

LÊ VĂN SỰ

60

Đề tài

Luyện Nói Tiếng Anh

(Trình độ A - B - C)

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Gồm: 20 đề tài cấp độ A
20 đề tài cấp độ B
20 đề tài cấp độ C

Dùng :

Luyện thi chứng chỉ ABC

Luyện nói kèm sách Streamline, Headway

Theo sát hướng dẫn thi của Bộ GD-ĐT

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LỜI MỞ ĐẦU

Các bạn học viên thân mến,

Môn nói là một môn thi không thể thiếu trong các kỳ thi chứng chỉ ABC tiếng Anh. Do vậy, bộ bài tập **60 Đề Tài Luyện Nói Tiếng Anh** này được ra mắt các bạn nhằm cung cấp thêm tài liệu luyện tập. Đồng thời chúng tôi mong muốn đưa ra phương pháp luyện nói qua việc thực tập trả lời miệng các câu hỏi liên quan đến một đề tài gắn gũi nào đó (Trình độ A và B). Riêng đối với trình độ C, các bạn sẽ được hướng dẫn trình bày đề tài theo một dàn bài đề nghị.

Khi luyện tập, các bạn nên chọn lọc các câu hỏi gợi ý phù hợp với mình, sắp xếp, trình bày, tổ hợp lại thành bài nói riêng của mình để thuyết trình trước lớp. Giáo viên của bạn sẽ góp ý. Bạn cũng sẽ được các bạn cùng lớp hay giáo viên hỏi thêm một số câu hỏi liên quan để tập ứng xử lanh lẹ. Phần câu hỏi thêm này (follow-up questions) được giới thiệu ở các đề nói cấp độ C để các bạn tham khảo. Quý thầy cô giáo có thể dùng tài liệu này để giúp học sinh luyện nói kèm với các giáo trình tiếng Anh khác.

Rất mong nhận được ý kiến đóng góp của đồng đảo bạn đọc gần xa.

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ORAL TOPIC 1

YOUR FAMILY

Practise answering these questions :

1. Have you got a family ?
2. Is it large or small ?
3. Does your mother work ?
4. What is she ?
5. Is she fond of her profession ?
6. What is your father ?
7. How old is he ?
8. Have you got a sister or a brother or both ?
9. What is your sister ?
10. What's her name ?
11. How old is she ?
12. Your brother is a student, isn't he ?
13. What is he going to become ? *
14. Are you married ?
15. Who are you married to ? †
16. Have you got any children ?
17. Have you got many relatives ?
18. Where are they ?
19. Your mother's sister is your aunt, isn't she ?

20. And what is your mother's brother ?
21. Have you got grandparents ?
22. Are they pensioners ?
23. How old are they ?
24. Have you got any nieces or nephews ?
25. Are you fond of them ?
26. Do you often see them ?
27. Where does your mother / father work ?
28. Does she / he work in an office / on a farm / at home ?
29. Does she like her work ?
30. How long has he/she been working there ?
31. Has your family broken into parts ?
32. And where do the relatives live ?
33. When did your family settle in the town/village you now live in ?
34. How does each member of your family earn a living ?

New words

- **relative** /'relatɪv/ (n) *thân nhân*
- **pensioner** /'penʃnə(r)/ (n) *người hưởng lương hưu*
- **to be fond of** / bɪ fɒnd əv/ *thích*
- **to settle** /'setl/ *cư ngụ*

ORAL TOPIC 2

YOUR FLAT

Practise answering these questions :

1. Where are you living ?
2. Have you got a flat or a house ?
3. How many rooms are there in your flat ?
4. What floor is your flat on ?
5. Is it convenient to live on the ground floor ? on the top floor?
6. Is there a lift in your house ?
7. What modern conveniences are there in your flat ?
8. Is there a chute for refuse ? *can dust*
9. Have you got a gas or electric stove ?
10. Does it take much time to cook breakfast/to boil the kettle on a gas stove ?
11. What furniture is there in the kitchen ?
12. Do you have your meals in the kitchen or in the dining - room?
13. Which is the largest room in your flat ?
14. Whose room is it ?
15. Is it a drawing - room ?
16. What is there in this room ?
17. Is there much furniture in this room ?
18. What is standing in the centre of the room ?
19. Are there any pictures on the walls ?

20. What is there on the floor ?
21. You have a room of your own, haven't you ?
22. Is it warm and light ?
23. It is not very large, is it ?
24. What pieces of furniture are there in your room ?
25. Where do you keep your books ?
26. Is there a bookcase or a bookshelf in your room ?
27. There is a wardrobe in your room, isn't there ?
28. What colour curtains are there on your windows ?
29. What colour is the *wallpaper* in your room ?
30. Where do you sleep ?
31. Are there any arm - chairs in your room ?

New words

- a **chute for refuse** /əʃu:t fɔ: 'refju:s/ : *máng đổ rác*
- **wallpaper** /'wɔ:l,peɪpə(r)/ : *giấy dán tường*
- **drawing room** /'drouŋ ru:m/ : *phòng giải trí*

ORAL TOPIC 3

SEASONS AND WEATHER

Practise answering these questions :

1. How many seasons are there in a year ?
2. What are they ?
3. What is your favourite season ? Why ?
4. When does spring begin in Hồ Chí Minh City ? In the north of your country ? In the south ?
5. What is the weather like in March ?
6. Does it often snow in your country ?
7. What is the temperature in the day time ? at night ?
8. When does it often rain ?
9. What is the weather like after a heavy summer shower ?
10. What is the weather like in summer ?
11. When do trees become red and yellow ?
12. Is it a beautiful picture ?
13. When does winter set in Hanoi ?
14. Is it very cold in winter ?
15. Are frosts very hard ?
16. When are trees covered with *hoarfrost* ?
17. What is the worst season in your region ?
18. When does it drizzle and rain ?
19. Is the weather changeable in Hanoi ?

20. What is the weather like in your native parts ?
21. Does the weather usually keep fine in summer ?
22. What is the weather fore-cast for tomorrow ?
23. What is the weather like today ?
24. What city is famous for its fogs ?
25. Is it often foggy in Sapa ?
26. In what weather does Hanoi look at its best in your opinion?
27. When is it *slushy* ? *muddy* ?
28. When are there thunderstorms in your area ?
29. When does it rain cats and dogs ?
30. Do you like rainy weather ?
31. What weather is to your taste ?
32. Do you like when it is hot ? warm ? cold ? cool ? rainy ? misty ? sunny ?
33. Do you like to listen to the rain beating against the window?
34. At what time will the sun rise tomorrow ?

New words

- **hoarfrost** /'hɔ:frɒst / (n) sương giá trên cỏ cây
- **slushy** /'slʌʃi / (adj) lầy lội
- **to drizzle** /'drɪz(ə)l / (vi) mưa phùn
- **to rain cats and dogs** /reɪn kæts ænd dɒgz / mưa tầm tã
- **thunderstorm** /'θʌndə(r) stɔ:m / (n) bão có sấm sét

ORAL TOPIC 4

BUYING FOODSTUFFS

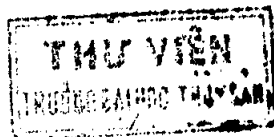
Practise answering these questions :

1. Who does the shopping in your family ?
2. Where can one buy meat ?
3. What kinds of meat do you know ?
4. Do you prefer beef to pork ? veal to mutton ? mutton to pork ?
5. What dishes can you cook of beef ?
6. How can you cook mutton ?
7. What meat do you usually make soup of ?
8. Do you buy bread ?
9. How much bread do you buy daily ?
10. Where do you buy it ?
11. What else can you buy at the baker's besides bread ?
12. Are you fond of sweets ?
13. Where do you buy them ?
14. How often do you buy cakes and *pastry* ?
15. What shop is especially famous for its cakes in your city ?
16. What does the fruiterer deal in ?
17. What fruit can you buy in season ? all year round ?
18. Do you prefer apples to pears ? grapes to oranges ? peaches to plums ? strawberries to cherries ?
19. Is fruit sold by kilo in your country ?

20. Where do you buy vegetables ?
21. What vegetables do you usually buy if you want to make cabbage soup ?
22. What other dishes can we make of vegetables ?
23. Can you make any vegetable salads ?
24. What salads can you make of vegetables ?
25. Where is dairy produce sold ?
26. What dairy produce do you buy daily ?
27. Do you buy bottled milk ?
28. How much does a bottle of milk cost ?
29. Do you use *sour cream* when cooking ?
30. What dishes do you use it with ?
31. What shop deals in fish ?
32. How do they sell fish ?
33. Do you like fish better than meat ?
34. Do you know any fish dishes ?

New words

- **pastry** /'peɪstri/ (n) *bánh bao*
- **dairy** /'deəri/ (n) *nơi chế biến sản phẩm từ sữa*
- **sour cream** /'saʊə(r)'kri:m/ (n) *đồ chua (giấm, me...)*
- **to deal in** /di:lɪn/ *buôn bán*



ORAL TOPIC 5

YOUR MEALS

Practise answering these questions :

1. Can you cook well ?
2. What dishes can you cook ?
3. What is your favourite dish ?
4. Is it easy to cook ?
5. What kinds of soup do you know ?
6. What soup do you like better : cabbage soup or *beetroot* soup? fish soup or milk soup ? meat soup or chicken broth ? mushroom soup or vegetable soup ?
7. What soups do they serve at our *refectory* ?
8. What dishes can be served for the second course ?
9. Do you prefer roast meat to stewed meat ?
10. Do you like dishes made of fish ?
11. What appetizers do you usually take ?
12. Is there a good choice of salads at our buffet ?
13. Can you make beef steak ?
14. Are you fond of *sweet dishes* ?
15. What do you usually have for dessert ?
16. Do you prefer fresh fruit to sweets or sweets to fruit ?
17. What things do you usually put out when you lay the table for: breakfast, dinner, supper ?

18. How many meals do you have daily ?
19. Is your breakfast light or substantial ?
20. What does it usually consist of ?
21. Where do you have your dinner ?
22. What did you have for dinner yesterday ?
23. Are you a hearty or poor eater ?
24. Do you like your food peppered or salted ?
25. Who does the cooking in your family ?
26. What did your friend treat you to when you came to visit her.

New words

- **beetroot** /'bi:tru:t/ (n) *cây củ cải đường*
- **refectory** /rɪ'fektɪ/ (n) *nhà ăn*
- **sweet dishes** /swi:t 'diʃɪz/ *món ăn ngọt*
- **appetizer** /'æpɪ,təɪzə(r)/ (n) *món khai vị*
- **substantial** /səb'stænʃl/ (adj) *thịnh soạn*

ORAL TOPIC 6

HEALTH AND SICKNESS

Practise answering these questions :

1. When do people most often fall ill with the flu ?
2. What are its symptoms ?
3. Have you ever fallen ill with the flu ?
4. Did you have a splitting headache when you were ill with the flu ?
5. Are you subject to colds /coughs /sorethroats /headaches ?
6. What is the best remedy for a headache /cough /sorethroat /cold in your opinion ?
7. How does one usually feel when he has a cold ?
8. Do you run a high temperature when you are ill ?
9. Who must one send for if he is unwell ?
10. In what way does the doctor usually examine his patients ?
11. What does he usually prescribe ?
12. Do you lose appetite when you are not quite well ?
13. Where do we have our prescriptions made ?
14. What are the symptoms of *quinsy /scarlet fever /pneumonia*?
15. What infectious diseases do you know ?
16. What are children's diseases ?
17. Do you always keep your bed when you are unwell ?
18. What diseases were you ill with when you were a child ?

19. Have you ever been operated ?
20. What are the symptoms of quinsy ?
21. How do you feel when you have the *grippe* ?
22. Have you ever had a toothache / your chest X-rayed / your blood examined ?
23. What's your blood pressure ?
24. What medicine did the doctor prescribe you when you were ill with quinsy ?
25. Have you ever kept your bed ?
26. Did you follow the doctor's advice ?
27. Did your friends come to visit you ?
28. How long did it take you to get well ?

New words

- **pneumonia** /nju:'mɔniə/ *bệnh viêm phổi*
- **quinsy** /'kwɪnzɪ/ (n) *viêm họng có mũ*
- **scarlet fever** /'sku:lət 'fi:və/ *bệnh ban đỏ*
- **grippe** /grɪp/ (n) *bệnh cảm cúm (= flu)*
- **symptom** /'sɪmptəm/ (n) *triệu chứng*
- **to be subject to** /bɪ səb'dʒekt tu:/ *mắc phải*
- **remedy** /'remədi/ (n) *sự chữa trị*
- **infectious** /ɪn'fektʃəs/ (adj) *truyền nhiễm*

ORAL TOPIC 7

STUDYING ENGLISH

Practise answering these questions :

1. Why are you studying English ?
2. Do you practise English after class ?
3. How do you practise ?
4. Who do you practise with ?
5. How long have you been learning English ?
6. What mark did you have for your English at school ?
7. How often do you have English classes ?
8. What do you do at your English lessons ?
9. What did you prepare for your lesson last night ?
10. What lesson are you doing now ?
11. How long have you been doing it ?
12. How many lessons have you done ?
13. When are you going to have a test ?
14. When are you going to take your examination ?
15. How long are you going to study English ?
16. What are you going to do after you graduate from the institute?
17. What kind of work are you going to do ?
18. What do you usually do during your English lessons ?
19. Have you done your homework ?

20. Had you revised your grammar before you went to bed yesterday ?
21. What languages had you studied before you entered the institute ?
22. How long had you been learning the language before you entered the institute ?
23. Will you learn another language next year ?
24. What lesson /grammatical rule are you learning now ?
25. Have you been learning this lesson /grammatical rule for a long time ?
26. Had you learnt this grammatical rule before you entered the institute ?
27. Do you think you will have learnt this lesson by the end of the week ?
28. What were you doing yesterday at seven o'clock in the evening: learning the language or relaxing ?

New words

- **institute** /'ɪnstɪtju:t/ (n) *viện*
- **to revise** /rɪ'vaɪz/ (vt) *ôn lại*

ORAL TOPIC 8

YOUR TEACHER OF ENGLISH

Practise answering these questions :

1. Who is your English teacher now ?
2. How long has he/ she been your English teacher ?
3. How long have you known her/ him ?
4. How long has she/ he been an English teacher ?
5. What did she/ he do before that ? How long ?
6. Where does she live ? How long ?
7. Is she married ? How long ?
8. What does he/ she often advise you to do in learning English?
9. How does he/ she teach ?
10. Do his/ her students like his/ her teaching methods ?
11. Does he/she speak English in class all the time ?
12. What does he/ she often make you do ?
13. Is he/she angry when you can't answer his/her questions ?
14. What qualifications has he/ she got ?
15. Has he/she got any special diplomas ?
16. Has he/ she ever gone abroad for further training in English?
17. What qualities has he/ she got ?
18. Is he/she your ideal teacher ?
19. What about his / her knowledge of English ?
20. Does he/ she give you a lot of homework ?

21. What in **him/her** influenced you most ?

22. What can you learn from your English teacher ?

New words

- **to influence.** /'ɪnfluəns/ (v) ảnh hưởng
- **further training** /'fɜːðə 'treɪnɪŋ/ (n) đào tạo thêm
- **qualification** /kwɒlɪfɪ 'keɪʃn/ (n) năng lực, phẩm chất.

ORAL TOPIC 9

ABOUT YOURSELF

Practise answering these questions :

1. What's your name ?
2. Where do you live ?
3. How long have you been living here ?
4. Did you live anywhere else ?
5. Where do you study ?
6. How long have you been studying here ?
7. Did you study anywhere else ? Where ? How long ?
8. When did you leave school ?
9. What marks did you get at the entrance examination ?
10. How many points did you get for your exam ?
11. How long will your course at the institute last ?
12. What department do you study in ?
13. Why did you decide to enter this institute ?
14. What social activities did you participate in when you were at school ?
15. What social activities are you participating in now ?
16. When will you graduate from this institute ?
17. Have you ever had troubles with your studies ?
18. What narrow field of science do you deal with ?
19. What department do you choose to study in ?

20. What do you specialize in ?
21. What is your social work ?
22. What sort of social work do you do ?
23. Did you serve in the army ?
24. Did you receive a *stipend* ?
25. What is your hobby ?
26. What's your favourite form of entertainment ?
27. What do you consider the most important events in your life until now ?
28. Are you fond of collecting stamps, coins, toy cars, toy animals, dolls ?
29. What else can you collect ?
30. Do you have interesting collections of badges ?

New words

- **stipend** /'staɪpend/ (n) lương bổng
- **badge** /bædʒ/ huy hiệu
- **entrance examination** /'entrəns ɪg,zæmɪ'neɪʃn/ kỳ thi tuyển sinh.
- . **to specialize in** /'speʃə,ləɪz ɪn/ chuyên về.

ORAL TOPIC 10

READING BOOKS

Practise answering these questions :

1. What kind of books do you like to read ?
2. What are you reading now ?
3. How long have you been reading this book ?
4. When did you begin to read this book ?
5. Have you read anything by this author before ?
6. How many English books have you read ?
7. Have you read any books by Hemingway?
8. Have you read them in Vietnamese or in English ?
9. What did you read last month ?
10. Have you read anything interesting lately ?
11. What books will you read during the second term ?
12. What will you be reading tomorrow at this time during the English lesson ?
13. What lesson will you have read by the weekend ?
14. What will you have read on History by the end of the month?
15. Are you fond of reading ?
16. Do you like to read books about space flights and famous cosmonauts ?
17. Who is fond of reading fairy tales and fables ?
18. Do you like to read fairy - tales or do you like to listen to fairy - tales on the radio ?

19. Who has interesting books of fairy - tales at home ?
20. Do you like to read stories about animals ?
21. Do you know any beautiful poems about nature /funny jokes /interesting fables ?
22. Have you read many fairy - tales, fables, poems, stories ?
23. Have you read any books by foreign writers ?
24. What English and American writers do you know ?
25. What books have you read in English ?
26. When did you learn to read English books ?
27. Is it difficult for you to read books in English ?
28. What can the different kinds of books teach us (books on History; about great people, about famous travellers)?
29. What do stories about birds and animals (fairy tales, fables, poems) teach us ?
30. What can we learn from different kinds of books ?
31. Do you like to go to the library to read books ?
32. Do you think books are best friends and great teachers? Why?

New words

- **spaceflight** /'speɪsflaɪt/ (n) *chuyến bay vũ trụ*
- **cosmonaut** /'kɒzmənɔ:t/ (n) *nhà du hành vũ trụ*
- **fairy tale** /'feəri teɪl/ (n) *truyện thần tiên*
- **fable** /'feɪb(əl)/ (n) *ngụ ngôn*
- **poem** /'pəʊɪm/ (n) *bài thơ*

ORAL TOPIC 11

SUMMER HOLIDAYS

Practise answering these questions :

1. Did you go anywhere last summer ? *We went to beach NT and PL.*
2. Where did you go ?
3. Did you enjoy your stay there ? *I enjoy stay in Nha Trang.*
4. Did you have a good time ?
5. What did you do most of the time ?
6. How long did you stay there ?
7. When did you come back ?
8. Why is it better to go out of town in summer ?
9. Will your school year be soon over ?
10. When will the school year be over ?
11. What form will you be in next year ?
12. Have you learned a lot this year ?
13. Do you begin to plan your summer holidays now ?
14. Will you go to the village, to the seaside or to another city ?
15. When will you go there ?
16. How much time are you going to spend there ?
17. What will you do there ?
18. Would you like to travel in summer ?
19. What places would you like to visit ?

20. Does your class/ school have a picnic each year before summer holidays ?
21. When would you like to go *for a picnic* ?
22. Where are you going to spend your holidays ?
23. How long are you going to stay there ?
24. Are you going by train ?
25. Are you going to have a picnic ?
26. What food will you take ?
27. What things will you need ?
28. Will you play games at the picnic ?
29. Who will play the games ?
30. What will you need for your games ?
31. Who will cook the meals ?
32. How many children will take care of the fire ?
33. Who will clean the place when the picnic is over ?

New words

- to go for a picnic /gəʊ fɔ: ə 'pɪknɪk/ *đi chơi ngoài trời*
- to be over /bɪ 'əʊvə/ *chấm dứt, qua đi.*

ORAL TOPIC 12

RIDING A BICYCLE

Practise answering these questions :

1. Can you ride a bicycle ?
2. Is it difficult to learn to ride a bicycle ?
3. Would you like to learn to ride it ?
4. Did it take you much time to learn to ride a bicycle ?
5. Are you fond of riding a bicycle ?
6. Do you go on long bicycle rides ?
7. Do you go on bicycle rides alone or with your friends ?
8. How fast can you ride ?
9. Have you got a bicycle of your own ?
10. Do you repair your bicycle yourself when something is wrong with it ?
11. Do you often check the brakes of your bicycle ?
12. What do you use your bicycle for ? (to ride or cycle round the city, to go to work....)
13. When do you repaint it ?
14. How do you take care of your bicycle ?
15. How do you use it ?
16. Do you ever jump on/ off your bicycle ?
17. Is it difficult to steer it ?
18. What is the most difficult thing when you ride a bicycle ?

19. When your bicycle runs against something, can you move in a straight line ?
20. What do you do when you want to stop ? (press hard on the brakes)
21. How do you ride fast ? (press hard on the pedals)
22. Have you ever run over a dog ?
23. Have you ever fallen off a bike ?
24. Have you ever hurt your knees and hands ?
25. Did the chain ever go off the gear ?
26. Did you feel happy when you first learned how to ride a bike?

New words

- **of your own** của chính bạn
- **brake** /breik/ (n) cái thắng.
- **pedal** /'ped(ə)l/ (n) bàn đạp
- **knee** /ni:/ (n) đầu gối
- **chain** /tʃein/ (n) cái xích, xích.

ORAL TOPIC 13

YOUR FRIEND

Practise answering these questions :

1. Have you got a friend ?
2. Do you spend much time with your friend ?
3. What do you like to do together ?
4. Is your friend serious /clever / lively/ gay/ industrious ?
5. Does your friend help his mother about the house ?
6. What is your friend fond of ?
7. Is he attentive to his parents ?
8. Does he enjoy games, music, books ?
9. Is he fond of animals ?
10. What books does he like to read ?
11. Does he always do what he promises ?
12. What do you like in your friend ?
13. Is there anything you don't like in your friend ?
14. Why is it good to have friends ?
15. How does your friend look ?
16. What is he like ?
17. What about his family ?
18. Is he /she a good son /daughter ?
19. What are your feelings toward him /her ?
20. How do you feel when you work, study or are with him /her?

21. What in him /her impressed and influenced you most ?
22. What happy memories did you have with him /her ?
23. What is your relationship with him /her ?
24. Can you rely on him /her ?
25. What is his /her job now ?
26. What level of education has he /she got ?
27. Where does he /she work ?
28. What do his friends think of him /her ?
29. Is he /she an effective worker ?
30. Are there any chances of promotion for him /her ?

New words

- **gay** /geɪ/ (adj) vui vẻ
- **industrious** /ɪn'dʌstriəs/ (adj) chăm chỉ
- **to rely on** /rɪ'laɪ ɒn/ dựa vào
- **effective** /ɪ'fektɪv/ (adj) có hiệu quả
- **promotion** /prə'məʊʃn/ (n) sự thăng chức, đề bạt

ORAL TOPIC 14

PLANNING YOUR DAY

Practise answering these questions :

1. When do you usually come home from school ?
2. What do you do at home after school ?
3. Do you usually have time for play and fun ?
4. On what week - days do you have little /much time for play and fun ? Why ?
5. Do you plan your time on weekdays ? Why ?
6. Does a good plan help people to do many interesting things ?
7. Do you /your parents /sisters /brothers plan your /their days off ?
8. Why do /don't you /they plan their days off ?
9. What did you do last Sunday from morning till evening ?
10. Did you do it because you had a plan or did you do it without a plan ?
11. Do you have a plan for next Sunday ?
12. What are you going to do ?
13. Why are you going to do it ?
14. Why will the plan help you to have a good time on the day - off ?
15. Do you make a plan for the weekdays of the next week ?
16. How do you plan to spend your free time each day ?

17. Where would you like to go for the autumn /winter /summer holidays ? Why ?
18. What do you think it is interesting /fun /nice to do when you are at home alone /when you are with your friends ?
19. What is it interesting to do on a rainy day ?
20. Why is it interesting to do it ?
21. What would you like to do after school ?

New words

- **week - day** /wi:k deɪ / (n) ngày trong tuần
- **day - off** /deɪ ɒf / (n) ngày nghỉ

ORAL TOPIC 15

HELPING YOUR PARENTS

Practise answering these questions :

1. What do you do after you come home from school ?
2. Do you have time to help your mother about the house ?
3. What kind of work can children do at home ?
4. What are your everyday duties at home ?
5. What do you do about the house on Sunday ?
6. Are your parents pleased with you when you help them ?
7. What do you usually do about the house on weekdays ?
8. When do you do them ?
9. How old were you when you learned to fold your clothes yourself ?
10. Does your younger brother /sister fold his /her clothes himself /herself or do you help him /her to do it ?
11. Do you teach your younger brother /sister to fold his /her clothes ? How do you do it ?
12. Do you leave your room tidy when you go to school ?
13. What do you do to leave your room tidy ?
14. What do you usually do from the moment you wake up till the moment you go to school ?
15. What do usually do from the moment you come back from school till the moment you go to bed ?

16. What must children do everyday in the house to help their parents to have more free time ?
17. What happens when children do their duties well ? (Everybody in the family is happy and all have more time for games and fun)
18. What kind of work can children do at home ?

New words

- to fold one's clothes /fəʊld wʌnz kləʊðz/ *gấp quần áo*
- tidy /'taɪdɪ/ (adj) *gọn gàng*
- from the moment till ... the moment ... *từ lúc cho đến lúc*

ORAL TOPIC 16

WHAT YOU LEARN AT SCHOOL ?

Practise answering these questions :

1. What lessons do you have at school ?
2. What do you learn at the lessons of Mathematics /Russian /History /Nature Study /English /Literature ?
3. Do you learn a lot about your Mother-land ?
4. Is it interesting for you to study ?
5. Does school teach you how to be a good friend, how to treat other people ?
6. Do you miss your school and your classmates when you are on holidays ? Why ?
7. How can you help your classmates if they are ill (if they don't understand something in their lessons) ?
8. How do you and your classmates take care of your school, your classroom ?
9. What are your pioneer duties at school ?
10. How do you like to spend free time with your classmates ?
11. Do you listen to your teacher very attentively in class ?
12. How many hours do you spend at school everyday ?
13. When is your schoolday over ?
14. When did you begin to study English ?
15. What field of science were you interested in ?
16. When did you get interested in this field ?

17. Why have you chosen this particular field of science ?
18. Who is your scientific advisor ?
19. Can you tell a few words about your scientific advisor ?
20. What questions are you going to touch on in your course paper?
21. When are you going to present your course paper ?

New words

- **nature study** /'neɪtʃə 'stʌdi/ *môn tự nhiên*
- **motherland** /'mʌðə,lænd/ (n) *quê mẹ, quê hương*
- **classmate** /'klɑ:smeɪt/ (n) *bạn cùng học*
- **attentively** /ə'tentɪvli/ (adv) *chú ý*
- **field** /fi:ld/ (n) *lãnh vực*
- **to touch on** /tʌtʃɒn/ *đề cập đến*
- **course paper** /kɔ:s 'peɪpə/ *bài khóa, bài nghiên cứu*
- **scientific advisor** /,saɪəns'tɪfɪk əd'vaɪzə(r)/ *cố vấn khoa học*
- **to present** /pri'zent/ *trình bày*

ORAL TOPIC 17

TRAVEL

Practise answering these questions :

- 1. Are people fond of travelling ?**
- 2. Have you ever travelled ?**
- 3. What parts of your country have you been to ?**
- 4. What places of interest did you see /visit there ?**
- 5. Did you learn a lot of interesting things when you travelled?**
- 6. Would you like to travel again ?**
- 7. What parts of the country would you like to go to ?**
- 8. Is it interesting to travel ? Why ?**
- 9. How can we travel ?**
- 10. Can people travel by bicycle ?**
- 11. When and where can we travel by bicycle ?**
- 12. In what season do you like to travel ? Explain why ?**
- 13. Where have you travelled to ?**
- 14. Who did you travel with ?**
- 15. What season was it ?**
- 16. How long were you there ?**
- 17. How did you like it ?**
- 18. Where did you travel in summer / during your winter holidays ?**
- 19. How long did you stay there ?**

20. Who did you stay with ?
21. What interesting things could you see and do there ?
22. What do people usually enjoy when they stay in your country ?
23. Do you like to imagine that you are travelling to some places ?
24. What imaginary places do you travel to ?
25. How do you travel ?
26. Do you take a map and a compass or do you just imagine things ?
27. What can you learn when you imagine that you are travelling ?
28. What should people do when they travel ? (They should keep their eyes and ears open)

New words

imagine.

- **place of interest** /pleɪs ov 'ɪntrəst/ (n) *thắng cảnh*
- **imaginary** /ɪ'mædʒɪnəri/ (adj) *tưởng tượng*
- **compass** /'kæmpəs/ (n) *địa bàn*

ORAL TOPIC 18

THE NEW YEAR

Practise answering these questions :

1. Do you always have a New Year tree at home ?
2. How do you make the New Year tree beautiful and bright ?
3. What presents can you find under the New Year tree ?
4. What presents do you like best ?
5. Do you have a lot of fun at New Year time ?
6. What do you wish your friends and your family ?
7. Why do you enjoy the New Year holidays ?
8. How long are your holidays ?
9. How much time do you spend outdoors ?
10. What games do you play in your New Year holidays ?
11. Do you go to New Year parties ?
12. How do you usually spend your holidays ?
13. Why do you like the New Year ?
14. What fun do you have in your holidays ?
15. Is the Vietnamese New Year the big event of the year ? When does it begin ? (It usually falls toward the end of January or in early February)
16. Can you tell me a few traditions about this festival ?
 - Everybody has to cheer up during the 3 tet days.
 - Setting up a bamboo tree.

- Setting off crackers to dispel the old and welcome the New Year.

17. What do people usually do on New Year days ?

- wishing "longevity" to forefathers and parents.
- entertaining guests.
- paying visit to relatives, friends...
- wishing a full measure of health, happiness and prosperity to one another.
- having big meals.

18. Do you like gambling during this holiday ?

New words

- to set off crackers /set of 'krækəz/ *đốt pháo*
- to dispel /di'spel/ (vt) *xua đuổi*
- longevity /lɒn'dʒevɪti/ (n) *trường thọ*
- prosperity /prɒ'sperɪti/ (n) *thịnh vượng*
- a full measure of health /fʊl 'meɪʒə əv helθ/ *đôi dào sức khỏe*

a full measure of health.

ORAL TOPIC 19

HAVING A PET

Practise answering these questions :

1. What animals can we keep as pets ?
2. Can pets become your good friends ?
3. Which animals are clever ?
4. Which animals can understand people ?
5. Is it difficult to give a good name to your pet ?
6. Can pets answer to their names ?
7. What can you teach your pet ?
8. Do all pets need great care ?
9. How do you take care of your pet ?
10. Is it fun to have a pet ?
11. What pet have you got ?
12. What pet has your friend got ?
13. How does he take care of it ?
14. What pet would you like to have at home ? Why ?
15. Do you think that the dog is clever ?
16. Does the dog understand his master ?
17. How can you see it ?
18. What do you teach your dog to do ?
19. How do people teach wild animals to understand them ?
20. Do you know how to treat pets ?

21. Which animals have people tamed ?
22. Which tame animals help people ? work for people ?
23. What can those animals do for people ?
24. Where can you see tame animals ?
25. What animals are little children sometimes afraid of ?
26. Which pet do you think is the most friendly ?
27. Which pet do you think is the most interesting ?
28. When do pets become friendly ?
29. What can you teach pets ?
30. What food must you give to your pet ?
31. Where do pets have their sleeping places ?
32. How must we treat animals ?
33. Why are boys and girls fond of pets ?
34. Where can you get food for the pet ?

New words

- **to treat** /tri:t/ (vt) *cử xử, đối xử*

- **to tame** /teim/ (vt) *thuần hóa.*

ORAL TOPIC 20

MAKING PEOPLE HAPPY

Practise answering these questions :

1. How can you show that you love your parents, grandparents, brothers and sisters ?
2. Are you always friendly with people ?
3. How can people see that a child is kind to others ?
4. When are people pleased with children ?
5. What can you do to make your parents happy ?
6. What would you like to do to make your parents pleased and happy ?
7. What can you give people as presents ?
8. What presents can you make yourselves ?
9. Whom can you give the things you make yourselves as a present ?
10. What do you think is the best present for your mother /father / grandmother /your friend, etc ? Why ?
11. Whom can we give a book as a present and when ?
12. Do you like to get a book as a present ? Why ?
13. Some people say that a book is the best present. Do you agree?
14. What presents do you think your parents are fond of ?
15. Do you have to spend a lot of money to make someone happy?
16. Do you do your best to make your parents happy ?

17. How do you get ready for your birthday party ? for your friend's birthday party ? for your mother's birthday party ?
18. Is it good to have a lot of friends ?
19. Can you make nice presents without money ?
20. Is it pleasant to make people happy ?

New words

- **present** /'preznt/ (*n*) *món quà* (= gift, offer)
- **pleasant** /'pleznt/ (*adj*) *hài lòng, thú vị*

ĐỀ TÀI NÓI TRÌNH ĐỘ B

- Oral Topic 1
- Oral Topic 2
- Oral Topic 3
- Oral Topic 4
- Oral Topic 5
- Oral Topic 6
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- Oral Topic 16
- Oral Topic 17
- Oral Topic 18
- Oral Topic 19
- Oral Topic 20

ORAL TOPIC 1

APPEARANCE

Practise answering the following questions :

1. How old are you ?
2. Do you resemble your father or mother ?
3. Is your mother dark-haired or fair-haired ?
4. What colour eyes has your father ?
5. Are your parents tall or of medium height ?
6. Who does your sister/brother resemble ?
7. Are sisters and brothers always alike ?
8. Is your girl-friend good-looking ?
9. Is she slender or plump / tall or short / dark-eyed or blue-eyed?
10. Is her hair long or short ?
11. Is it straight or wavy ?
12. What is her hair-cut ?
13. Does she wear her hair loose or does she have a hairdo ?
14. What is her complexion ?
15. Your father is a tall, broad-shouldered man, isn't he ?
16. Does he wear a beard or a moustache ?
17. What is the most beautiful thing about your friend's face ? (a dimple in the chin, dimples in the cheeks, a mole on the right cheek, fair complexion, beautiful eyes)
18. What is your idea of woman's beauty ? of man's beauty ?

19. Who do you take after ?
20. What does your sister look like ?
21. Is your girl-friend a regular beauty ?
22. Do you have a turned up or straight nose ?
23. Who of the children in your family takes after your mother?
24. Does your mother look her age ? (old, young for her age ?)
25. Does she use make-up ?
26. Do you approve of young girls using make up ?

New words

- **slender** /'slendə(r)/ (adj) *thon thả*
- **plump** /plʌm/ (adj) *tròn trĩnh, bầu bĩnh*
- **dimple** /'dɪmp(ə)l/ (n) *má lúm đồng tiền*
- **mole** /məʊl/ (n) *nốt ruồi*
- **make-up** /meɪk ʌp/ (n) *phấn son, đồ trang điểm*
- **to take after** /teɪk 'ɑ:ftə(r)/ *giống*
- **turned up nose** /tɜ:nd ʌp nəʊz/ *mũi héch*
- **to approve of** /ə'pru:v v/ *chấp nhận*

ORAL TOPIC 2

BOOKS AND LIBRARIES

Practise answering the following questions :

1. Is there a library at your institute/ faculty ?
2. Are you a member of it ?
3. When did you join it ?
4. How many books do you borrow at a time ?
5. How long may you keep them ?
6. What department lends them ?
7. Is there a reference library, too ?
8. What are reference books ?
9. Are they for continuous reading ?
10. On what occasions do you usually consult them ?
11. Where can you read periodicals ?
12. What are they ?
13. What daily/ weekly newspapers do you know ?
14. What monthly magazines can you read in the reading - room of the library ?
15. What is your favourite newspaper /magazine ?
16. Whose articles are you especially fond of ?
17. Do you borrow books from your friends ?
18. Do you like to lend books to your friends ?

19. Does one have to present a document when one is joining a library? What is it?
20. Does it cost anything to borrow books from the library?
21. What books are to your taste?
22. Which do you like better: novels or short stories? poems or fables? plays or essays?
23. Who is your favourite English writer?
24. Have you read any of his books in the original?
25. Is he a writer of yesterday or of today?
26. What book are you reading now?
27. How many chapters have you read?
28. How many English books have you already read?
29. Do you know any Vietnamese writers of today?
30. Who is your favourite writer?
31. Why do you like him?
32. Is there a public library in your native town?

New words

- **reference** /'refərəns/ (n) *sự tham khảo*
- **periodical** /,piəri'ɒdɪk(ə)/ (n) *tạp chí định kì*
- **article** /'ɑ:tɪk(ə)/ (n) *bài báo*
- **chapter** /'tʃæptə(r)/ (n) *chương sách*
- **to present a document** /prɪ'zent ə'dɒkjʊmənt/ *trình thẻ*

ORAL TOPIC 3

SCHOOL LIFE

Practise answering the following questions :

1. You are a student, aren't you ?
2. What faculty do you study at ?
3. What foreign languages do you study ?
4. What year student are you ?
5. How many lectures do you have weekly ?
6. On what subjects are they ?
7. Do you attend them regularly ?
8. Do you always take notes ?
9. What is your favourite subject ?
10. Are you strong in it ?
11. What subject are you weak in ?
12. Are you good at languages ?
13. How many exams will you have in summer ?
14. In what subjects ?
15. Have you ever failed at an exam ?
16. In what subject did you fail ?
17. Do you work regularly or by fits and starts ?
18. Are there any students' scientific societies at the faculty ?
19. Are you a member of any ?
20. What research work have you already done ?

21. Do you take part in social life of the faculty ?
22. Are there any sports societies and theatrical groups at the faculty ?
23. Have you ever taken part in a amateur performance ?
24. How many classes do you have every day ?
25. What new subjects do you study this year ?
26. Do you attend classes regularly ?
27. Did you fall behind the group when you were ill ?
28. Did it take you much time to catch up with the group ?
29. What subjects did you study last year ?
30. Do you always come in time for classes ?

New words

- **by fits and starts** /baɪ fɪts ænd stɑ:ts/ *bất thường*
- **faculty** /'fækltɪ/ *khóa*
- **amateur performance** /'æmətə pə'fɔ:məns/ *biểu diễn không chuyên*
- **scientific society** /saɪ,əntɪfɪk sə'saɪətɪ/ *hội khoa học*
- **research work** /'ri:sɜ:tʃ wɜ:k/ *công tác nghiên cứu*
- **theatrical group** /θi'ætrɪkl grʊ:p/ *nhóm kịch nghệ*
- **to catch up with** /kætʃʌp wɪð/ *theo kịp với*

ORAL TOPIC 4

SHOPPING AT A DEPARTMENT STORE

Practise answering these questions :

1. What is a department store ?
2. What can one buy at the footwear department ?
3. What size of shoes do you wear ?
4. What are the best for everyday wear in your opinion ?
5. Do you always wear high heels ?
6. When do women wear sandals ?
7. What are your evening shoes like ?
8. What are shoes made of ?
9. When do you wear high boots ?
10. Do you always try shoes on before buying them ?
11. What shoes are *all* the fashion now ?
12. Are shoes on *platform* (plat) still in fashion now ?
13. Do you buy ready - made clothes or have them made to measure (n) ? Why ?
14. Can you afford very expensive dresses ?
15. Do you buy small articles (such as hats, gloves, stockings, handbags) to match your dress (coat, shoes) ?
16. Where can one buy a tea-set, a coffee-set, plates, dishes etc ?
17. What do you usually buy at the stationery ?

18. Do you use make-up ?
19. Where are socks, stockings, tights sold ?
20. They sell hats, caps, berets, fur caps at the millinery, don't they ?
21. What hats are in fashion now ?
22. Are knitted caps in fashion ?
23. Can you knit, by the way ?
24. How much wool does it take to knit a small brimless cap ?
25. What did you buy for your girl-friend as a birthday present ?
26. What do they sell at the knitted goods department ?
27. What is your favourite department ?
28. Do you like to do *window-shopping* ?
29. Are there many department stores in your native town ?
30. Are you fond of shopping ?
31. What size do you *take in dresses* ?
32. Do your shoes go with your coat ?
33. What hats are to your taste ?
34. Do you like knitted things ?

New words

- footwear department /'fotweə dɪ'pɑ:tmənt/ (n) gian hàng giày dép
- high heel /haɪ hi:l/ (n) gót cao
- shoes on platform /ʃu:z ɒn 'plɑ:tfɔ:m/ (n) giày có đế
- tea-set /ti: set/ (n) bộ tách trà
- coffee-set /'kɒfi set/ (n) bộ tách cà phê

- **stationery** /'steɪʃənri/ (n) cửa hàng văn phòng phẩm
- **tights** /taɪts/ (n) vớ da phụ nữ (=pantihose)
- **beret** /'beret/ (n) mũ bê rê
- **fur cap** /fɜ:kæp/ (n) mũ lông thú
- **millinery** /'mɪlnəri/ (n) cửa hàng mũ phụ nữ
- **knitted cap** /'nɪtkæp/ (n) mũ đan
- **brimless cap** /'brɪmlɪs kæp/ (n) mũ không vành
- **to do window shopping** (v) đi ngắm hàng (mà không mua)
- **to take in** /teɪk ɪn/ (v) thu nhỏ (đến cỡ nào đó)
- **to be to one's taste** /bi tu:wanz teɪst/ (n) hợp sở thích của mình

ORAL TOPIC 5

TRAVELLING BY TRAIN

Practise answering these questions :

1. How many railway stations do you know in your country ?
2. Where do the trains come in and go out ?
3. Where can you buy a ticket for your journey ?
4. What are *waiting - rooms* for ?
5. Where can you buy a paper ?
6. Who can help you with the luggage ?
7. In what way do the porters carry luggage ?
8. What is a *luggage van* ?
9. What kinds of trains do you know ?
10. What trains do you prefer ? Why ?
11. Where can one have a light refreshment ?
12. What trains have dining-cars ?
13. Do you prefer to book your ticket beforehand or to queue up at the booking office ?
14. What is the *left-luggage office* for ?
15. What do the people who prefer to travel light do with their luggage ?
16. Do you like to travel light ? Why ?
17. Do you like to see off your friends and relatives ?
18. Do you like when your friends and relatives come to see you off ?

19. What are some advantages of travelling by train ? (fast/ comfortable /not stressful)
20. Can you relax /work /eat on a train ?
21. What are some disadvantages of travelling by train ? (sometimes crowded /delayed/ not door to door).
22. What must you do when you travel by train ? (travel at certain times /use other transport to get to the station)

New words

- **luggage-van** /'lʌɡɪdʒ væn/ (n) *toa hành lí*
- **refreshment** /rɪ'frefʃmənt/ (n) *sự giải khát.*
- **dining-car** /'daɪnɪŋkɑː/ (n) *toa ăn*
- **beforehand** /bɪ'fɔːhænd/ (adv) *trước, sẵn*
- **left-luggage office** /left 'lʌɡɪdʒ 'ɒfɪs/ (v) *nơi tạm gửi hành lí*
(USA: baggage room)
- **to see s.o. off** /siː 'sʌmwʌn ɔːf/ *tiễn ai*
- **stressful** /'stresfʊl/ (adj) *căng thẳng*
- **delayed** /di'leɪd/ (adj) *chậm trễ, trì hoãn.*
- **door-to-door** /dɔː tuː dɔː/ *nhà này sang nhà khác, đưa tới tận cửa*

ORAL TOPIC 6

TRAVELLING BY AIR

Practise answering these questions :

1. Have you ever flown ?
2. Where have you flown ?
3. When was it ?
4. Did you feel nervous ?
5. Was the flight smooth or rough ?
6. Were you airsick ?
7. Where do we get tickets for airplane ?
8. How many airports are there in your country ?
9. Are they far from the centre of the city ?
10. How can you get there ?
11. Is there a special bus service for passengers ?
12. Do passengers go straight to the plane ?
13. What do they have to do first ?
14. In what case do they have to pay extra for their luggage ?
15. Are they allowed to take any luggage on board a plane ?
16. Who meets passengers at the *gangway* ?
17. Does she show passengers to their seats ?
18. When are passengers taken to the plane by a special motor coach ?
19. Are flights sometimes put back ?

20. When does it happen ?
21. Was your flight ever put back ? For how long ?
22. Why is it necessary to do up a safety belt during take-off and landing ?
23. Is smoking allowed on board a plane ?
24. Why is it not allowed ?
25. What information is usually given to the passengers on board a plane ?
26. What services does a stewardess offer them ?
27. At what speed and altitude do modern aircrafts fly ?
28. On what flights do they serve meals ?
29. When do students and schoolchildren pay reduced prices for tickets ?
30. Is travelling by air more expensive than railway travel ?
31. What are advantages and disadvantages of air travelling ?
32. What features of character must a stewardess have in your opinion ?

New words

- rough /rʌʃ/ (adj) gồ ghề
- airsick /'eəsɪk/ (adj) say mệt (khi đi máy bay)
- gangway /'gæŋweɪ/ (n) cầu tàu
- motor coach /'məʊtə kəʊtʃ/ xe buýt
- to be put back chậm trễ, trì hoãn
- safety - belt /'seɪfə bɛlt/ đai an toàn

ORAL TOPIC 7

TRAVELLING BY SEA

Practise answering these questions:

1. Have you ever travelled by sea ?
2. When was it ? Did you enjoy it ?
3. Was it a holiday cruise on the East Sea or down the Mekong River ?
4. How long did it last ?
5. What kind of ship was it ?
6. Are you a good sailor ?
7. Did you suffer from seasickness on board a ship ?
8. When do passengers usually become seasick ?
9. Have you ever been caught in a storm ?
10. Did the ship *pitch and roll* ?
11. Which was worse: the pitching or the rolling ?
12. What does a modern passenger liner look like ?
13. How many decks are there on board a large liner ?
14. Have you ever been in a large sea or river port ?
15. What does it look like ?
16. What safety devices are there on board a ship ?
17. Do many liners call at Ho Chi Minh City ?
18. Have you ever travelled on a motor boat *plying between Ho Chi Minh City and Tien Giang* ?
19. How long did it take you to get to Tien Giang ?
20. Did you stand this voyage well ?

21. When you travel by sea, do you book your passage beforehand?
22. What class cabin did you travel?
23. Did you have an upper or a lower berth?
24. At what ports did your ship call?
25. How long did your voyage last?
26. Was your passage smooth?
27. Did you spend much time on a *sundeck*?
28. What port of destination was it?
29. What is the best remedy for seasickness in your opinion?
30. Were there lifebelts, life - buoys and lifeboats on board the ship?

New words

- **seasickness** /'si:sɪkɪnɪs/ (n) *say sóng*
- **to pitch and roll** /pɪtʃ ænd rɔ:l/ *nhô lên hạ xuống và lắc lư*
- **liner** /'laɪnə/ (n) *tàu chở khách*
- **to call at** /kɔ:l æt/ *ghé*
- **to ply** /plaɪ/ (tàu) *đi lại giữa hai nơi*
- **to stand this voyage** /stænd ðɪs 'vɔɪdʒ/ *chịu đựng được cuộc hải trình*
- **class cabin** /kla:s 'kæbɪn/ *phòng (xếp loại theo từng hạng)*
- **an upper or a lower berth** /ən 'ʌpə ɔ: ə ləʊə bɜ:θ/ *giường trên hay dưới*
- **to last** /lɑ:st/ (v) *kéo dài*
- **a sundeck** /'sʌndek/ *boong phơi nắng trên tàu*
- **port of destination** /pɔ:t əv destɪ 'neɪʃn/ *cảng, bến*
- **lifebelt, lifebuoy, lifeboat** /'laɪfbelt 'laɪfbɔɪ 'laɪfbəʊt/ *đai, phao, xuồng cứu đắm.*

ORAL TOPIC 8

THEATRE

Practise answering these questions :

1. What do you like better : theatre or cinema ? Why ?
2. How many times a month do you go to the theatre /cinema ?
3. Are there many theatres in your town ?
4. Do you attend *matinées* or evening performances ?
5. Do you prefer ballet to opera or opera to ballet ? Why ?
6. Who is your favourite opera singer ? ballet dancer ?
7. What is on the Drama theatre tonight ?
8. Who is in the cast ?
9. Is it an all - star cast ?
10. Do you usually take opera glasses when going to the theatre?
11. Where do you like to sit ?
12. Seats in the orchestra stalls are the most expensive, aren't they ?
13. And what are the cheapest seats ?
14. How many spectators does the Drama theatre hold ?
15. Where do spectators leave their coats and hats ?
16. Do you usually buy tickets at the box - office or book them by phone ?
17. Have you ever tried to pick up a ticket at the entrance of the theatre ?

18. Who is your favourite actor / actress ?
19. Is he / she always at his / her best ?
20. In what plays did you especially like him / her ?
21. Are you a regular theatre - goer ?
22. Do you like theatre better than cinema ?
23. What is your favourite theatre ?
24. Is it difficult to get tickets to the theatre ?
25. Where do you usually sit ?
26. What plays are to your taste ?
27. What play did you see last ?
28. was it a great success ?
29. How did you find yesterday's performance ? (It was first - rate from beginning to end. Awfully dull. I was bored to death)
30. Do you like Viet Trinh's acting ? (Immensely. She was superb. No I didn't. She was dull)
31. Do you like the actor Chanh Tin ? (He penetrates deeply into the inner world of his characters. He always gives original interpretation of the role he plays)
32. Why is Kim Cuong one of the most popular playwrights ? (Her characters are vivid and real)

New words

- . **matinees** /'mæti,neɪ/ (n) *xuất diễn vào buổi chiều*
- . **cast** /kɑ:st/ (n) *nhóm diễn viên*
- . **all star east** *nhóm diễn gồm toàn các ngôi sao*
- . **opera - glass** /'ɒpərəɡlɑ:s/ (n) *ống nhòm dùng trong nhà hát*

- . **orchestra stall** /'ɔ:kɪstrastɔ:l/ (n) *chỗ ban nhạc*
- . **spectator** /spek'teɪtə(r)/ (n) *khán giả*
- . **play** /pleɪ/ *vở kịch*
- . **a regular theatre goer** /ə'regjuə'θiətəgəʊə/ (n) *người đi xem hát thường xuyên*
- . **first - rate** /fɜ:streɪt/ *hạng nhất*
- . **superb** /su:'pɜ:b/ (adj) *tuyệt vời, xuất sắc*
- . **to penetrate** /'peri,treɪt/ (v) *thâm nhập*
- . **inner world** /'ɪnəwɜ:ld/ (n) *thế giới nội tâm*
- . **character** /'kærɪktə(r)/ (n) *tính cách nhân vật*
- . **original interpretation** /'ɒrɪdʒɪnəl'tɜ:prɪ'teɪʃ(ə)n/ (n) *sự diễn giải độc đáo*
- . **role** /rəʊl/ (n) *vai trò*
- . **playwright** /'pleɪraɪt/ (n) *người viết kịch*
- . **vivid** /'vɪvɪd/ (adj) *sống động*

ORAL TOPIC 9

CINEMA

Practise answering these questions

1. Do you often go to the cinema ?
2. Do you prefer cinema to theatre ?
3. Are tickets to the cinema cheaper than to the theatre ?
4. What does a cinema programme consist of ?
5. What events do they show in a newsreel ?
6. How long does it run ?
7. What is it followed by ?
8. How long does a feature film run ?
9. What are *travelogues* about ?
10. Are you fond of them ?
11. Are popular science films to your taste ?
12. Do you find them interesting or dull ?
13. Animated cartoons are very amusing, aren't they ?
14. Who was the father of animated cartoon films ?
15. Have you seen any of his films ? what were they ?
16. What was the last film you saw ?
17. Where is it on ?
18. Is it very popular with the public ?
19. Did you enjoy it ?
20. Who was in the cast ?
21. Who is your favourite actor /actress /film director /camera - man ?

22. Do you know any Vietnamese films which won International Prizes ? where and when ?
23. Whose productions were they ?
24. Do you know the film "War and Peace" ? Is it worth seeing?
25. Are you a cinema - fan ?
26. How often do you go to the pictures ?
27. Do you read film reviews before going to see a film ?
28. What film do you think to be one of the best releases of late?
29. Do you prefer films in technicolour to black and white films?
30. Do you think that TV will replace cinema in the long run ?
31. You have seen a new film. What is it about ?
32. What actors and actresses took part in the film ?
33. Did they act well ?
34. Was it easy to buy a ticket ?

New words

- . to consist of /kən'sɪstɒv/ (v) bao gồm
- . feature film /'fi:tʃəfɪlm/ (n) phim chính
- . animated cartoon /'æni,meɪtɪdkɑ:'tu:n/ (n) phim hoạt hình
- . camera - man /'læmrəmən/ (n) người quay phim
- . a cinema - fan /'sɪnɪ,mə fæn/ (n) người hâm mộ xi-nê
- . pictures /'pɪktʃəz/ (n) phim, xi-nê (=movies)
- . the best release of late /ðə best rɪ'li:sɒv leɪt/ (n) phim trình chiếu hay nhất gần đây
- . technicolour /'tekni,kələ/ (n) kỹ thuật màu
- . to replace /rɪ'pleɪs/ (v) thay thế
- . in the long run /ɪn ðə lɒŋrʌn/ (n) cuối cùng, sau cùng
- travelogue /'trævələg/ (n) phim về du lịch

ORAL TOPIC 10

TELEPHONE

Practise answering these questions :

1. Have you got a telephone ?
2. If you have no telephone at home, where can you use it ?
3. What do you have to do when you telephone ? (put the necessary coin in the slot/ pick up the receiver/ dial the number wanted)
4. If you want to make a call to another city, must you book a trunk - call ?
5. What do we speak to and listen to ? (we speak to the mouthpiece and listen to the ear - piece of the receiver)
6. If the line is engaged, what do you hear ? (a constant buzz)
7. When can you put your call through ?
8. Is it easy to speak in a foreign language on the telephone ?
9. Do you often recognize the voice on the other end of the line?
10. What do you do when you can't find someone's telephone number ? (looking up in a telephone book, or asking the Directory Enquiries).
11. When do you leave a message ? (when you call up a friend who turns out not to be in)
12. When do you use the extension number ?
13. What is a collect call ?
14. Was your telephone conversation ever cut off ?

15. Is the telephone cost expensive or cheap in your country ?
16. Do you use the telephone every day ? What for ?
17. Have you ever used the office phone for personal calls ?
18. Should we listen to people speaking on the phone ?
19. What do you think about the telephone network in your town?
20. Is it often in good condition ?
21. Is it difficult for you to speak English on /over the telephone?
22. Can you make yourself understood ?
23. When you use the telephone what do you pick up first ?
24. What do you say when someone dials incorrectly and your phone rings ?
25. What do you do when you finish your call ?

New words

- **slot** /slɒt/ (n) khe bỏ tiền
- **receiver** /rɪsɪ:və(r)/ (n) ống nghe
- **to dial** /'daɪəl/ (v) quay số
- **a trunk - call** /ə'trʌŋk kɔ:l/ (n) điện thoại đường dài
- **mouthpiece** /'maʊθpi:s/ (n) đầu nói của ống nghe
- **ear - piece** /'i:əpi:s/ (n) đầu nghe của ống nghe.
- **buzz** /bʌz/ (n) tiếng vo ve
- **the Directory Enquiries.** /daɪ'rektəri ɪn'kwɔɪərɪz/ tổng đài
- **message** /'mesɪdʒ/ (n) lời nhắn
- **extension number** /ɪk'stenʃn 'nʌmbə/ (n) số điện thoại phụ
- **a collect call** /ə kɔ'lekt kɔ:l/ (n) điện thoại người nghe trả tiền
- **network** /'netwɜ:k/ (n) mạng lưới

ORAL TOPIC 11

MAY DAY

Practise answering these questions :

1. What holiday do people all over the world celebrate on the 1st of May ?
2. Why do we call May Day an international holiday ?
3. How do the working people demonstrate their solidarity with the workers of all other countries ?
4. How do the Vietnamese people celebrate May Day ?
5. What do the cities, towns and villages of your country look like on May Day ?
6. Do thousands of visitors from all parts of your country come to Hanoi for the May Day holidays ?
7. Do foreign guests come to Hanoi on this day ?
8. Would you like to take part in a holiday demonstration ?
9. What can you see on TV on May Day ?
10. What does your family usually do on the May Day holiday ?
11. How do you celebrate May Day at school ?
12. What are your holiday plans ?
13. Why is Red Square dear to the working people all over the world ? (the heart of the first socialist country)
14. What does Red Square look like on great holidays ?
15. Is May Day celebrated as a national day in your country ?
Why ?

16. How do you celebrate this holiday ?
17. Is there a party at school in connection with this holiday ?
18. Is there a party outside of school in connection with this holiday ?

New words

- **to celebrate** /'selɪ,breɪt/ (v) *cử hành*
- **working people** /'wɜ:kɪŋ 'pi:pl/ (n) *nhân dân lao động*
- **to demonstrate** /'demən,streɪt/ (v) *biểu tình ; biểu lộ*
- **solidarity** /,sɒlɪ'dærɪtɪ/ (n) *sự đoàn kết*
- **demonstration** /,demən'streɪʃ(ə)n/ (n) *cuộc biểu tình*
- **dear** /dɪə(r)/ (adj) *thân thiết*
- **socialist country** /'səʊʃəlɪst 'kʌntri/ *quốc gia xã hội chủ nghĩa*
- **national day** /'næʃən(ə)l deɪ/ *ngày quốc khánh*
- **in connection with** /ɪn kə'nekʃn wɪð/ *gắn liền với*

ORAL TOPIC 12

YOUR HOMETOWN

Practise answering these questions :

1. Has your town got a long or short history in comparison with some other town or towns ?
2. How did your town get its name ?
3. Was its name ever changed ?
4. When do you consider its history really began ?
5. Which event in your opinion was outstanding in its history ?
6. What's the number of its inhabitants ?
7. Where and how are they employed ?
8. What is the town's place in the country's economy ? (Its heavy or light industry, its importance as an agricultural centre)
9. State the town's economic development in the past and at present.
10. Is your town an industrial or agricultural centre ?
11. Can you say something about the geographical position of your town ? Compare it with other towns /villages.
12. Point out places /monuments in the town that are of interest or are connected with some historical events ?
13. What is your hometown known /famous for ?
14. What did important events take place in your town /village?
15. What well-known /famous people came from your town ?
16. What places in the town are connected with them ?

17. Say something about your hometown in the past and today.
18. Has it got any historical facts ?
19. What changes has it undergone ?

New words

- **in comparison with** /ɪn kəm'pærɪsn wɪð/ *so sánh, với*
- **outstanding** /aʊt'stændɪŋ/ (*adj*) *nổi tiếng, nổi bật*
- **to be employed** /bi ɪm'plɔɪ d/ *được nhận vào làm, tuyển dụng*
- **place** /pleɪs/ (*n*) *vị trí*
- **heavy/light industry** /'hevi , laɪt 'ɪndəstri/ (*n*) *công nghiệp nặng/nhẹ*
- **agricultural centre** /'ægrɪ,kʌltʃəl/ (*n*) *trung tâm nông nghiệp*
- **geographical position** /dʒi:ə'græfɪkl pə'zɪʃn/ (*n*) *vị trí địa lí*
- **to point out** /pɔɪnt aʊt/ (*n*) *nêu ra, chỉ ra*
- **monument** /'mɒnjʊmənt/ (*n*) *đài kỷ niệm*
- **to be of interest** /bi ɒv 'ɪntrɪst/ *đáng chú ý, quan tâm*
- **to be connected with** /bi 'kɒnektɪd wɪð/ (*v*) *gắn liền, liên quan với*
- **historical event** /hɪ'stɒrɪkl ɪ'vent/ (*n*) *biến cố lịch sử*
- **to take place** /teɪk pleɪs/ (*v*) *xảy ra*
- **to undergo** /,ʌndə'ɡəʊ/ (*v*) *trải qua*

ORAL TOPIC 13

TRIPS AND EXCURSIONS

Practise answering these questions :

1. Where would you like to go and when ?
2. Who would you like to invite to go with you ?
3. How long will the trip take ?
4. Who must you go to for permission ?
5. What means of transport will you use ?
6. What tasks will each person carry out ?
7. Who thought of the trip ?
8. Who was invited ?
9. What means of transport was used.
10. How long did the trip last ?
11. Did everybody enjoy it ?
12. What plans did you discuss for future trips ?
13. Where did you go ?
14. Who went on the trip ?
15. Did you change your mind and go to another place ? Why ?
16. What did you enjoy more during your trip ?
17. What did you enjoy less ? Why ?
18. Talk about your last trip.
19. What was the weather like ?
20. Where did you stop ?

21. Where did you have lunch ?
22. What did you have for lunch ?
23. When did you return ?
24. Did you enjoy your trip ?
25. How did you feel after the trip ?

New words

- **permission** /pə'mɪʃn/ (n) *sự được phép*
- **means of transport** /mi:nz dv 'trænspɔ:t/ (n) *phương tiện vận tải*
- **task** /tɑ:sk/ (n) *nhiệm vụ*
- **to carry out** /'kæriɔ:t/ *thực hiện*
- **to change one's mind** /tʃeɪndʒ wʌnz maɪnd/ *đổi ý*

ORAL TOPIC 14

ABOUT FOOD

Practise answering these questions :

1. What do you like to have for breakfast /dinner and supper ?
2. What food is prepared for your birthday party ?
3. When do special guests come to your house ?
4. If you go on a camping trip for several days, what food will you take with you ?
5. What food will you buy ?
6. How much will it cost ?
7. If your friend is ill, what will you bring him to eat ?
8. If you don't have time to go home for lunch, what will you bring with you to eat during the interval ?
9. What will you buy at the buffet ?
10. Where can you buy a variety of foodstuffs ?
11. What can you buy at the grocer's ?
12. Where do you go to for fish ?
13. What does a poulterer sell ?
14. What can you buy at a dairy ?
15. Where do you go to when you run out of bread ?
16. Where do you have to go to buy some cakes ?
17. Can you boil vegetables ? grind the coffee ?
18. Which one do you prefer, fried fish or raw fish ?

19. Can you name some Vietnamese dishes ?

- sour soup : canh chua
- beef balls : bò viên
- stuffed squid : mực dồn thịt
- squid in sweet and sour sauce : mực xào chua ngọt
- barbecued pork and rice vermicelli : bún thịt nướng
- stuffed pancake : bánh cuốn
- girdle cake : bánh tráng
- pancake : bánh xèo
- rice noodles : bún
- snail rice noodles : bún ốc
- beef rice noodles : bún bò
- salted aubergine : cá mắm
- fish cooked with sauce : cá kho
- spring rolls : chả giò
- barbecued beef : bò nướng
- cubed beef : bò lúc lắc
- chicken curry : cà ri gà
- prawn crackers : bánh phồng tôm

New words

- **supper** /'sʌpə(r)/ (n) bữa ăn chiều tối (đơn giản hơn dinner)
- **a camping trip** /'kæmpɪŋtrɪp/ (n) chuyến đi cắm trại
- **buffet** /'bʊfeɪ/ (n) quán ăn tự phục vụ
- **a variety of foodstuffs** /ə'veəriəti ðv 'fu:dstʌfs/ (n) sự phong phú về thực phẩm
- **grocer** /'grəʊsə(r)/ (n) người bán hàng tạp hóa (thực phẩm, đồ gia dụng)
- **a poulterer** /'pəʊltərə(r)/ (n) người bán gà vịt
- **a dairy** /'deəri/ (n) nơi chế biến sản phẩm sữa.
- **to run out of bread** /rʌn aʊt ðv bred/ (v) hết bánh mì
- **to grind** /graɪnd/ (v) nghiền
- **raw fish** /rɔ: fɪʃ/ (n) gỏi cá

ORAL TOPIC 15

SPORTS

Practise answering these questions :

1. What sports do you go in for now ?
2. Did you go in for the same kind of sports one or two years ago?
3. If you go in for different sports now, what made you change?
4. Why do you think everybody should /must go in for sports ?
5. What sports can young children /young people /older people play ?
6. How do you understand the importance of international sports competitions and the Olympic Games ?
7. What can you say about the successes of Vietnamese athletes and teams ?
8. Are you a sports fan ? a football, basket ball fan ?
9. What is your favourite team ?
10. Who is your favourite player ?
11. Have you ever had a chance to see him /her ?
12. Do you always watch TV when he/ she plays ?
13. What sport (s) are you interested in as a fan ?
14. Can you name some winter sports ? summer sports ?
15. What was the last competition you took part in ?
16. What was the last competition you watched ?
17. What are the games you like to play ?

18. What sports are very popular in your country ?
19. What sports champion you admire ?
20. When and where was he /she born ?
21. How old is he /she ?
22. When did he /she go in for this kind of sport ?
23. What matches /competitions has he /she taken part in ?
24. What results has he/ she achieved ?
25. Where is he /she working / studying now ?
26. Do you collect pictures of actors and actresses or players ?
27. When did you last see a football match ?
28. What teams played ? Where did it take place ?
29. Who won the game ? And what was the score ?
30. Do you like this kind of sport ? Do you go in for it yourself or are only a fan ?

New words

- **to go in for** /gəʊ ɪn fɔː/ (v) *tham gia, mê, ham*
- **importance** /ɪm'pɔːtəns/ (n) *sự quan trọng*
- **competition** /,kɒmpə'tɪʃn/ (n) *cuộc thi đấu*
- **a sport fan** /spɔːt fæn/ (n) *người hâm mộ thể thao*
- **sports champion** /spɔːt 'tʃæmpiən/ (n) *nhà vô địch thể thao*
- **to admire** /əd'maɪə(r)/ (v) *khâm phục*
- **to achieve** /ə'tʃiːv/ (v) *đạt được*

ORAL TOPIC 16

ENTERTAINMENT AND HOBBIES

Practise answering these questions :

1. What is your opinion of the English proverb : "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" ?
2. What is the place of entertainment in a well - planned life ?
3. What are the dangers of too little and too much entertainment. Give concrete examples.
4. Do you know anything about entertainment among different age groups ?
5. What is your own favourite form / forms of entertainment ?
6. Do you have a hobby ? Tell your class about it ?
7. If you haven't, say whether you would like to have one ?
8. What will it be ?
9. What influenced you to choose it ?
10. Do you make plans for an entertainment ?
11. What suggestions can you make for improving the entertainment in your school ?
12. What kind of entertainment is given at your school for junior/senior students
13. If you have a hobby, when did it become your hobby ? Why?
14. What do you do in connection with your hobby ?
15. How much time does it take ?

New words

- **proverb** /'prɒvɜ:b/ (n) *châm ngôn*
- **place** /pleɪs/ (n) *vị trí*
- **well - planned** /wel plænd/ (adj) *lên kế hoạch cẩn thận*
- **concrete** /'kɒkri:t/ (adj) *cụ thể*
- **age group** /eɪdʒgru:p/ (n) *nhóm tuổi*
- **to influence** /ɪn'fluəns/ (v) *ảnh hưởng*
- **junior/senior** /'dʒu:nɪə(r)ə'si:nɪə(r)/ (n) *(học sinh) cấp 2/cấp 3*

ORAL TOPIC 17

BOOKS AND WRITERS

Practise answering these questions :

1. What kind of books do you like to read ? (adventure stories, psychological novels, historical novels, scientific fiction, biographies...)
2. Give an example of the kind of literature you like.
3. You have just read a book. What is interesting in the book ?
4. Do you like and admire the characters ?
5. Would you like to read the book again or other books by the same author ?
6. Give whatever facts you remember about the life of an outstanding Vietnamese writer.
7. Was that writer recognized during his lifetime or did his name become famous only after he died ?
8. What is / are the book (s) by him that is / are best known ?
9. What are the most important ideas in this book ?
10. Which characters represent these ideas ?
11. What can you say about his knowledge and understanding of life and events ?
12. Which of his books do you consider most worth reading ?
13. Which book gives us the best understanding of the writer ?
14. What can you learn from his book (s) ?
15. Speak about a book you read not long ago.

16. Who is the book by ?
17. Where did the story take place ? When ?
18. What are the main characters in the book ? Who are they ?
What about their family and profession ?
19. What important things happened in the characters' lives ?
20. How did those events change their lives and ideas ?
21. What is good and bad in the book ? Why do you think so ?

New words

- **adventure** /əd'ventʃə/ (n) *cuộc phiêu lưu*
- **psychological novel** /,saɪkə'lɒdʒɪkəl 'nɒvl/ (n) *tiểu thuyết tâm lí*
- **scientific fiction** /saɪ,əntɪfɪk 'fɪkʃn/ (n) *khoa học viễn tưởng*
- **biography** /baɪ'ɒɡrəfi/ (n) *tiểu sử*
- **literature** /'lɪtərətʃə(r)/ (n) *văn chương*
- **to recognize** /'rekəɡnaɪz/ (v) *thừa nhận*
- **to represent** /,reprɪ'zent/ (v) *đại diện, tiêu biểu*
- **worth** /wɜ:θ/ (adj) *đáng*
- **profession** /prə'feʃ(ə)n/ (n) *nghề nghiệp*

ORAL TOPIC 18

AN EXHIBITION

Practise answering these questions :

1. What was the exhibition about ?
2. Were you looking forward to it ?
3. Did you hear about that exhibition ? When ?
4. Were you interested in it ? Why ?
5. What did you expect to see / find at the exhibition ?
6. When did you go there ?
7. What did you see / find ?
8. Was it what you expected ?
9. Say a few words about the exhibits ?
10. Why were they exhibited ?
11. Did they represent new industrial processes ?
12. What did those exhibits represent ? (the best works of old and modern painters ; photographs of important places and events; achievements in some field of science ; political events, old or new books, etc.)
13. What exhibitions do you remember in your city or some other city ?
14. Which of them have you visited ?
15. Was it interesting ?
16. What surprised you there ?
17. What kind of exhibitions would you like to go to ? Why ?

- an exhibition of paintings.
- an exhibition of books.
- a historical exhibition.
- a radio and television exhibition.
- a history of sports exhibition.
- an exhibition of flowers.
- an exhibition of fruit.

exhibition
to look forward to

18. Speak about an exhibition you had at school or you are planning to have.

19. Which exhibits did you find most interesting? Why?

20. What other exhibitions would you like to visit?

New words

- exhibition /,eksɪ'biʃn/ (n) cuộc triển lãm
- to look forward to /lʊk 'fɔ:wəd tu:/ trông ngóng
- exhibit /ɪg'zɪbɪt/ (n) vật trưng bày
- industrial process /ɪn'dʌstri(ə)l 'prəʊses/ quy trình công nghiệp
- works /wɜ:kz/ (n) tác phẩm

exhibition

ORAL TOPIC 19

YOUTH ACTIVITIES

Practise answering these questions :

1. What are several kinds of youth activities at your school ?
2. Which class activity has interested you during the past years?
3. Has any activity influenced you, created a new interest, taught you, helped you ?
4. What youth assignment have you carried out ?
5. Which of them remains most clearly in your memory ?
6. Do you consider that any of the activities at school can possibly have an influence on your life in future ?
7. Can you give a younger pupil some advice about the kind of school activity to take part in ?
8. Why was this kind of activity most worth going in for ?
9. Speak about a class meeting at school.
10. When did the meeting take place ?
11. How long did it last ?
12. What were the discussed questions ?
13. Who spoke at the meeting ?
14. What did they say ?
15. Did everybody agree on all the questions discussed ?
16. Were you satisfied with the way the meeting was arranged and the decisions that were taken ?
17. Are you a member of an organization ?

18. What part do you take in the social activity of your organization ?

- to collect articles for the wall newspaper.
- to paint / draw pictures for the wall newspaper.
- to be a pioneer leader.
- to be the secretary of the organization
- to take part in arranging meetings /performances /sport competitions /school parties.

19. Have you ever had to defend somebody or something ?

20. Why and how did it happen ?

21. Are you satisfied with your part in the social life of your school?

22. What would you like to do ?

23. What are you interested in ?

New words

- youth activity /ju:θ æk'tɪvətɪ/ (n) sinh hoạt tuổi trẻ
- to create /kri:'eɪt/ (v) sáng tạo
- class meeting /kla:s 'mi:ʊŋ/ (n) cuộc họp lớp
- organization /,ɔ:gənəɪ'zeɪʃn/ (n) tổ chức
- article /'ɑ:tɪk(ə)l/ (n) bài báo
- wall newspaper /wɔ:l 'nju:spetə(r)/ (n) báo tường
- pioneer leader /,paɪə'nɪə 'li:də/ (n) người phụ trách thiếu niên tiên phong
- to defend /dɪ'fend/ (v) bảo vệ
- social life /'səʊʃl laɪf/ (n) đời sống xã hội

ORAL TOPIC 20

YOUR PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

Practise answering these questions :

1. Have you decided what your future profession will be ?
2. When did you make the decision ?
3. Were you influenced by some other person in making the decision ?
4. Did your studies at school or school activities influence you ?
5. Were events and activities outside school the main influence?
6. Have you ever had other ideas about your future ?
7. What made you prefer the plan you have now ?
8. Do you consider it better to make decisions about the future at a comparatively early age (for example, at the age of 13 or 14) or later (for example, at the age of 17)?
9. Some people say, "You will never achieve anything if you change your profession or your serious plans for your profession". Give your opinion of this, if possible with concrete examples.
10. What have you decided to become ?
11. What have you decided to do after finishing school ?
12. Where would you like to receive your training ?
13. What entrance examinations will you have to take ?
14. How are you preparing for them ?
15. What did you think of becoming in the past ?

16. Did you change your mind ?
17. Who or what influenced you ?
18. What kind of special training must you have ?
19. Why will your work be interesting and useful ?
20. Do you agree that all professions are good ?

New words

- **decision** /dɪ'sɪʒ(ə)n/ (n) quyết định
- **comparatively** /kəm'pærətɪvli/ (adv) tương đối
- **to achieve** /ə'tʃi:v/ (v) đạt được
- **training** /'treɪnɪŋ/ (n) sự đào tạo, huấn luyện
- **entrance examination** /entrəns ɪg,zæmɪ'neɪʃn/ (n) cuộc thi
tuyển sinh
- **to change one's mind** /tʃeɪndʒ wʌnz maɪnd/ đổi ý
- **profession** /prə'feʃ(ə)n/ (n) nghề nghiệp

ĐỀ TÀI NÓI TRÌNH ĐỘ C

- Oral Topic 1
- Oral Topic 2
- Oral Topic 3
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ORAL TOPIC 1

Show that the exclusion of the female sex from the privilege of education cannot be defended.

I. AIDS TO SPEAKING :

1. At present.
2. The education of women.
3. Some people deny the advantages of learning to women.
4. Should women learn to sew and to stitch rather than to study academic subjects ?
5. Women are taught just to write and read their names: is that the height of a woman's education ?
6. They are certainly wrong to think so.
7. The erroneous idea that woman is inferior to man does not exit any longer.
8. Breeding the young ones is an important job which requires from the mother a certain amount of knowledge about almost everything.
9. A woman is a partner of her husband.
10. How can she share his views and collaborate with him if she is uneducated ?
11. To endanger the family life.
12. At present, democracy is blooming everywhere, bringing with it many political rights to everybody, male and female without distinction.
13. The universal suffrage.
14. To offer oneself for election.
15. Nowadays, the door of all careers is wide open to everybody.

16. To enjoy the full rights of citizenship, woman should be educated.

17. All considerations made, it is silly to think that education is not so important to women as to man.

II. SPEAKING PLAN :

INTRODUCTION : Some people think that the education of women is not necessary. They are certainly wrong to think so.

DEVELOPMENT : The exclusion of the female sex from the privilege of education cannot be defended.

1. From individual point of view :

- woman has talents to develop, mind to improve.
- right to enjoy intellectual delight.

2. From the viewpoint of family life :

- mother has to educate children.
- wife : partner of husband, happiness of family.

3. From social point of view :

- democracy : universal suffrage, right to vote and to offer oneself for election.
- the door of all careers opens to everybody ; enjoying full rights of citizenship.

CONCLUSION : It is silly to think that education is not so important to woman as to man. We cannot deny the advantages of learning to women.

III. FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS :

1. Women are weaker and less clever than men. Do you agree to this statement ? Back up your answer.
2. In countries where there is the same education for both, is there any difference between the brain of the average woman and that of the average man ? Support your answer by giving some evidence.
3. Women can do one thing that men cannot. What is it ?
4. Why are women better able to look after their children ?
5. Why are many women happier if they can stay at home and look after their house and family than if they go out and do the same work as men do ?

New words

- **exclusion** /ɪksk'luz(ə)n/ (n) *sự loại bỏ*
- **privilege** /'prɪvɪlɪdʒ/ (n) *đặc quyền*
- **to stitch** /stɪtʃ/ (v) *vá (quần áo)*
- **academic subject** /ækə'demɪk 'sʌbdʒɪkt/ (n) *môn học*
- **erroneous** /ɪ'rəʊniəs/ (adj) *sai lầm*
- **inferior** /ɪn'fɪəriə(r)/ (adj) *kém hơn*
- **to breed** /brɪ:d/ (v) *nuôi nấng*
- **partner** /'pɑ:tnə(r)/ (n) *người cộng tác*
- **to collaborate** /kə'læbə'reɪt/ (v) *cộng tác*
- **to endanger** /ɪn'deɪndʒə(r)/ (v) *gây nguy hiểm cho*
- **democracy** /dɪ'mɒkrəsi/ (n) *nền dân chủ*
- **the universal suffrage** /,ju:nɪ'vɜ:s(ə)l 'sʌfrɪdʒ/ *quyền phổ thông
đầu phiếu*
- **viewpoint** /'vjʊ:pɔɪnt/ (n) *quan điểm*
- **to back up** /bæk ʌp/ (v) *bảo vệ (= to support)*

ORAL TOPIC 2

What is a valuable education ?

I. AIDS TO SPEAKING :

1. Much time has been spent to discuss the problem of education.
2. A valuable education = an education of value.
3. To be inclined towards.
4. Masonry (*n*)
5. If school education is narrowed to mere vocational training, it will miss the purpose of education.
6. To progress to higher schooling.
7. Education should not be excessively greedy.
8. To ponder sth.
9. Such a bookish education will stupefy man and keep him in the circle of ignorance.
10. Our history has sparkled with the danger of bookish and literary study.
11. From infancy to old age, our ancestors only learned to make poetry and prose.
12. Having been absorbed in reciting poems, they forgot practical existence.
13. While other people were impressed with electricity, they were ignorant of it.
14. We were so innocent that we called electric lamps as up-side-down hanging lamps.
15. By dint of reciting poems, we lost our country.
16. Moral power could not resist against artillery.

II. SPEAKING PLAN :

- INTRODUCTION :** Much time has been spent to discuss the problem of education. What is a valuable education ?
- DEVELOPMENT :** A valuable education must
 1. prepare young men for life: vocational training helps children make a living. A valuable education should not be narrowed to mere general learning.
 2. consist of intellectual training : subjects are forms of mental drills ; the way to learn is important.
 3. have moral training : technical hands without common sense → dangerous ; science without conscience : cruel, self-ish...
 4. pay heed to all-round development of mind and body : amusement + work.
- CONCLUSION :** The value of education is to equally develop both intellectual and moral faculties to fit young men for an ideal life.

III. FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS :

1. Why is learning at school not enough ?
2. Find one example to show that little learning is a dangerous thing.
3. What are the advantages of education for individual life ?
4. State some advantages of education for professional life.
5. What is meant by "the pen is mightier than the sword" ?

New words

- **to be inclined towards** /ɪn'klaɪnd tə'wə:dz/ *có xu hướng, khuynh hướng*
- **masonry** /'meɪsənri/ (n) *ngề thợ nề*
- **vocational training** /və'keɪʃ(ə)nəl 'treɪnɪŋ/ *việc huấn nghiệp, đào tạo nghề*
- **to ponder sth** /'pɒndə/ (v) *suy nghĩ về cái gì*
- **a bookish education** /'bʊkɪʃedʒə'keɪʃn/ *nền giáo dục từ chương, sách vở*
- **to stupefy** /'stju:pɪ,faɪ/ *làm sửng sốt*
- **in the circle of ignorance** /'sɜ:kəl ɒv 'ɪgnərəns/ *trong vòng ngu dốt*
- **infancy** /'ɪnfənsɪ/ (n) *thời thơ ấu, lúc còn là hài nhi*
- **ancestor** /'ænsɛstə(r)/ (n) *tổ tiên*
- **poetry** /'pəʊɪtri/ (n) *thơ ca*
- **prose** /prəʊz/ (n) *văn xuôi*
- **to be absorbed in** /bɪəb'sɔ:bd ɪn/ (v) *chăm chú, miệt mài*
- **to recite poems** /rɪ'saɪt 'pəʊɪmz/ (v) *ngâm thơ*
- **innocent** /'ɪnəs(ə)nt/ (adj) *ngây thơ*
- **by dint of** /baɪ dɪnt ɒv/ *tại vì, chỉ vì*
- **moral power** /'mɒr(ə)l'pəʊə(r)/ (n) *sức mạnh tâm linh*
- **artillery** /ɑ:'tɪləri/ (n) *pháo binh*
- **mental drill** /'mentl drɪl/ *luyện trí óc*
- **moral training** /'mɒr(ə)l 'treɪnɪŋ/ *rèn luyện đạo đức*
- **common sense** /'kɒmən sens/ (n) *lương tri*
- **conscience** /'kɒnʃ(ə)ns/ (n) *lương tâm*
- **to pay heed to** /peɪ hi:d tu:/ (v) *chú ý đến*
- **all-round** /ɔ:l'raʊnd/ *toàn diện*
- **moral faculties** /'mɒr(ə)l 'fækəltɪz/ (n) *khả năng tinh thần*
- **mightier** /'maɪtiə(r)/ (adj) *mãnh liệt hơn*

ORAL TOPIC 3

Little learning is a dangerous thing.

I. AIDS TO SPEAKING :

1. some daily occurrences / events / happenings.
2. After a few hours of practice.
3. to shrug one's shoulders.
4. without any hesitation.
5. road warnings and traffic regulations.
6. This insufficient knowledge resulted in a terrible accident.
7. The matter would not be worth mentioning if he was not a teacher.
8. To transmit a lot of wrong things to students' mind.
9. It was he who formed a bad learning habit for young man.
10. The same is true of an incapable politician.
11. to shedy some basics of a subject.
12. man of learning.
13. We must keep our mind alert to obtain deeper knowledge and to open our mind for all that we still do not know thoroughly.
14. He who lacks special skills will impede social progress.
15. lack of special knowledge will produce bad labour.
16. Doctors, professors, engineers must follow up all recent resarches and inventions to catch up with human progress, if not we shall be backward.
17. Whatever our situation may be, we can learn something new from it.

18. Socrate : "I only know one thing, that is I know nothing"
19. The consciousness of our ignorance.
20. learning spirit.
21. so far we have found little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

II. SPEAKING PLAN :

- INTRODUCTION : Why is little knowledge a dangerous thing ?
- DEVELOPMENT :
1. Examples illustrating that little knowledge is a dangerous thing.
 - an apprenticed driver : accidents.
 - an ignorant teacher : bad learning habits.
 - an incapable politician : bad policies.
 2. little knowledge makes people near-sighted, conceited, backward, anti-progressive.
 3. Advice : constant studying. "I know one thing, i.e. I know nothing" (Socrate).
- CONCLUSION : So far we have found little knowledge is a dangerous thing. It causes many obvious disadvantages.

III. FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS :

1. What are the advantages of education in term of social life ?
2. Do you agree to this statement "The educated person is happier than the uneducated ?" Say why ? (high positions, easy to earn one's living, advantages of a good student...)
3. Give examples illustrating that knowledge is power.

- knowledge gave someone power over kings and people,
 - gives civilized power over savage race,
 - has given the power in democracies,
 - gives man power over animals.
4. Which one is more powerful, the pen or the sword ? Back up your answer.

New words

- **to shrug one's shoulders** /ʃrʌg wʌnz 'ʃəʊldəz/ (v) nhún vai
- **hesitation** /,hezɪ'teɪʃ(ə)n/ (n) sự do dự
- **traffic regulation** /'træfɪk ,regjʊ'leɪʃn/ luật lệ giao thông
- **insufficient** /,ɪnsə'fɪʃ(ə)nt/ (adj) chưa đủ, không đủ
- **to result in** /rɪ'zʌlt ɪn/ (v) kết quả là
- **to transmit** /trænz'mɪt/ (v) truyền đạt
- **basics** /'beɪsɪks/ (n) những điều căn bản
- **alert** /ə'lɜ:t/ (adj) thức tỉnh, đề phòng
- **thoroughly** /'θʌrəli/ một cách đầy đủ, kỹ càng
- **to impede** /ɪm'pi:d/ cản trở
- **backward** /'bækwəd/ (adj) lạc hậu
- **to illustrate** /'ɪləstreɪt/ (v) minh họa
- **apprenticed** /ə'prentɪst/ (adj) thực tập
- **incapable** /ɪn'keɪpəb(ə)l/ (adj) không có khả năng
- **near-sighted** /nɪə'saɪtɪd/ (adj) thiếu cận
- **conceited** /kən'si:ɪd/ (adj) kiêu căng
- **anti-progressive** /æntɪ'prɒɡresɪv/ (adj) phản tiến bộ
- **in term of** /ɪn tɜ:m ɒv/ xét về mặt; phương diện
- **doctrine** /'dɒktrɪn/ (n) học thuyết

ORAL TOPIC 4

**Explain why the choice of a profession is important.
What are the essential conditions for the choice
of a congenial profession ?**

I. AIDS TO SPEAKING :

1. The choice of a profession is important to our life, because it decides our welfare and our future.
2. To be fond of one's job.
3. The body is there, but the mind is elsewhere.
4. That will cause evil consequences and output of work will be reduced.
5. Their intellectual faculties will become rusty.
6. Detesting his job, a government servant will obstruct the traffic of work. Engineers or doctors detesting their profession will ignore new scientific inventions and researches.
7. Choose the kind of work that suits us best.
8. To win a scholarship.
9. Willingly or unwillingly you have to be content to select another vocation you are fit for.
10. To aspire to engineering (aspire to = seek after)
11. It's no use trying to put a square *peg* into a round hole, or to put the cart before the horse.
12. Many a clerk spends depressing days and months over his desk when he would be happier and would have better prospects as a carpenter or a shop-assistant.
13. Any business, whether it be humble, becomes worthy and respectful if it is done with love and conscience.

14. From the humble labourer to the first man of a country, the profession is different, but the obligation remains the same.
15. Choose a profession that is in shortage.
16. In meeting social requirements and progress, we should not go into an overcrowded business.
17. Without close consideration, our ability will not be in the right place, our talent will be gradually dying and we shall become discontent with society.

II. SPEAKING PLAN :

- INTRODUCTION : We should choose a profession to make a living and to pay our debt to society.
- DEVELOPMENT : 1. The choice of a profession is important because :
- *If you like it*, you'll concentrate efforts /gain material intellectual profits (a tradesman : income ; an industrialist: products ; a civil servant : promotion) /work out new methods in work, new inventions / have joy of living /make progress when you love and do it with enthusiasm.
 - *If you don't like it*, you'll feel reluctant to do it /cause harms to society that needs competent, qualified, experienced citizens / there will be lack of obligation /you'll feel miserable, tired of the dull routine of everyday (a government servant, engineers, doctors detesting their work).

2. Conditions : The profession you choose should fit :

- **Your family situation :** It's not easy for a poor student to follow the medical career, for example...
- **Your inclination and mental ability (skill and competence)**
 - Teaching requires clear explanation.
 - To become an engineer, you must be good at mathematics.
 - When you do what you like, you'll make progress and improve yourself.
 - Don't put a square peg into a round hole or put the cart before the horse → depressing days and months, discontent with society, no development of abilities.
- **Choose the profession in shortage, not overcrowded business and the one that has intrinsic values : honest, productive, useful.**

CONCLUSION : The choice of a profession is a decisive element of life. Happy is the man who enjoys his work.

III. FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS :

1. In what ways is job important to your marriage life ?
2. Why is labour a general law for everybody ? (For common welfare and survival).

3. Does labour bring you joy and happiness ? Support your answer.
4. Give some values of labour.
5. How do you understand this saying "Idleness is the root of all evils" ?

New words

- **congenial** /kən'dʒi:niəl/ (adj) thích hợp
- **evil consequence** /'i:vl 'kɒnsɪkwəns/ hậu quả xấu
- **output** /'aʊtpu:t/ (n) năng suất
- **intellectual faculty** /,ɪntɪ'lektʃʊəl 'fækəlti/ (n) khả năng trí tuệ
- **rusty** /'rʌsti/ (adj) han gỉ, cùn đi
- **to detest** /di'test/ (v) ghét
- **to obstruct** /əb'strʌkt/ (v) cản trở
- **to suit** /su:t/ (v) phù hợp
- **vocation** /vəʊ'keɪʃn/ (n) nghề (= career, profession)
- **to aspire to** /ə'spaɪə(r)tu:/ đeo đuổi (= seek after)
- **it's no use** vô ích
- **don't put a square peg into a round hole**
đừng để nổi tròn vung méo (đừng làm việc không thích hợp)
- **depressing** /di'presɪŋ/ (adj) chán nản
- **prospect** /'prɒspekt/ (n) viễn tưởng
- **carpenter** /'kɑ:pəntə(r)/ (n) thợ mộc
- **humble** /'hʌmbəl/ (adj) khiêm. tốn
- **obligation** /,ɒbli'geɪʃn/ (n) bổn phận
- **in shortage** /ɪn 'ʃɔ:tɪdʒ/ thiếu

- **requirement** /rɪ'kwaɪəmənt/ (n) *sự đòi hỏi*
- **discontent** /,dɪskə'tent/ (adj) *bất mãn*
- **profit** /'prɒfɪt/ (n) *lợi lộc*
- **promotion** /prə'məʊʃn/ (n) *sự thăng chức*
- **enthusiasm** /ɪn'θju:zɪəzəm/ (n) *sự nhiệt tình*
- **reluctant** /rɪ'lʌktənt/ (adj) *miễn cưỡng*
- **competent** /'kɒmpɪtənt/ (adj) *có năng lực*
- **intrinsic value** /ɪn'trɪnsɪk 'vælju:/ *giá trị thực chất*

ORAL TOPIC 5

What are the advantages of science ?

I. AIDS TO SPEAKING :

1. Electricity is used for lighting and operating machines.
2. We need electricity as we breathe air.
3. Good and nourishing food - fine textiles for clothes - great progress in architecture (modern houses).
4. The food we eat, the clothes we wear, the houses we dwell in are all made by machinery.
5. Let us take a look at the things Mr Hoang uses at his desk.
6. One tractor can till the ground as fast as thousands of ploughmen / human hands / thousands of hands.
7. Mechanization has made work easier than ever.
8. Different kinds of treatments and medicines.
9. Means of sanitation.
10. It is through the application of science to the improvement of health that death goes down.
11. The space is entirely conquered by aeroplanes and nowadays missiles promise an interplanetary travelling.
12. This world is getting smaller and smaller.
13. A jet plane can take us to the far horizons within a day.
14. The electric telegraph, wireless telephones, TV... are the victories of man over the obstacle of time and space.
15. Means of transportation on land / in the air / on the water.
16. Close relation between nations.

17. The sense of remoteness disappears.
18. Commerce and industry flourish thanks to means of transportation.
19. Machinery makes goods much cheaper and better.
20. Imports and exports get easier and easier.
21. An American car can be within a short time in the hands of a Vietnamese.
22. A Swiss-made watch can be the property of everybody as well.
23. In the intellectual field, science helps us develop our mind, overcome ignorance, find out the mysteries of the universe / nature : journeys to the moon.

II. SPEAKING PLAN :

- INTRODUCTION : We cannot deny the advantages of science.
- DEVELOPMENT :
 1. The comfort of human life : electricity - good and nourishing food - clothes - modern houses...
 2. Reducing the amount of manual labour: mechanization - tractors.
 3. The improvement of human health : treatments - medicines - application of science.
 4. The shortening of space and time : means of transportation - means of communication.
 5. The flourishing of commerce and industry : imports, exports.
 6. In the intellectual field : controlling the ignorance, widening our outlook, travelling to the moon.

□ **CONCLUSION :** Summary of the main points in the speech.

III. FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS :

1. Has science contributed to the happiness of mankind ?
2. How do you understand this statement : "Science is an edged tool" (Peacock) ?
3. Is science itself harmful or useful ? Why or why not ?

New words

- **nourishing food** /'na:riʃɪŋ fʊd/ (n) thức ăn bổ dưỡng
- **fine textile** /faɪn 'tekstaɪl/ (n) vải dệt đẹp
- **to till** /tɪl/ (v) cày cấy
- **ploughman** /'pləʊmən/ (n) thợ cày
- **sanitation** /,sæni'teɪʃ(ə)n/ (n) sự vệ sinh
- **to conquer** /'kɒŋkə(r)/ (v) chinh phục
- **missile** /'mɪsaɪl/ phi đạn
- **interplanetary** /,ɪntə'plænɪtəri/ (adj) liên hành tinh
- **horizon** /hə'reɪz(ə)n/ (n) chân trời
- **wireless** /'waɪələs/ (adj) vô tuyến
- **obstacle** /'ɒbstək(ə)l/ (n) vật cản, chướng ngại vật
- **commerce** /'kɒmə:s/ (n) sự buôn bán, thương mại
- **thanks to** /θæŋks tu:/ (prep) nhờ
- **property** /'prɒpəti/ (n) của cải
- **to overcome** /əʊvəkʌm/ chế ngự
- **mystery** /,mɪstəri/ (n) sự bí mật
- **manual labour** /'mænjʊəl 'leɪbɜ:(r)/ lao động chân tay

ORAL TOPIC 6

What are the disadvantages of science ?

I. AIDS TO SPEAKING :

1. Has science carried out any wonders ?
2. Deeply influenced by material life, the human race is cunning and treacherous.
3. Science has been completely incapable of improving our lot.
4. The more science progresses, the more moral and spiritual values are degraded.
5. Is the immense crisis of mankind the result of excessive progress of science ?
6. An atomic bomb can sweep away a whole city in a twinkling.
7. How dreadful the Third World War would be !
8. Doesn't science do anything but spoil men and make them lose their natural possibilities ? (Because of using a Geneva watch, they fail of the skill to tell the hour of the sun ?
9. Too mechanic a life gets people lazy physically as well as mentally.
10. Machines work for them and think for them.
11. Modern inventions of science have been applied to gain speed but they are also used for the destruction of mankind.
12. Nuclear energies are able to reduce a whole nation into dust and destroy in a twinkling of an eye what centuries of civilization have built.

II. SPEAKING PLAN :

□ INTRODUCTION : Everything in this world has its backside.

□ DEVELOPMENT : Following are some disastrous consequences of science.

1. In the sentimental field : Fighting for material conveniences, man becomes cunning and treacherous.

2. In the moral field :

- Moral and spiritual life is considered less important than material life.
- Moral values are degraded due to excessive progress of science.
- The progress of the material life does not often go along with the moral life.

3. In the psychological and intellectual field :

- Too mechanic a life gets people lazy physically as well as mentally.
- Machines work for them, think for them.
- Emerson has well said : "The civilized man has built a coach, but has lost the use of his feet. He is supported on crutches but lacks so much support of muscles. He has a fine Geneva watch, but he fails of the skill to tell the hour of the sun".

4. In the social field : Modern inventions of science have been applied to gain speed but they are also used for the destruction of mankind : nuclear energies, atomic bombs, chemical weapons.

□ CONCLUSION : Science without conscience can lead man into destruction.

III. FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS :

1. What, in your opinion, is the ultimate aim of science ?
(to serve the welfare of mankind)
2. What is the best way to make use of the scientific advances to serve the welfare of mankind ?
(to act according to the dictates of our conscience)
3. To what extent have modern means of communication altered the pattern of our daily life during this century ?
4. Should we consider science an end itself or a means to an end? Why or why not ? Back up your answer.
5. What is meant by this saying "Necessity is the mother of invention" ?

New words

- **cunning** /'kʌnɪŋ/ (*adj*) *quỷ quyệt*
- **treacherous** /'treɪʃərəs/ (*adj*) *phản bội, lừa lọc*
- **lot** /lɒt/ (*n*) *số phận (= fate, destiny)*
- **degraded** /di'greɪdɪd/ (*adj*) *thoái hóa, xuống cấp*
- **crisis** /'kraɪsɪs/ (*n*) *cuộc khủng hoảng*
- **in a twinkling** /ɪn ə 'twɪŋklɪŋ/ *trong nháy mắt*

- **dreadful** /dredfʊl/ (adj) đáng sợ
- **physically** /'fɪzɪkəlɪ/ (adv) về mặt thể lý
- **mentally** /'mentlɪ/ (adv) về mặt tinh thần
- **to gain** /geɪn/ (v) đạt được
- **nuclear energies** /'nju:kliə'ənədʒɪz/ (n) năng lượng hạt nhân
- **backside** /'bæksaɪd/ (n) mặt trái
- **disastrous** /dɪ'zɑ:stɹəs/ (adj) tai họa
- **consequences** /'kɒnsɪkwənsɪz/ (n) hậu quả
- **sentimental** /,sentɪ'mentl/ (adj) thuộc về tình cảm
- **psychological** /,saɪkə'lɒdʒɪl(ə)l/ (adj) thuộc về tâm lý
- **intellectual** /,ɪntɪ'lektʃʊəl/ (adj) thuộc về trí tuệ
- **crutch** /krʌtʃ/ (n) cái nạng
- **muscle** /'mʌs(ə)l/ (n) bắp thịt
- **ultimate** /'ʌltɪmət/ (adj) tối hậu
- **dictate** /dɪk'tet/ (n) sự phán quyết
- **extent** /ɪk'stent/ (n) phạm vi
- **to alter** /'ɔ:lteɪ(r)/ (v) thay đổi
- **pattern** /'pæt(ə)n/ (n) nếp, mẫu, kiểu, lối (sống)

ORAL TOPIC 7

**What calling would you like to follow in life ?
State the reasons for your choice.**

I. AIDS TO SPEAKING :

- Teaching Career
- Teachers do not fear unemployment.
- There is never shortage of students for them.
- In war or in peace, in depression or in prosperity.
- Beside a few teaching hours per day, he has ample leisure time for mental work.
- Nothing is nobler than to educate the young generation symbolizing the whole future of a country.
- Nothing is more respectful than to mould the mind of young people.
- He devotes his full energy to sow good ideas and right attitudes into young hearts.
- It's a honour to lead students into the world of knowledge, wisdom and virtues.
- To be well equiped with knowledge.
- To work and fight to defend one's own motherland.
- My father sets a good example as a respectful teacher.
- I owe him my love of teaching.
- To be worth being called his descendant.
- Nobody denies that teaching is a humble job. It only offers me just enough means to live a plain and simple life.

Despite that, I still like it because I am sure that for such material loss, I'll get an abundant reward for my mind.

- To be able to hold the attention and interest of the audience.
- Teacher must have a clear and pleasing voice and must be qualified both in professional ability and conducts.
- Since now I know I must do my best and work hard to complete my studies in the perspective of becoming a good teacher some day.

II. SPEAKING PLAN :

- INTRODUCTION : Everybody has their own taste of profession. As for me, I like being a teacher.
- DEVELOPMENT : I like teaching because of the following reasons :
 1. Practical reasons :
 - social status
 - financial security
 - many short and long vacations during a year
 2. My pride in the job : Teaching is an art and a mission
 3. My personal reason : My father is a teacher.
- CONCLUSION : From the above reasons, becoming a teacher is always fresh in my mind.

III. FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS :

1. What is your idea of a good teacher ?
2. What are the necessary qualities of a foreign language teacher?

3. As a teacher, are you willing to go anywhere you are appointed?

Why or why not ?

- desire to be protected by family members and relatives.
- the problem of income.
- the comfort of living independently.
- the ideal of a young Vietnamese teacher : duties toward a post-war Viet Nam.

4. Do you think that you will stick to teaching whatever the cost may be ?

5. Comment on this idea : The teacher's whole life, both private and public must be lived according to his work as a teacher.

- It is right because :

- Being an example at all times is a principal part of being a teacher.
- The idea that the teacher is free to do as he wishes without regard to his special position as a teacher is not true.
- The demands placed upon a teacher do not limit or change his life as to cause discomfort. On the contrary they make the teacher's whole existence more meaningful by urging him to live accordingly to the best standards he knows.

New words

- **unemployment** /ˌʌnɪm'plɔɪmənt/ (n) sự thất nghiệp

- **shortage** /'ʃɔ:tɪdʒ/ (n) sự thiếu thốn

- **depression** /dɪ'pres(ə)n/ (n) sự suy sụp

- **prosperity** /prɒ'sperɪti/ (n) sự thịnh vượng

- **ample** /'æmpl/ (adj) rộng rãi, nhiều, phong phú

- **noble** /'nəʊb(ə)l/ (adj) cao quý

- **to symbolize** /'sɪmbəlaɪz/ (v) tượng trưng
- **to mould** /məʊld/ (v) uốn nắn, đúc
- **wisdom** /'wɪzdəm/ (n) sự khôn ngoan
- **virtue** /'vɜ:tju:/ (n) đức tính
- **to be well equipped with** được trang bị với
- **descendant** /di'send(ə)nt/ (n) con cháu
- **means** /mi:nz/ (n) phương tiện
- **plain** /pleɪn/ (adj) giản dị
- **abundant** /ə'bʌnd(ə)nt/ (adj) dồi dào
- **conduct** /'kɒndʌkt/ (n) hạnh kiểm
- **in the perspective of** /ɪn ðə pə'spektɪv ɒv/ trong viễn tượng
- **social status** /'səʊʃl 'steɪtəs/ (n) địa vị xã hội
- **pride** /praɪd/ (n) sự tự hào
- **mission** /'mɪʃn/ (n) sứ mạng
- **to comment** /'kɒment/ bình luận
- **without regard to** mà không quan tâm đến
- **on the contrary** /ɒn ðə 'kɒntrəri/ trái lại
- **existence** /ɪg'zɪst(ə)ns/ (n) sự hiện hữu, sự sinh tồn
- **standard** /'stændəd/ (n) tiêu chuẩn

Standard →

ORAL TOPIC 8

Why do you learn English and what benefits can its study confer? Consider the question under its different aspects : intellectual, commercial, political.

I. AIDS TO SPEAKING :

1. The reasons of my preference are many.
2. To cast a look around the world.
3. The English language is now spoken by the two - third of the globe.
4. The number of English speaking people is continually increasing.
5. The English people are very proud of saying : "The sun never sets over the British Common wealth".
6. To transact business with other countries.
7. The English learning movement has been widespread on a large scale.
8. There are a lot of pronunciation bizarreries where sounds and letters disagree.
9. You have much trouble when you start the first steps of pronunciation.
10. Despitè its clumsy spelling, English is still my favourite language because it gives me the key to numerous opportunities from every point of view : intellectual, commercial and political.

II. SPEAKING PLAN :

□ INTRODUCTION : Nobody denies the advantages of learning English. Therefore, I have chosen to study it.

□ DEVELOPMENT : The reasons of my preference are many.

1. From intellectual point of view :

- Literature treasure.
- Approach to modern sciences and technical problems through English books and newspapers.
- Scholarships.
- International conferences.

2. From commercial point of view :

- English is spoken by the two - third of the globe.
- The number increases.
- Its power of commerce and industry.
- It makes ourselves understood.
- English markets for businessmen.
- Jobs in agencies.

3. From political point of view :

- English has developed since World War II when the troops of different nations lived, worked and fought together.
- The post - war English learning movement in Viet Nam.

- **CONCLUSION :** Learning English can grant me a lot of benefits from different aspects, intellectual, commercial and political.

III. FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS :

1. Can you think of other advantages of English ?

- Knowledge of English gives access to the latest discoveries of science.
- It is useful for travellers.
- It is the official language in most international conventions.
- It is the common language of practically all educated people etc...

2. In what ways can English further mutual and sincere understanding among nations to avoid frictions and even wars ?

3. Suggest some conditions to learn English effectively.

- A long patience : "little strokes fell great oaks"
- A continual effort : Continuity is required for a successful learning.
- Learn one language at a time to avoid confusion of mind and slow development.
- The matter of practice : exercises, foreigners, newspapers, radios.
- Interest or motivation.

New words

- **benefit** /'benɪfɪt/ (n) *điều lợi ích, cái lợi*
- **to confer** /kən'fɜ:(r)/ *ban cho*
- **aspect** /'æspekt/ (n) *khía cạnh, phương diện*
- **to cast a look** /kɑ:st ə lok/ (v) *đưa mắt nhìn*
- **globe** /gləʊb/ (n) *địa cầu*
- **the British Commonwealth** /'brɪtɪʃ kɒmən,welθ/ *khối thịnh
vượng Anh*
- **to transact** /træn'zækt/ *buôn bán, giao dịch*
- **to widespread** /'waɪdspred/ (v) *lan rộng*
- **on a large scale** /ɒn ə lu:dʒ skeɪl/ *trên một quy mô lớn*
- **bizarceries** /bɪ'zɑ:rərɪz/ *điều kỳ quặc*
- **sound and letter** /saʊnd ænd 'letə(r)/ *âm và mẫu tự*
- **to disagree** /,dɪsə'grɪ:/ (v) *không hợp nhau*
(= đọc, viết khác nhau)
- **clumsy** /'klʌmsɪ/ (adj) *vụng về, khó sử dụng, không gọn*
- **treasure** /'treʒə(r)/ (n) *kho tàng*
- **scholarship** /'skɒləʃɪp/ (n) *học bổng*
- **conference** /'kɒnfərəns/ (n) *hội nghị*
- **agency** /'eɪdʒənsɪ/ (n) *cơ quan, đại lý, hãng*
- **movement** /'mu:vmənt/ (n) *phong trào*
- **to grant** /grɑ:nt/ (v) *ban tặng, cấp*
- **to further** /'fɜ:ðə(r)/ (v) *đẩy mạnh*
- **motivation** /,məʊtɪ'veɪʃ(ə)n/ (n) *động cơ*

ORAL TOPIC 9

State the advantages and disadvantages of life in town.

I. AIDS TO SPEAKING :

1. Communication and transportation are better with smooth streets, broad avenues.
2. The material life is comfortable thanks to electricity, well - stocked shops, schools, medical cares, better jobs.
3. All sorts of entertainment are for our relaxation such as cinemas, theatres, concerts, art exhibitions, sports and games.
4. The intellectual life is better : better schools, experienced teachers, good professors, public libraries, foreign agencies, books and newspapers, streetscenes...
5. Health is in danger because of dirty, smoky, noisy, crowded streets. The air is polluted.
6. Pace of living is quick; people always press for time. Intellectual life may be injured by noise and advertisements. They do not have enough time to come back to themselves.
7. Living costs are higher in cities than in the country. The pleasures of town are many indeed but most of them have evil consequences and play a bad influence upon the young generation.
8. There is a lack of friendliness among people.

II. SPEAKING PLAN :

- INTRODUCTION : Nothing is perfect. Life in town has both advantages and disadvantages.
- DEVELOPMENT :

A. Advantages

1. Modern buildings and facilities : running water, electricity, telephones, radios...
2. Means of transportation and communication : smooth streets, broad avenues, cars, buses...
3. Prosperous trade : all sorts of necessities, department stores, well - stocked shops, all kinds of necessities and luxuries.
4. Entertainment: cinemas, theatres, concerts, art exhibitions, sports and games.
5. Intellectual life : schools of all levels, museums, libraries, magazines, experienced teachers, good professors.
6. More jobs and better jobs.
7. Medical care : hundreds of doctors and specialists are always ready for your service.
8. Its own charms and attractions : a fairy land thanks to systems of light display and many - coloured electric signs.

B. Disadvantages

- 1. Environmental problems :** the air is always dusty. The heat in summer almost suffocates us. The deafening tumult disturbs our rest all day long. Health is in danger. All kinds of diseases threaten the crowded districts where hygienic conditions lack.
- 2. Complicated social relations :** cold, unfriendly, indifferent people.
- 3. Material life :** living costs are higher. The pace of living is quick. People always press for time. Time is precious.
- 4. Intellectual life :** It may be injured. The continuous noise of a big city can make us quickly tired physically and mentally. We have no time to come back to ourselves and live our own lives or think our own ideas.
- 5. Evil consequences :** The pleasures of town may have an obnoxious influence upon the young generation.

CONCLUSION : Your choice of the place to live.

III. FOLLOW - UP QUESTIONS :

- 1. What, in your opinion, are the main problems of a big city ?**
- 2. State the advantages and disadvantages of the public bus service.**

New words

- **well - stocked** /wel stɒkt/ (adj) chứa đầy hàng hóa
- **streetscene** /stri:tʃi:n/ (n) cảnh đường phố
- **pace of living** /peɪs ɒv 'li:vɪŋ/ (n) nhịp sống
- **to press for time** /pres fɔ: taɪm/ vội vã vì thời gian (tranh thủ thời gian)
- **living cost** /'li:vɪŋ kɒst/ (n) giá sinh hoạt
- **evil consequence** /'i:vl 'kɒnsɪkwəns/ (n) hậu quả xấu
- **to play bad influence upon** /pleɪ bæd ɪn 'fluəns əpən/ gây ảnh hưởng xấu trên
- **generation** /,dʒenə'reɪʃ(ə)n/ (n) thế hệ
- **facilities** /fə'sɪlɪtɪz/ những tiện nghi
- **running water** /'rʌnɪŋ 'wɔ:tə/ nước máy
- **prosperous** /'prɒspərəs/ (adj) thịnh vượng
- **specialist** /'speʃəlɪst/ (n) chuyên gia
- **a fairy land** /'feəri lænd/ đất thần tiên
- **environmental** /ɪn,vairənməntl/ (adj) thuộc về môi trường
- **dirty** /'dɜ:tɪ/ (adj) bụi bặm
- **to suffocate** /'sʌfəkeɪt/ làm chôn ngạt ngạt
- **deafening** /'defənɪŋ/ (adj) làm đình tai nhức óc
- **tumult** /'tju:mʌlt/ (n) sự ồn ào
- **hygienic condition** /haɪ'dʒi:nɪk kən'dɪʃn/ điều kiện vệ sinh
- **indifferent** /ɪn'dɪfrənt/ (adj) dửng dưng thờ ơ
- **obnoxious** /əb'noʊʃəs/ (adj) độc hại

ORAL TOPIC 10

State the advantages and disadvantages of life in the country.

I. AIDS TO SPEAKING :

1. The roads in the country are not so large and so smooth as in town.
2. Communication and transportation are not always favourable especially in the rainy season.
3. Modern conveniences lack in the country.
4. The material life is not so comfortable as in town. Diseases spread out easily for want of medical care.
5. Forms of entertainment are not available. Education is limited and the means of improving the mind are not available.
6. Tranquility can relax our mind and quiet our nerves. Pure air and cool breezes are good for health. The moon - light takes place of electricity and the fresh wind compensates for the lack of fan.
7. The country offers you a better opportunity of learning because you don't have a lot of entertainments and temptations. The pace of living is gentle.
8. The living cost is not so high as in town. One thousand piastres means much more in the country than in town. The pleasures the country offers are pure and salutary : fresh air, the *chatter* of a river, the setting sun.
9. The social life in the country is easier. The countrymen lead a simple life. There are mutual help and sincere understanding among people.

II. SPEAKING PLAN :

- INTRODUCTION : Everything has two sides. So does life in the country.
- DEVELOPMENT :

A. Advantages

1. Pure air and fresh wind : Moonlight takes place of electricity and the fresh wind compensates for the lack of fan.
2. Beauties of nature : Nothing can be compared with the first cockcrow, the twittering of birds at dawn, the sight of the setting sun glinting on the trees and pastures.
3. Peaceful and dreamlike life : the pace of living is gentle. Tranquility can relax our mind and quiet our nerves.
4. Friendly people : easy social life, mutual help, sincere understanding, free expression of ideas and feelings.
5. Cheaper things : One hundred piastres means much more in the country than in town.
6. Good atmosphere for learning : quietness, no temptations and bad forms of entertainment.

B. Disadvantages

1. Lack of all material conveniences : There is poor selection of goods. Material life is not comfortable.

2. Houses : narrow, a one - room house is served as living, dining and bed rooms.
3. Road : not large and smooth. They are narrow, winding, muddy, slippery. Communication and transportation are not available.
4. Diseases : They spread out easily for want of medical care.
5. Entertainment : not available. Long and friendless winter evenings.
6. Education : limited. The means of improving the mind are not available.

CONCLUSION : Your choice of the place to live.

III. FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS :

1. What do you like best when living in the country ?
2. Do you know an English poet who is always in praise of life in the country in most of his poems ?
3. This English poet has got a friend who prefers to spend his whole life in the city. Who is he ?
4. "City born and city bred, I have always regarded the country as something you look at through a train window or something you occasionally visit during the week - end". How do you understand this statement ?

New words

- **smooth** /smu:ð/ (adj) *trơn tru, bằng phẳng*
- **favourable** /'feivərəb(ə)l/ (adj) *thuận lợi*
- **convenience** /kən'vi:niəns/ (n) *sự tiện lợi*
- **for want of** /fɔ: wɒnt ɒv/ *vi thiếu*
- **tranquility** /træŋ'kwɪləti/ (n) *sự yên tĩnh*
- **to quiet one's nerves** /kwaɪət wʌnz 'nɜ:vz/ *làm thư giãn tinh thần*
- **pure air** /pjʊəə(r)/ *không khí trong lành*
- **breeze** /bri:z/ (n) *cơn gió nhẹ*
- **to compensate** /'kɒmpenseɪt/ *đền bù*
- **temptation** /temp'teɪʃn/ (n) *sự cám dỗ*
- **salutary** /'sæljʊtəri/ (adj) *lành mạnh*
- **chatter** /'tʃætə(r)/ (n) *tiếng róc rách*
- **countrymen** /'kʌntri:mən/ (n) *dân quê*
- **cockcrow** /kɒk krəʊ/ (n) *tiếng gà gáy*
- **to glint** /glɪnt/ (v) *lấp lánh*
- **slippery** /'slɪpəri/ (adj) *trơn trượt*

ORAL TOPIC 11

What's your idea of this statement "The best way to preserve peace is to prepare for war" ?

I. AIDS TO SPEAKING :

1. The truth and the falsehood of the saying.
2. In the present condition of human society, very few nations that rely their safety solely on the honour and good will of its neighbours are safe.
3. History shows that it is not out of their good will but the balance of their military powers that rival countries make peace with each other.
4. In spite of our boasted civilization, and the fine sentiments often expressed by governments, politicians and the press, the weak is still the prey of the strong and might is still right.
5. So long as this state of affairs lasts, foolish is any nation that is not prepared to defend its liberty by force of arms.
6. People can't expect their enemies to grant them favours and love them.
7. If we prepare for war, it is possible that war will be escalated.
8. That method of securing peace has failed and failed lamentably.
9. To cultivate mutual good will by amicable settlement of disputes, by arbitration, by agreeing to universal disarmament, by friendly cooperation instead of suspicious rivalry.
10. From those above conditions, we can see that the statement has some elements of truth in it and at the same time has something false at its root.

II. SPEAKING PLAN :

INTRODUCTION : Some people often say, "The best way to preserve peace is to prepare for war". Please consider whether it is true or not.

DEVELOPMENT :

A. It is true because

- Weak nations will be threatened : Do not base on good will only : VN in the old days for example.
- Balance of military power is the basis of making peace : the balance of the two Titans : the USA and the USSR.
- One of the measures to prevent a war is to prepare for it : The weak is the prey of the strong.

B. It is not true because

- When we prepare for war, war may be escalated : the first and second world wars and the present arms race.
- There are other ways to have peace : preparation for peace, mutual understanding, friendly cooperation, amicable settlement of disputes.

CONCLUSION : The statement has both the truth and falsehood.

III. FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS :

1. Is war a terrible evil ? Why ? Enumerate some detrimental calamities of war.

2. Is war necessary ? Why or why not ?
3. Imagine the upsetting of the social life of a nation during the war.
4. What's your idea of this saying : "So long as human nature is human nature, there must be wars because there are no other ways which have been devised of setting national disputes ?"
5. What is meant by "There's a will, there's a way" ?

New words

- **falsehood** /'fɔ:lshud/ (n) *cái sai*
- **will** /wɪl/ (n) *thiện chí, ý muốn*
- **balance** /'bæləns/ (n) *sự quân bình*
- **military power** /'mɪlətri 'paʊə(r)/ *các thế lực, cường quốc quân sự*
- **rival** /'raɪvl/ (adj) *đối thủ, kẻ thù*
- **sentiment** /'sentɪmənt/ (n) *tình cảm*
- **prey** /preɪ/ (n) *con mồi, miếng mồi*
- **might** /maɪt/ (n) *sức mạnh*
- **so long as** (conj) *bao lâu mà*
- **to escalate** /'eskəleɪt/ (v) *leo thang*
- **lamentably** /'læməntəblɪ/ (adv) *một cách thảm sâu*
- **to cultivate** /'kʌltɪveɪt/ (v) *vun trồng*
- **amicable** /'æmɪkəbl/ (adj) *thân ái*
- **arbitration** /,ɑ:brɪ'treɪʃn/ (n) *trọng tài phân xử, hòa giải*
- **disarmament** /dɪs'ɑ:məmənt/ (n) *sự giải giáp vũ khí*
- **dispute** /dɪ'spju:t/ (n) *sự tranh chấp*

ORAL TOPIC 12

What do you think are the duties of Vietnamese youths nowadays ?

I. AIDS TO SPEAKING :

1. For many years, Vietnam had been humiliated by foreign domination.
2. Vietnam has newly regained her full independence from foreign rule.
3. Vietnam is in a rather critical situation.
4. Vietnamese youths have the great burden to bear to make Vietnam modern and strong.
5. They are full of life and energy to work for the reconstruction of the country and for the consolidation of her independence.
6. Vietnamese youths are the pillars of Vietnam, and the future depends upon them.
7. They must all be physically fit, for a weak person will fall ill frequently and cannot endure hard work.
8. They must always place their personal welfare and selfish interests subordinate to the interests of the country.
9. They must cultivate their knowledge.
10. No matter what profession they follow, they ought to perform their duties conscientiously.
11. A farmer or a workman is as respectable as a president or a general, so far as the work he can do to the community is concerned.

12. All Vietnamese youths should seize the best opportunity to cultivate their minds so that they may become beneficial to the fatherland.
13. The most powerful trait of character is self-reliance, by which undertakings that seem to be impossible of accomplishment can be successfully done.

II. SPEAKING PLAN :

- INTRODUCTION : Conditions in Vietnam today. Whose duty is it to build a new and powerful Vietnam ?
- DEVELOPMENT : Duties of Vietnamese youths.
1. To have a strong body.
 2. To acquire more knowledge.
 3. To have a good character.
 4. To be helpful to the community by choosing suitable occupations.
 5. To work for the interests of the country.
 6. To obey laws.
 7. To be interested in politics.
 8. To be loyal to their country.
 9. To be ready to serve and defend their fatherland.
 10. To contribute to the welfare of the community.
- CONCLUSION : If they all do their duties according to the above suggestions, they feel sure that Vietnam will be respected by her friendly nations and feared by her enemies.

III. FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS :

1. Explain this saying : "The farther we are away from our country, the more we remember it".
2. What is true patriotism ?
3. Is military training necessary in time of peace ? Why or why not ?
4. The role of a student in a socialist school.

New words

- **to humiliate** /hju:'mi:liet/ (v) *sỉ nhục*
- **domination** /,dɒmɪ'neɪʃn/ (n) *sự thống trị*
- **to regain** /rɪ'geɪn/ (v) *giành lại được*
- **rule** /ru:l/ (n) *sự thống trị, cai trị*
- **critical** /'krɪtɪkl/ (adj) *hiểm nguy, nghiêm trọng*
- **burden** /'bɜ:d(ə)n/ (n) *gánh nặng*
- **pillar** /'pɪlə(r)/ (n) *cột trụ*
- **fit** /fɪt/ (adj) *khỏe mạnh, cường tráng*
- **to endure** /ɪn'dʒʊə(r)/ (v) *chịu đựng*
- **interest** /'ɪntrɪst/ (n) *lợi ích*
- **subordinate** /sə'bɔ:dɪnət/ (adj) *phụ thuộc*
- **conscientiously** /,kɒnʃi'enʃəsli/ (adv) *một cách có lương tâm, ý thức*
- **workman** /'wɜ:kmə:n/ (n) *người thợ*
- **general** /'dʒenrəl/ (n) *tướng (trong quân đội)*
- **beneficial** /,benɪ'fɪʃl/ (adj) *có lợi*
- **trait of character** /treɪt əv 'kærəktə/ *nét tính cách*
- **self-reliance** /selfri'laɪəns/ (n) *tự tin*

- **undertaking** /ˌʌndəˈteɪkɪŋ/ (n) công việc đảm nhận
- **to acquire** /əˈkwɪə(r)/ (v) đạt được
- **loyal** /ˈlɔɪəl/ (adj) trung thành
- **to contribute** /kənˈtrɪbjʊ:t/ (v) đóng góp
- **patriotism** /ˈpætrɪətɪzəm/ (n) lòng yêu nước
- **military training** /ˈmɪlətriˈtreɪnɪŋ/ việc huấn luyện quân sự
- **role** /rəʊl/ (n) vai trò

ORAL TOPIC 13

How important and useful are sports and games ?

I. AIDS TO SPEAKING :

1. Sports and games activate the body, harden the muscles, expand the lungs, improve health and make people physically fit for work.
2. They are good ways to maintain health and avoid diseases.
3. Besides health, they present conditions to develop characters and to lead young men into virtuous habits.
4. Team games train people in endurance, patience and the excitement of a friendly contest.
5. They also inspire a young man's team spirit and help him to know how to work with others for his team, instead of working selfishly for himself alone.
6. Tennis and ping-pong will develop a man's skill, presence of mind and alertness.
7. Sport regulations make us familiar with rules and discipline, and when we enter into life, we shall know how to respect social discipline, and society will therefore be well - organized.

II. SPEAKING PLAN :

- INTRODUCTION : Let's discover the importance and usefulness of sports and games.
- DEVELOPMENT : The uses of sports and games are many and obvious.
 - They produce and preserve health.

- They train good characters : courage, endurance, self - denial, discipline.
- They develop presence of mind.
- They inspire team spirit.
- Usefulness of some kinds of sports : football, volleyball, pingpong, tennis, badminton.
- They are important to education and happiness : suppose a man desires to expand his mind and energy in work, but is often sick, can he work well ? When most individuals are sick, society will not be healthy.

□ CONCLUSION : We should have a sport of some sort for a pastime to keep us healthy and happy.

III. FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS :

1. "A clear mind in a healthy body". How do you understand this?
2. What is the best way to be healthy ?
3. An English writer said, "Education is not only a matter of filling a young man's mind with facts in the classroom. Education also means character training and one of the best ways of training characters is by means of games". Are sports and games closely related to education ?
4. Explain the meaning of this statement : "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy".
5. What can a man enjoy when he is robust and vigorous? And what must a weak man suffer from ?

New words

- **to activate** /'æktɪveɪt/ (v) làm cho hoạt động
- **to harden** /'hɑ:dn/ (v) làm cho cứng cáp
- **to maintain** /'meɪnteɪn/ (v) duy trì
- **to present** /prɪ'zent/ (v) đưa ra
- **virtuous** /'vɜ:tʃuəs/ (adj) đạo đức, đức hạnh
- **endurance** /ɪn'dʒʊərəns/ (n) sự chịu đựng
- **to inspire** /ɪn'spaɪə(r)/ (v) gợi hứng
- **spirit** /'spɪrɪt/ (n) tinh thần
- **presence of mind** /'prɪzəns əv maɪnd/ sự tỉnh táo, nhanh trí
- **alertness** /ə'leɪtnɪs/ (n) sự lanh lợi, đề phòng, cảnh giác
- **regulation** /,regjʊ'leɪʃn/ (n) luật lệ, quy tắc, nội quy
- **discipline** /'dɪsəplɪn/ (n) kỷ luật
- **obvious** /'ɒbvɪəs/ (adj) hiển nhiên
- **self-denial** /,self dɪ'naɪəl/ (n) sự bỏ mình, sự hy sinh
- **badminton** /'bædmɪntən/ (n) môn cầu lông
- **to desire** /dɪ'zaɪə/ (v) khao khát
- **pastime** /'pɑ:staɪm/ thú tiêu khiển
- **matter** /'mætə(r)/ (n) vấn đề
- **by means of** /baɪ mi:nz əv/ nhờ
- **to relate** /rɪ'leɪt/ (v) liên quan
- **robust** /rəʊ'bʌst/ (adj) khỏe mạnh, lực lưỡng
- **vigorous** /'vɪgərəs/ (adj) đầy sinh lực
- **to suffer from** /'sʌfə(r) frɒm/ chịu đau khổ vì

ORAL TOPIC 14

Do you like to get married early or late? Why?

I. AIDS TO SPEAKING :

1. Early I realize the troubles and disadvantages resulted from an early marriage. *But I can't because I think marriage will bring me pleasure.*
2. It offers me nothing but the loss of my childhood.
3. The engagement ring means to say good-bye to my boyhood and regret for what is the most blessed part of my life.
4. It also means to lose freedom and take up the burden of parentage before I am a man.
5. Very early child-bearing is harmful to my health... I shall look old and ugly while my friends still freely remain in their prime of beauty and vitality.
6. Inexperience of nurturing children will result in many dangers. Carelessness may kill babies. Most of time must be spent on taking care of children. I'll have no time for mental development.
7. It is regardless of quarrels between the so-called "child parents". We both are too young to control our temper. Even a small piece of contradicting idea may be the start of a big quarrel.
8. However, getting married young may attach more responsibility to me.
9. It may also prevent the young from some unhealthy pleasures which pleasures can compare with the happiness of marriage.

11. A family is a shelter, a sanctuary, a source of comfort to help broken people overcome difficulties in life.
12. A wife is also a comforter, a friend, giving good advice.
13. Having a family gives us a sense of comfort and hope.
14. It is also a safety measure for our love to fight against our rivals.

II. SPEAKING PLAN :

- INTRODUCTION : "Love and marriage" are always ready on the lips of young boys and girls. As they accept the rising of the sun, they accept that early marriages are quite natural. They hurry to taste the forbidden fruit as Eve and Adam did in the Eden a long time ago. In my opinion, getting married early has both advantages and disadvantages.
- DEVELOPMENT :
 1. Advantages of getting married young :
 - Sense of responsibility.
 - Prevention of some unhealthy diversions.
 - Pleasures and happiness of family life.
 - Mutual help.
 - Easy to overcome difficulties in life.
 - A safety measure for their love.
 2. Problems of getting married young :
 - The loss of childhood.
 - Injury to the wife's health.
 - Hindrance to the husband's mental development and independence.

- The children suffer from the inexperience of the parents.
- Rapid increase of population perpetuates a low standard of comfort.

□ CONCLUSION: Your own decision

III. FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS :

1. Do you think love acceptable in the university ? Why or why not ?
2. Name some conditions for a good and happy marriage life.
3. Early marriages tend to increase the population. Is that true?
4. If a country is overpopulated, what will happen ?
5. When will you get married ? What time do you think is the most suitable for young people to get married ? (You should not dream of marrying until you have made your own position in life or until you can by yourself support your life and family in comfort).

New words

- **engagement ring** /ɪn'geɪdʒmənt rɪŋ/ (n) *nhẫn đính hôn*
- **blessed** /blest/ (adj) *diễm phúc*
- **the burden of parentage** /'bɜ:dn əv 'peərəntɪdʒ/ (n)
gánh nặng làm cha mẹ
- **child-bearing** /tʃaɪld 'beərɪŋ/ (n) *sự có con, có mang*
- **prime** /praɪm/ (n) *trạng thái hoàn hảo*
- **vitality** /vaɪ 'tæləti/ (n) *sinh lực*
- **to nurture** /'nɜ:tʃə(r)/ (v) *nuôi nấng*
- **to result in** /rɪ'zʌlt ɪn/ (v) *dẫn đến kết quả*

- **regardless of** /rɪ'gɑ:dlɪs əv/ *không kể đến*
- **so-called** /səʊ kɔ:ld/ *được gọi là*
- **child parents** /tʃaɪld 'peərənts/ *cha mẹ còn con nít*
- **temper** /'tempə/ *(n) tính khí*
- **to attach** /ə'tætʃ/ *(v) gắn*
- **sense of responsibility** /sens əv rɪ.spɒnsə'bɪləti/ *(n) ý thức trách nhiệm*
- **diversion** /daɪ'vɜ:ʃn/ *(n) sự giải trí*
- **sanctuary** /'sæŋktʃuəri/ *(n) nơi trú ẩn*
- **a comforter** /'kʌmfətə(r)/ *(n) người an ủi, vỗ về*
- **forbidden fruit** /fə'brɪdn fru:t/ *trái cấm*
- **Eden** /'i:dn/ *(n) vườn địa đàng*
- **hindrance** /'hɪndrəns/ *(n) trở lực*
- **to perpetuate** /pə'petʃueɪt/ *(v) kéo dài mãi*

ORAL TOPIC 15

What is happiness ? Suggest your views of making happiness.

I. AIDS TO SPEAKING :

- 1. Some people think that money and good health are the essential conditions of happiness.**
- 2. Others look for happiness in their regular work and daily duties.**
- 3. Others identify happiness with a peace of mind and a clear conscience.**
- 4. Happiness does not consist in external things such as success, honour, property, earthly pleasures and satisfactions.**
- 5. It does not consist in the esteem and respect of others.**
- 6. Happiness does not consist in a life of moderate pleasures and in an ordinary self - contentment because such a selfish life cannot last.**
- 7. Happiness lies within us, in a peace of mind and a clear conscience, in self - denial and in the fulfilment of our duties.**
- 8. Nothing is more mistaken than to realize that money brings happiness.**
- 9. "To be happy, man should first moderate his passions". (Buddha)**
- 10. To be happy, we should take care of our health.**
- 11. A man who suffers from liver trouble cannot feel happy, whatever a billionaire he may be**

12. We should have healthy forms of entertainment to fill our leisure hours.
13. A man who has an appropriate occupation finds happiness in his work.
14. Man is a social animal, so courtesy or friendly contact is a great source of happiness.

II. SPEAKING PLAN :

- INTRODUCTION :** What is happiness ? And what are the conditions to have the true source of happiness ?
- DEVELOPMENT :**
1. What is happiness ? It is a way of merry - living in life. In any condition of living when people feel themselves happy and desirable, that is then they see the meaning of happiness. It has been said that happiness is a state of mind and something extremely relative.
 2. The secret of happiness lies within these conditions :
 - Unselfishness
 - Moderation of one's passions
 - Good health
 - Regular work
 - Healthy forms of entertainment for leisure time
 - Friendship
 - A peace of mind and a clear conscience

- Self - denial and fulfilment of duties.
- Success

□ **CONCLUSION :** Real happiness consists in a contentment with the human condition and the ups and downs of life.

III. FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS :

1. A person in bad health can seldom be happy. Is that true ?
2. Is good health the only source of happiness ?
3. Does money make man happy ? Why or why not ?
4. Explain the meaning of this saying "Money is a good servant but a bad master".
5. Why are the rich sometimes unhappy ?

New words

- view /vju:/ (n) *quan điểm*
- essential /i'senʃl/ (adj) *thiết yếu*
- daily duty /'deɪli 'dju:ti/ *bốn phận hàng ngày*
- conscience /'kɒnʃəns/ (n) *lương tâm*
- external /ɪk'stɜ:nl/ (adj) *bên ngoài*
- earthly pleasure /'ɜ:θli 'pleʒə(r)/ *thú vui trần tục*
- moderate /'mɒdəreɪt/ (v) *điều độ*
- contentment /kən'tentmənt/ (n) *sự tự mãn*
- self-denial /,self di'naɪəl/ (n) *sự bỏ mình, sự hy sinh*
- passion /'pæʃn/ (n) *dục vọng*
- liver trouble /'lɪvə 'trʌbl/ (n) *bệnh đau gan*

ORAL TOPIC 16

What are the values of labour ?

I. AIDS TO SPEAKING :

1. Labour helps us solve the question of survival.
2. He who does not work lacks dignity and independence.
3. It is really a shame to live as a parasite, feeding on the bread of others.
4. The debt of each individual towards society is quite evident. This debt is boundless because the favours of society are innumerable.
5. Without working, we shall only be parasites worthy of the contempt of others.
6. It is obvious that labour sometimes requires much sacrifice, but far from being a hard job, it offers the joy of having created something durable and valuable.
7. Labour helps us through the most tedious moments of life. It also comforts us and offers us a salutary diversion.
8. Thanks to labour, the craftsmen are proud of their handiwork.
9. The idler, however rich he may be, is living on the work of others. He is like the beggar in the streets who does not earn his living by honest work, but takes the money of others who have had to toil for it.
10. Labour strengthens our body, harden our limbs and clarifies our mind.

11. Only idleness can be easily subject to vague melancholy and depression.
12. Labour keeps us from many sorts of vices.
13. Those who are lazy indulge themselves in idleness which is the root of all vices.
14. Labour helps us out of poverty.
15. Whatever his job might be, he who takes a real pride in achieving his duty never suffers from poverty.
16. A humble worker, and ordinary tradesman can afford an easy life to him and to his family.
17. Only by working can we spare money against the rainy days.
18. It is only labour which can make us happy, healthy, wealthy.
19. We shouldn't live on others as parasites.

II. SPEAKING PLAN :

- INTRODUCTION : Everybody around us is at work day and night and what people fear the most is to be out of work. Why is work so important and compulsory or what are the values of labour ?
- DEVELOPMENT : The values of labour are numerous :
 1. Labour helps us earn our living and support our family.
 2. Labour offers us opportunities to make contributions to society.
 3. Labour enables us to fulfill our mutual duties in society. We are all debtors in society. We depend on each other.
 4. Labour gives us a source of joy and happiness.

5. Labour helps us build up our character and keep our dignity : self - respect, independence.

"He looks the whole world in the face, for he owes not any man".

6. Labour chases depression away.

7. Labour chases vices away.

8. Labour chases poverty away.

□ CONCLUSION : At any place and in all times, it is only labour that can make us happy, healthy and wealthy.

III. FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS :

1. What are the reasons of labour ?
2. What attitudes may people have towards work ?
3. Labour chases three great vices ? What are they ?

New words

- **dignity** /'dɪgnəti / (n) *tự cách, tính cách*
- **parasite** /'pærəsait / (n) *động vật ký sinh, sống bám*
- **boundless** /'baʊndlɪs / (adj) *vô hạn, vô bờ bến*
- **contempt** /kən'tempt / (n) *sự khinh thường*
- **obvious** /'ɒbvɪəs / (adj) *hiển nhiên*
- **sacrifice** /'sækrɪfaɪs / (n) *sự hy sinh*
- **durable** /'djʊərəbl / (adj) *vững bền*
- **tedious** /'ti:diəs / (adj) *chán, buồn tẻ*
- **salutary diversion** /'sæljʊəri dɪ'vɜ:ʃn / (n) *sự giải trí lành mạnh*
- **handiwork** /'hændɪwɜ:k / (n) *đồ thủ công*

- **idler** /'aɪdlə(r)/ (n) người nhàn rỗi
- **to toil** /tɔɪl/ (v) làm lam lũ
- **limb** /lɪm/ (n) tứ chi, chân tay
- **melancholy** /'melənkəli/ sự buồn rầu
- **to be subject to** /bi: səb' dʒekt tə:/ dẫn đến chỗ, dễ mắc phải
- **to indulge oneself in** /ɪn' dʌldʒ wʌnsɛlf ɪn/ nhúng vào, dấn thân
vào
- **to chase away** /tʃeɪs əweɪ/ rượt đuổi, xua đuổi đi
- **debtor** /'detə(r)/ (n) người mắc nợ

ORAL TOPIC 17

Explain and discuss : "Idleness is the root of all evils".

I. AIDS TO SPEAKING :

1. Whoever does nothing will gradually be led to do evil.
2. Most customers of gambling houses are largely recruited from the idlers, the unemployed, the parasites of society.
3. The passion of pleasures only grows in an empty mind and heart.
4. Busy men with ideals to serve have no thought of unhealthy diversions, easy pleasures or debauchery.
5. Idleness causes suicides, murders, betrayals, spyings, prostitutions.
6. The student who allows himself to contract idle habits is laying a sure foundation for failure and unhappiness in his future life.
7. His idleness prevents him from educating himself and working in his profession.
8. It renders the fulfilment of our duties hard in both the social and business domains.
9. It makes us incapable of competing with others of inferior abilities who have the advantage of being endowed with industrious habits.
10. Satan finds mischiefs for idle hands to do.
11. It plunges ourselves into melancholy.

II. SPEAKING PLAN :

- **INTRODUCTION :** Whenever we **speak** of an idle person, we mean a person **who dislikes work**, one who neglects **his work** at a time when he ought to be **working**.
- **DEVELOPMENT :** Idleness is the **root of all evils** because :
 1. **Whoever does nothing** will gradually be led to **do evil** : Since he does nothing, he **must find way** to fill his idle time and **boredom**.
 2. **Vicious pleasures** often result from idleness : **The passion of pleasures** only grows in an empty mind and heart.
 3. **Idleness degrades** individuals, troubles **families and the nation** : It causes a lot of **social evils**.
 4. **The tendency to idleness** is most prejudicial to **virtue, happiness and success** in life : a **student with idle habits**.
 5. **Idleness affects** both brain and body : **No progress will be made**.
 6. **Idleness often tends** to bring about bad thoughts.
- **CONCLUSION :** Let's avoid **idleness** and maintain regular work and **education** if we want to avoid evils.

III. FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS :

1. What are the causes of idleness ?
2. What measures should be taken to avoid idleness ?

3. Explain this saying of Pasteur : "It seems to me that I would be guilty if I stopped working for a single day".
4. Comment upon this idea : "We are all debtors in society".
5. What benefit can a man derive from having to work for his own living ?

New words

- recruited from /rɪˈkrʊ:tɪd frɒm/ được tuyển mộ từ
- the unemployed /ˌʌnɪmˈplɔɪd/ (n) người thất nghiệp
- debauchery /dɪˈbɔ:tʃəri/ (n) sự trụy lạc
- suicide /ˈsu:saɪd/ (n) tự tử, tự vẫn
- betrayal /brɪˈtreɪəl/ (n) sự phản bội
- spying /ˈspaɪŋ/ (n) sự theo dõi nhau
- prostitution /ˌprɒstrɪˈtju:ʃn/ (n) nghề mại dâm
- to contract /kənˈtrækt/ (v) nhiễm, mắc phải
- to render /ˈrendə(r)/ (v) làm trở thành
- domain /dəˈmeɪn/ (n) lãnh vực
- inferior /ɪnˈfɪəriə(r)/ (adj) kém hơn
- to be endowed /ɪnˈdaʊd/ được ban cho
- satan /ˈseɪtn/ (n) quỷ sa tăng
- mischief /ˈmɪʃɪf/ (n) mối nguy hại, việc làm có hại
- to neglect /nɪˈgлект/ (v) lơ là
- freedom /ˈbrɔ:dəm/ (n) sự chán nản
- vicious /ˈvɪʃəs/ (adj) xấu xa
- downgrade /daɪˈgreɪd/ làm thoái hóa
- tendency /ˈtendənsɪ/ (n) xu hướng, khuynh hướng
- injudicial /ˌɪndʒəˈdɪʃl/ (adj) gây tổn hại, làm thiệt hại
- to derive from /dɪˈraɪv/ (v) bắt nguồn từ, rút tĩa từ

ORAL TOPIC 18

Is money everything in our society? Do we work for money only? What do we live for?

I. AIDS TO SPEAKING :

1. In this modern society where matter prevails upon spirit, money is so highly esteemed that it is considered the golden key to open all doors.
2. Money is considered a unit of exchange to fix the value of goods.
3. If you wish to go from one spot to another, you have at your disposal numerous and fast means of communication : buses, taxicabs .
4. In life, many people, thanks to their purses, obtain a high position in society, or bribe others to change public opinion.
5. "He who carries a bag of money on his shoulders wins the credit of others in spite of his lies" *As they*
6. Very often, we witness lawsuits between brothers and sisters about the legacies of their parents.
7. Husbands and wives have been divorced because of money.
8. They act under the magic of money.
9. There are also many people who do not hesitate to place themselves humbly under the patronage of others.
10. They ignore their personal dignity in order to get much money.
11. Money may cause misunderstandings, discords, quarrels, adultery.

12. We should consider money something more than a mere means of livelihood.
13. It is in pursuit of noble ideals that many statesmen have given their services to the country, that many soldiers have fought and conquered and died.
14. For intellectual virtues, poets have sung and scholars laboured.
15. Teachers mould the minds and they make a better world.
16. Their work contributes to the stability of the family and the security of the country.

II. SPEAKING PLAN :

- INTRODUCTION : People often say that with money they can get everything. In this modern society where matter prevails upon spirit, money is so highly esteemed that it is considered "the golden key to open all doors". Do we work for money only ? Is money everything in our society ? What do we live for ?
- DEVELOPMENT :
 1. The power of money : money can give us a great deal of advantages.
 - Material needs : rice, clothes, houses, medicines and all conveniences of a civilized life.
 - No worries about our living and enjoyment of a happy life.
 - Many means to improve our knowledge : going to school, reading, travelling...

- A high position and influence on public opinion : "He who carries a bag of money on his shoulders wins the credits of others in spite of his lies". Tradesmen, business people and industrialists are influential people.
2. Money is not everything in our society because of these :
 - "Money is a good servant but a bad master".
 - Lawsuits between brothers and sisters about the legacies of parents.
 - Husbands and wives have been divorced because of money.
 - High officials take away the properties of the nation.
 - Wars because of world markets.
 - Ignorance of personal dignity.
 - Misunderstandings, discords, quarrels, adultery resulted from money.
 3. Money cannot buy everything : health, fame, esteem and respect of others.
 4. We also live for noble ideals, for others and for moral values.

□ CONCLUSION :

We should not consider money everything or something almighty because there are many other values we should pursue. We do not live for money only. We must live for noble ideals, for others and for moral values.

III. FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS :

1. What does happiness consist in ?
2. Explain "Money is a good servant but a bad master".

New words

- to prevail upon /prɪ'veɪl 'ʌpən/ (v) vượt trên
- to be esteemed /ɪ'sti:md/ (v) được kính trọng
- at one's disposal /æt wʌnz dɪ'spəʊzl/ có sẵn để dùng
- taxi-cab /'tæksɪ kæb/ (n) xe tắc xi
- to bribe /brɪb/ (v) hối lộ
- credit /'kredit/ (n) sự tín nhiệm
- lawsuit /'lɔ:su:t/ (n) vụ kiện
- legacy /'legəsi/ (n) gia tài
- magic /'mædʒɪk/ (n) sự mê hoặc
- to hesitate /'hezɪteɪt/ (v) do dự
- patronage /'pætərənɪdʒ/ (n) sự bảo trợ
- discord /'dɪskɔ:d/ (n) sự bất hòa
- adultery /ə'dʌltəri/ (n) ngoại tình
- means of livelihood /mi:nz əv 'laɪvlihud/ (n) phương tiện sinh sống
- in pursuit of /ɪn pə'sju:t əv/ (prep) theo đuổi
- statesman /'steɪtsmən/ (n) chính khách
- stability /stə'biləti/ (n) sự ổn định
- public opinion /'pʌblɪk ə'pɪnɪən/ (n) công luận
- industrialist /ɪn'dʌstriəlɪst/ (n) kỹ nghệ gia
- influential /ɪnflu'entʃl/ (adj) có thể lực, ảnh hưởng
- almighty /ɔ:l'maɪti/ (adj) toàn năng, đầy quyền lực
- to pursue /pə'sju: / (v) theo đuổi

ORAL TOPIC 19

What can you do in order to better the life of the community in which you live ?

I. AIDS TO SPEAKING :

1. As we wish to build a modern and strong Vietnam, we must have a noble ideal before us.
2. Sciences are so developed, yet Vietnam is still far behind many other countries on scientific progress.
3. Up till now, practically all kinds of machinery are imported from foreign countries and every year a great deal of money is spent abroad.
4. Indeed, Vietnam needs a great number of engineers, scientists and doctors to raise the standard of living of her people.
5. If money is lost it may be regained, but if time is lost, it can never be regained.
6. The preciousness of time outweighs that of anything else.
7. All of us should seize the best opportunity to cultivate our minds so that we may become beneficial to the fatherland.
8. We must not breach the laws. We may consider some laws imperfect, unwise and even unjust and we may and should use all constitutional means in our power, such as public speaking, writing to the press, and our vote to get such laws reformed or abolished. But as long as a law is a law, we must obey it.
9. As citizens, we have a vote and we are responsible for using that vote for the good of our country as a whole.

10. We must know what men are the best to rule the country and what new laws and reforms are needed to form reasonable opinions and then actively use such influence to suggest constructive and progressive reforms to the authorities.
11. Good citizens have no right to leave the management of local or national institutions to professional politicians.
12. Even if we are well - educated, but have a bad character, we shall be dishonest and lawless people. Good characters would enable us to be on good terms with everybody.
13. A weak person will fall ill frequently and cannot endure hard work. So, to make our body strong is very important and necessary.

II. SPEAKING PLAN :

- INTRODUCTION : Following are what we can do to better the life of the community in which we live.
- DEVELOPMENT :
 1. We must have a noble ideal.
 2. We must cultivate our knowledge, for knowledge is power.
 3. We should not waste our time in amusements and giving no thoughts to study.
 4. We must obey our country's laws.
 5. We ought to take an intelligent interest in politics.
 6. We must be ready, if we have the ability, to render active voluntary service to our country by serving on municipalities, education committees, and

other public bodies or even in the central legislature.

7. Take part in economic, cultural, ideological, scientific and technological revolutions.

8. All of us should be ready to defend our fatherland against any invasion and die, if possible, for our native country's sake.

9. We must have a good character.

10. We must all be physically fit.

□ **CONCLUSION :**

If we all do what is treated above, I feel sure that the life of our community will be better. Our people will enjoy happiness and Vietnam will be respected by her friendly nations and feared by her enemies.

III. FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS :

1. What can you contribute to the welfare of the community ?
2. Give some examples of economic, scientific, technological, professional and political contributions.

New words

- . to regain /rɪ'geɪn/ (v) giành lại được
- . to outweigh /,aʊt'wei/ (v) nặng ký, có giá trị hơn
- . to seize /si:z/ (v) nắm lấy
- . to cultivate /'kʌltɪveɪt/ (v) trau dồi
- . beneficial /,benɪ'fɪʃl/ (adj) có lợi
- . to breach /bri:tʃ/ (v) vi phạm (luật lệ)
- . imperfect /ɪm'pɜ:fɪt/ (adj) không hoàn hảo

- . constitutional means /,kɒnstɪ'tju:ʃənli:mɪ:nz/ (n)
phương tiện luật pháp, hiến pháp
- . to reform /,ri:'fɔ:m/ (v) cải cách
- . to abolish /ə'bɒlɪʃ/ (v) loại bỏ
- . as a whole (conj) một cách tổng quát, tổng thể
- . constructive /kən'strʌktɪv/ (adj) bổ ích, có tính cách xây dựng
- . institutions /,ɪnstɪ'tju:ʃnz/ (n) định chế
- . voluntary service /'vɒlɒntɪ'sɜ:vɪs/ (n) phục vụ tự nguyện
- . municipalities /mju:nɪ,sɪ'pælətɪz/ (n) chính quyền thành phố
- . public bodies /'pʌblɪk'bɒdɪz/ (n) các cơ quan công cộng
- . legislature /'ledʒɪsleɪtʃə(r)/ (n) ngành lập pháp
- . ideological /,aɪdɪə'lɒdʒɪkəl/ (adj) thuộc về ý thức hệ
- . for our country's sake vì lợi ích của đất nước chúng ta
- . welfare /'welʒə(r)/ (n) phúc lợi

ORAL TOPIC 20

Weigh the advantages and disadvantages of living in a big family.

I. AIDS TO SPEAKING :

1. It goes without saying that nothing is absolute in this world.
2. No matter small or big, a family may have advantages and disadvantages.
3. Let's consider the strengths and the weaknesses of living in a big family.
4. We can enjoy many advantages of having many members in the family.
5. I feel that the comforts far outweigh the problems that arise.
6. A large family has plenty of fun and amusement.
7. There is rarely loneliness and affection usually prevails.
8. An only child, who has no companion of his own age in the family, is a lonely child.
9. Living always with grown - up people, he may not behave like other children and therefore it is difficult for him to be on good terms with his friends.
10. In a large family, the children are happier because they play together, share joys and all the benefits of a collective and social life.
11. The warm atmosphere and the feeling of closeness in a large family often give its members opportunities to understand each other.

12. They will have **common interests** in the family affairs.
13. The older ones **show the young ones**, by example, how to behave and so **relieve the parents** of a lot of trouble.
14. He will have **elder brothers** who are settled in life to help him to find **congenial employment**.
15. If he is in a **mishap**, his **little sister or brother** are ready to comfort him or **soften his sufferings**.
16. There are **two sides for every question**.
17. When there are **so many children** to take care of, the parents cannot give **due attention** to each of them.
18. When there are **many**, each child is lost in the crowd.
19. What a **distressful scene** it is when you see a long line of children waiting for the mealtime.
20. **Clashes of ideas** are inevitable.
21. A large family may not always be a united family and it may split up into **fractions**.
22. Both small and large families can be a warm nest. The problem is how to solve the **thorny problems** which may arise from the family members.
23. A small **patrimony** divided between two or three may give each a good share **but each son** in a large family may receive very little legacy.
24. We need not mention here the disturbances which may come from the **division of heritage**.

II. SPEAKING PLAN :

- INTRODUCTION : I living in a big family more advantageous than living in a small one or vice versa ? That question is still controversial ?

□ DEVELOPMENT : 1. Advantages :

- A big family offers us a social life.
- Mutual help is favourable in a big family.
- Moral training opportunities are many.

2. Disadvantages :

- Each child will get less attention.
- More quarrelling may happen.
- Less inheritance from a big family.
- Lack of material comfort, inadequate education, heavy burden on the parents.

□ CONCLUSION : In conclusion we may say that a large family has more disadvantages than advantages.

III. FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS :

1. Can you think of other advantages of living in a big family ? (many laughters, interesting stories, share of sufferings, sense of belonging, physical comfort, mental warm feelings).
2. Why is each couple advised to have only two children ? Do you support the birth control ? Why or why not ?
3. Can birth control pills, devices, and oral contraceptives give sure protection against pregnancy ? Do they cause any uncertainty to the people who use them ? (blood clots, cancer of the breast and cervix ?)

New words

- **it goes without saying** /ɪt ɡəʊz 'wiðəʊt 'seɪɪŋ/ *hiển nhiên là, rõ ràng là*
- **strength** /streŋθ/ (n) *mặt mạnh, ưu điểm*
- **weakness** /'wi:kni:s/ (n) *mặt yếu, nhược điểm*
- **to arise** /ə'raɪz/ *phát sinh*
- **to prevail** /prɪ'veɪl/ *trội vượt*
- **companion** /kəm'pæniən/ (n) *đồng bạn, bạn bè*
- **collective life** /'kɒləktɪv laɪf/ *đời sống tập thể*
- **to relieve** /rɪ'li:v/ (v) *làm giảm bớt*
- **congenial** /kən'dʒi:niəl/ (adj) *thích hợp*
- **mishap** /'mɪʃəp/ (n) *sự rủi ro, tai nạn*
- **due attention** /dju:ə'tenʃn/ *sự chú ý đúng mức*
- **distressful** /dɪ'stresfʊl/ (adj) *đau buồn*
- **clashes of ideas** /'klæʃɪz ɒv aɪ'di:əz/ *sự va chạm trong suy nghĩ*
- **inevitable** /ɪn'evɪtəbl/ (adj) *không thể tránh khỏi*
- **to split up into fractions** /splɪt ʌp ɪntə 'frækʃnz/ *chia ra thành nhiều mảnh*
- **thorny problem** /'θɔ:ni 'prɒb:əm/ *vấn đề gai góc*
- **patrimony** /'pætrɪməni/ (n) *tài sản thừa kế*
- **heritage** /'herɪtɪdʒ/ (n) *gia tài, di sản*
- **vice versa** /,vaɪs 'vɜ:sə/ *ngược lại*
- **controversial** /,kɒntrə'vɜ:ʃl/ (adj) *có tính tranh luận*
- **inheritance** /ɪn'herɪtəns/ (n) *sự thừa hưởng*
- **inadequate** /ɪn'ædɪkwət/ (adj) *không thích hợp*
- **burden** /'bɜ:dn/ (n) *gánh nặng*
- **oral contraceptives** /'ɔ:rəl,kɒntrə'septɪv/ (n) *thuốc ngừa thai*
- **blood clots** /blʌdklɒts/ (n) *tắc nghẽn mạch máu*
- **cervix** /'sɜ:vɪks/ (n) *tử cung*

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NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐỒNG NAI, Số 4 Nguyễn Trãi, Biên Hòa, Đồng Nai
Điện thoại : (01.61) 22613 – Ban Biên tập : (01.61) 25292

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