

UNIT 4: SCHOOL EDUCATION SYSTEM

LANGUAGE FOCUS

(Thầy **Đoàn Thanh Hải**)

I. PRONUNCIATION

STRESS IN THREE-SYLLABLE WORDS

A. Here is a list of prefixes and suffixes which **do not change** the stress of the original word.

(Dưới đây là danh sách các tiền tố và phụ tố không làm thay đổi dấu nhấn của từ gốc.)

1. Suffixes

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| - able : accountable | - al : musical |
| - ful : wonderful | - ish : childish |
| - less : brainless | - ly : carefully |
| - ness : consciousness | - ment : government |
| - ize : modernize | - ing : considering |
| - er/or : player; actor | |

2. Prefixes

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| - in : inaccurate | - im : imprecise |
| - under : underdeveloped | - ir : irresponsible |

B. Some suffixes **do change** the stress of the original word.

(Một vài hậu tố thay đổi dấu nhấn của từ gốc.)

1. -ion

Ne	ce	ssi	tate	
Ne	Ce	ssi	ta	tion

2. -ion; -ian; -ic

When we add the suffixes **-ion; -ian; -ic**, the stress often moves to the syllable before these suffixes. Here are some more examples. (Khi chúng ta thêm các hậu tố **-ion; -ian; -ic** vào, dấu nhấn thường chuyển đến âm tiết ngay trước các hậu tố này. Sau đây là một vài ví dụ minh họa thêm.)

Li	bra	ry
Li	bra	rian

Po	lice	
Po	li	ti cian

So	cia	lize	
So	Cia	li	za tion

3. There are many longer word endings where the last letter is **-y**. With such these word endings, the stress is often put on the syllable three from the end. (Có rất nhiều từ mà chữ cái sau cùng bằng chữ y, khi gặp những từ như vậy, dấu nhấn thường rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba tính từ sau ra trước.)

For example:

deliver [di'livə(r)] (verb) → delivery [di'livəri] (noun)

chemical ['kemɪkl] (adj) → chemistry ['kemɪstri] (noun)

consistent [kən'sɪstənt] (adj) → consistency [kən'sɪstənsi] (noun)

II. PASSIVE VOICE

A. FORM BE + PAST PARTICIPLE

Tenses	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Simple Present Simple Past	The student does homework. The students did homework.	Homework is done by the student. Homework was done by the student.
Present Continuous Past Continuous	The student is doing homework. The student was doing homework.	Homework is being done by the student. Homework was being done by the student.
Present perfect Past Perfect	The student has done homework. The student had done homework.	Homework has been done by the student. Homework had been done by the student.
Simple Future Future Perfect	The student will do homework. The student will have done homework.	Homework will have done by the student. Homework will have been done by the student.
Conditional Conditional Perfect	The student would do homework. The student would have done homework.	Homework would be done by the student. Homework would have been done by the student.
Present Infinitive Perfect Infinitive	The student ought to do homework. The student ought to have done homework.	Homework ought to be done by the student. Homework ought to have been done by the student.
Gerund	The student hates people asking him to do homework.	The student hates being asked to do homework.
Perfect Gerund	The student remembers his teacher having asked him to do homework.	The student remembers having been asked to do homework by his teacher.

B. USE

The passive voice is used:

- + when the person who performs the action (“agent”) can be easily be understood, or is unknown.
e.g. **He has been arrested.** (= The police have arrested him.)
- + when it is necessary to express something more formally.
e.g. People think that the Prime Minister has just returned from his visit to the U.S.
(It is thought that the Prime Minister has just returned from his visit to the U.S.
The Prime Minister is thought to have just returned from his visit to the U.S.)
- + when we are interested in the **action itself** rather than the person who performs it.
e.g. The new hospital **will be opened** tomorrow (by the Minister of Health).
- + when we mean to be tactful by not naming the agent.
e.g. All my biscuit **has been used.** (Instead of: He has used all my biscuit.)

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SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISES

(Thầy Đoàn Thanh Hải)

I. Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.

The Church of England and other churches often operated primary schools in the United Kingdom, where students (1) _____ a small fee to study the Bible, catechism, reading, writing, and arithmetic. In 1833, the British Parliament passed a law that gave some government funds to these schools. In 1862, the United Kingdom established a school grant system, called payment by results, in which schools received funds (2) _____ on their students' performance on reading, writing, and arithmetic tests. The Education Act of 1870, called the Forster Act, authorized (3) _____ government boards to establish public board schools. The United Kingdom then had two schools systems: board schools (4) _____ by the government and voluntary schools conducted by the churches and other private organizations.

PAYMENT

BASE

LOCALITY

OPERATION

In 1878, the United Kingdom passed laws that limited child labor in factories and made it possible for more children to attend school. To make (5) _____ available to working-class children, many schools with limited public and private funds used monitorial methods of instruction. Monitorial education, developed by British (6) _____ Joseph Lancaster and Andrew Bell, used student monitors to conduct lessons. It offered the fledgling public (7) _____ system the advantage of allowing schools to hire fewer teachers to instruct the large number of new students. Schools featuring monitorial education used older boys, called monitors, who were more advanced in their studies, to teach younger children. Monitorial education concentrated on (8) _____ skills - reading, writing, and arithmetic - that were broken down into small parts or units. After a monitor had learned a unit - such as spelling words of two or three letters that began with the letter A - he would, under the (9) _____ teacher's (10) _____, teach this unit to a group of students. By the end of the 19th century, the monitorial system was abandoned in British schools because it provided a very limited education.

SCHOOL

EDUCATED

EDUCATE

BASEMENT

MASTERY

SUPERVISE

II. Fill each gap in the sentence with one word from the box.

school, level, schooling, system, course, term, curriculum, subject, examination, government

1. Fortunately, the class _____ is not as rigid as it once was.
2. He went back to his old _____ to give a talk to the children.
3. She carefully avoided discussing the delicate _____ of money.
4. They all have to study English because it's on the _____.
5. This was a decision taken by the _____ of the day.
6. The exams are at the end of the summer _____.
7. She continued with her _____ after a long period of illness.
8. She's on a time management _____ this week.
9. The temperature has now returned to its usual _____ for this time of year.
10. He was marking school _____ papers during the summer vacation.

III. Complete each sentence using the correct passive form of one of the following verbs in the past simple. Use each verb only once.

eat, hurt, not lock, see, not invite,
arrest, teach, produce, rob, find

1. We _____ to her party last weekend.
2. Her jewelry _____ by her private detective.
3. Thousands of cars _____ in our country last year.
4. The driver _____ badly _____ in the accident.
5. Those doors _____ last night. They were left open.
6. I _____ by Miss Mai when I was at primary school.
7. The local bank _____ two days ago.
8. Three terrorists _____ at the airport yesterday.
9. All the food _____ at my birthday party.
10. The escaped prisoner _____ in that town. Someone even took a photo of him.

IV. Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one.

1. Someone has warned us not to go out alone.
We
2. The manager accused the accountant of cheating.
The accountant
3. We didn't realize that someone was recording our conversation.
We didn't realize that our
4. Since the 1980s, people have recycled more and more paper.
Since 1980s, more
5. The volcano will affect the Earth's climate.
The Earth's climate.....
6. Today, people grow coffee in 50 different countries.
Today, coffee
7. Someone took potatoes to Ireland from South America in 1588.
Potatoes
8. A special committee is studying the report.
The report
9. The media are going to attack the minister.
The minister
10. When I got to the office, I found that they had cancelled the meeting.
When I got to the office, I found that the meeting
11. Has anybody told you about the change of the meeting?
Have you
12. I think someone is following us.
I think we
13. They're going to announce the results of the examination on Monday.
The results
14. I'm sure the police will catch the escaped prisoners soon.
I'm sure the escaped prisoners
15. Very few people are watching that TV show.
That TV show

V. Rewrite these sentences, using both ways: 'It is said that ...' or 'He/She is said ...'.

1. People think that the man robbed a bank.
 - a). It is thought that the man robbed a bank.
 - b). The man is thought to have robbed a bank.
2. People say fossil fuels will be used up soon.
 - a)
 - b)
3. They report that a plane has crashed in Bolivia.
 - a)
 - b)
4. People believe that football is the world's most popular sport.
 - a)
 - b)
5. People know that Roland inherited a lot of money.
 - a)
 - b)
6. Newspapers report that the oil price is rising again.
 - a)
 - b)
7. People expect that the official will be dismissed for bribery.
 - a)
 - b)
8. Police think the prisoner escaped by climbing over the wall.
 - a)
 - b)
9. They reported that the resort was badly damaged by the tsunami.
 - a)
 - b)
10. People think that the company was losing a lot of money at the time.
 - a)
 - b)
11. People believe that several priceless paintings have been stolen.
 - a)
 - b)
12. They understand that the President was treated by an outstanding doctor.
 - a)
 - b)
13. Everybody considers that this is a wonderful opportunity for young people.
 - a)
 - b)
14. The police reported that no witnesses had come forward to give statements.
 - a)
 - b)
15. Most people know that the British Isles were once part of the European land mass.
 - a)
 - b)