

UNIT 6: FUTURE JOBS

LANGUAGE FOCUS

(Thầy Đoàn Thanh Hải)

I. PRONUNCIATION

WEAK AND STRONG FORMS OF SOME CONJUNCTIONS AND PREPOSITIONS

	Conjunctions		Prepositions		
	Strong form	Weak form	Strong form	Weak form	
and	/ænd/	/ənd ; ən/	at	/æt/	/ət/
			for	/fɔ:/	/fə/
but	/bʌt/	/bət/	of	/ɒv/	/əv/
			to	/tu:/	/tə/
			from	/frɒm/	/frəm/

II. RELATIVE PRONOUNS

	subject of the following verb (cannot be omitted)	object of the following verb (can be omitted)	Possession (cannot be omitted)
people	who/that	whom/who/that (inf)	whose
	He is the actor . He was awarded the Oscar.	There's the man . We met him yesterday.	That's Mr. Brown . His daughter graduated from university last month.
	He is the actor/who/that was awarded the Oscar.	There's the man (whom /who/that) we met yesterday.	That's Mr. Brown , whose daughter graduated from university last month.
things/ animals	which/that	which/that	whose/of which (formal)
	I bought a camera . It doesn't work properly.	Here's the dog . I found it in the street.	There's the camera . Its lens is broken.
	I bought a camera which/that doesn't work properly	Here's the dog (which/that) I found in the street.	There's the camera whose lens/the lens of which is broken.

B. REDUCED RELATIVE CLAUSES (RÚT GỌN MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ)

Chúng ta thường rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ theo 3 cách sau đây:

1. đại từ quan hệ + động từ ở dạng bị động = V3/V-ed

- e.g. a) He doesn't like **the documentary film**. **It** was shown on TV last night.
 → He doesn't like the documentary film **which was shown** on TV last night.
or He doesn't like the documentary film **shown** on TV last night.
- b) The portrait was lovely. It was painted by my brother.

UNIT 6: FUTURE JOBS

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 most common method of measuring (1) _____ was developed in the U.S. in the 1930s; it is followed by many other countries on the (2) _____ of the International Labor Organization. In a monthly survey of a sample of households representing the entire civilian population, information is obtained about the activity of each person of working age (16 years of age or older in the U.S.). To ensure (3) _____ and ease of recollection, the (4) _____ ask what people were doing in a single week. A person who did any work during that week for pay or profit, worked 15 hours or more as an (5) _____ worker in a family business, or had a job from which he or she was (6) _____ absent, is counted as employed. A person who was not working but was looking for work or was on a temporary layoff and (7) _____ to take a job is counted as unemployed. The number of unemployed is then divided by the number of people in the civilian labor force (that is, the sum of the employed and the unemployed) in order to calculate the unemployment rate. In the U.S., (8) _____ for states and local areas are based partly on the same survey and partly on (9) _____ of unemployment built up from unemployment-insurance records; these records, however, do not include all the unemployed, since many people who are seeking work are not (10) _____ to receive unemployment compensation.

EMPLOY
RECOMMEND
PRECISELY
INTERVIEW
PAY
TEMPORARY
AVAILABILITY
STATISTIC
ESTIMATE
ELIGIBILITY

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

difficult, available, boring, suitable, dangerous,
previous, confident, casual, useful, disappointed

1. The book is packed with _____ information about Paris.
2. They were having a _____ conversation about the weather.
3. Local residents were bitterly _____ with the decision.
4. There were some _____ questions in the test.
5. He read his speech in a strong _____ voice.
6. The mountains are a _____ place for walkers because the weather changes quickly.
7. You should practise speaking the language at every _____ opportunity.
8. The animal's long legs are highly _____ for running.
9. She had been warned on four _____ occasions about being late for work.
10. It's a _____ town with nothing for teenagers to do.

III. Complete the sentences using "who", "which" or "whose".

1. I'd like you to tell me _____ you were talking to.
2. The game _____ you are playing is difficult to understand.
3. One scientist _____ has studied dolphins carefully is John Lilly.
4. The couple _____ house I bought both worked in my office.