot of tired(4).....are happily sleeping, the shank of the evening. So please tell your friends not to call after ten o'clock. The shock of(5).....out of a sound sleep and the fright of that instant thought - "There's an accident" - are enough to give your parents

a(6)..... attack. Weekend morning calls aren't so startling, but it's the one time your parents can sleep late

If your mother and father, out of (7), have installed a separate phone for you. remember that you're still a member of a family. So try (8).....to your family's regulations.

1. agreed 2. to avoid 3. particular 4. adults
5. waking 6. heart 7. kindness 8. to stick

After You Listen

Listen again. Summarize Ms. Linda Cupple's talk, beginning with. (Nghe lại. Tóm tắt bài nói chuyện của Bà Linda Clippie, bắt đầu với).

In this talk. Ms. Linda Cupple gives us some pieces of advice on how to use the telephone in the family.

The first is to work out a reasonable length of time for a call after a discussion with our parents, usually ten minutes at most. And it's the duration of time for receiving or making a call at the usual time. Next, it's a great problem to make a call very late at night or early in the morning, particularly on weekends, because it's the time your parents can sleep late. So even you have a separate phone, try to stick to the family's regulations

D. Writing trang 36 - 37 SGK tiếng Anh 12 Unit 3

Task 1. Use the words to make sentences. Change the form of the verb. No addition or omission is required. (Sử dụng các từ để viết câu. Có thể thay đổi hình thức của động từ. Nhưng không cần thêm hoặc bớt từ nào.)

Đáp án

1. There are many ways to tell someone goodbye, and most of them depend on the situation at hand.
2. However, there is one rule that all situations observe: We seldom say goodbye abruptly.
3. In English it is necessary to prepare a person for our departure.
4. We lead into the farewell by saying something pleasant and thoughtful like "I've really enjoyed talking to you".

5. We might also say something relating to the time like "Gosh, I can't believe how late it is! I really must be going!"

Task 2. Put the sentences of the two paragraphs below in their right order. Write the re-ordered paragraphs in the space provided. (Sắp xếp các câu của hai đoạn văn dưới đây theo đúng thứ tự của nó. Viết các đoạn văn đã được sắp xếp vào phần khoảng trống đã cho.)

Paragraph 1

- Thứ tự:

1. C; 2. E; 3. A; 4. B; 5. D

- Đoạn văn:

It is difficult to write rules that tell exactly when you should apologize, but it is not difficult to learn how. If we have done something to hurt someone's feeling, we apologize. An apology indicates that we realize we've made a mistake, and we're sorry for it. It's a way of expressing our regret or sorrow for something. When we apologize, we admit our wrongdoing or discourtesy, usually a reason for it, and express regret.

Paragraph 2

- Thứ tự:

1. C; 2. E; 3. B; 4. A; 5. D

- Đoạn văn:

The simplest way to apologize is to say "I'm sorry." Let's take a common situation. Tom is late for class and enters the classroom. What does he do? The most polite action is usually to take a seat as quietly as possible and apologize later. But if the teacher stops and waits for him to say something, he could apologize simply "I'm sorry I'm late", ask permission to take his seat and sit down. Naturally, more than this is needed, but it is not the time for it because it has already caused some interruption and doesn't need to make it any longer.

E. Language Focus trang 38 - 39 - 40 SGK tiếng Anh 12 Unit 3

- Pronunciation: Stress in two-syllable words.

- Grammar: Reported Speech

Grammar

Exercise 1 : Last week you met Thuan, a friend you hadn't seen for a long time. Look at the list of things he said to you, then tell another friend what he said. Use reported speech. (Tuần rồi em gặp Thuan, một người bạn từ lâu em không gặp. Nhìn vào danh sách những việc anh ấy nói với em, sau đó kể cho một người bạn khác những gì anh ấy nói. Dùng lời tường thuật.)

1. I'm going to work in Ho Chi Minh City next July.
2. I work for a big company.
3. I'm their marketing manager.
4. The company has opened an office in Ho Chi Minh City.
5. It has been very successful.
6. I have been chosen to run an office in District 5.
7. How long have you been learning English?
8. I don't have much time to enjoy myself.
9. I hope you will come and visit me in Ho Chi Minh City.
10. I hope I will be successful in Ho Chi Minh City.

Tell your friend what Thuan said:

1. Thuan said he worked for a big company.
2. Thuan said he was their marketing manager.
3. Thuan said the company had opened an office in Ho Chi Minh City.
4. Thuan said it had been very successful.

Exercise 2. Lan was angry with Tung. Tuan tried to help them get back together, and talked to Lan for Tung. Read the dialogue and complete the conversation Tuan had with Tung. (Lan đang giận Tùng. Tuấn cố giúp họ làm lành với nhau và thuyết phục Lan hộ Tùng. Hãy đọc đoạn hội thoại và hoàn tất đoạn hội thoại giữa Tuấn với Tùng.)

Đáp án

- (1) she didn't want to talk to you.

- (2) was upset
- (3) was not interested
- (4) had promised to go to the cinema
- (5) hadn't turned up
- (6) didn't want to see you
- (7) there was a telephone in the restaurant
- (8) didn't believe you had tried
- (9) she would talk to you later
- (10) she had to go otherwise she would be late for school.