

MS. CHI ENGLISH

Name: _____

Date: .../.../20...

Class: GE8

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GLOBAL ENGLISH 8 - UNIT 2: E-COMMUNICATION

VOCABULARY REVISION

A. VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	access the Internet	truy cập mạng	22	ship sb off (phr.v) (= <i>send sb away somewhere</i>)	đưa ai đi, chở ai đi
2	social networking (n)	mạng xã hội	23	furious (adj)	giận dữ
3	keep/get in touch	giữ liên lạc	24	special treatment	điều trị đặc biệt
4	mobile signal (n)	tín hiệu di động	25	blurt out (phr.v)	thốt ra, buột miệng
5	convincing reason	lý do thuyết phục	26	protest (v)	phản đối
6	disturb (v)	quấy rầy	27	leprosy (n)	bệnh phong
7	in the outback	ở nơi xa xôi, hẻo lánh	28	tightly closed	đóng chặt, siết chặt
8	remote area	vùng sâu vùng xa	29	suck (<i>by mosquito</i>)	bị (muỗi) đốt
9	take part in	tham gia vào	30	reptile (n)	loài bò sát
10	cattle farm (n)	trang trại gia súc	31	bang a fist (<i>on the table</i>)	đấm mạnh (xuống bàn)
11	interactive whiteboard	bảng tương tác	32	smash (v)	đập vỡ ra từng mảnh
12	have a chance	có cơ hội	33	package (n)	kiện hàng
13	looking forward to V-ing	mong đợi làm gì	34	make the decision	đưa ra quyết định
14	science laboratory (n)	phòng thí nghiệm khoa học	35	a couple of (= <i>a few</i>)	một vài
15	no excuse	không bào chữa, không biện minh	36	intention (n)	ý định
16	prompt (adj)	nhanh chóng	37	control temper	giữ bình tĩnh
17	a piece of equipment	một thiết bị	38	bandit (n) (= <i>people who rob travelers</i>)	kẻ cướp
18	voice-to-text technology	công nghệ chuyển từ giọng nói thành văn bản	39	be capable of	có khả năng
19	solar power (n)	năng lượng mặt trời	40	documentary (n)	phim tài liệu
20	mood (n)	tâm trạng	41	be filled with	được lấp đầy với
21	etiquette (n)	lễ nghi, quy tắc ứng xử			

***Note:** n = noun (danh từ), v = verb (động từ), adj = adjective (tính từ),
 phr.v = phrasal verb (cụm động từ), sth = something (cái gì đó),
 sb = somebody (ai đó)

* Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chính phát âm theo từ điển và chép mỗi từ 1 dòng vào vở ghi.

B. HOMEWORK

* **Note:** DO NOT apply short forms (contractions) in sentences. Use “was not/ do not/ have not...” instead of “wasn’t/ don’t/ haven’t...”

I. Give the correct form of the words given in the brackets that fit into the gaps.

- The **decision** has been made to move UN troops in to try and stop the fighting. (**decide**)
- She gave a wonderfully _____ reason in the leading role. (**convince**)
- The publisher now makes classroom activities for the _____ whiteboard. (**interact**)
- Is the kitchen door _____ closed, so that the dog cannot get in? (**tight**)
- All of the medical _____ must be sterilized (*khử trùng*) before use. (**equip**)
- Most businesses now use _____ networking to spread their message. (**society**)

II. Choose the correct answers by circling A, B, C or D.

- Do you still _____ in touch with any of your old school friends?
 A. keep B. take C. access D. give
- Many users now _____ the internet via their mobile phones.
 A. take part in B. access C. disturb D. control
- I have some doubts about whether Simon is really capable _____ doing this job.
 A. of B. for C. at D. with
- The _____ took a fresh look at the life of Darwin.
 A. mood B. etiquette C. bandit D. documentary
- She _____ her fist angrily on the table.
 A. banged B. hit C. caused D. made
- They live in a _____ area of Scotland, miles from the nearest shop.
 A. far B. remote C. mobile D. close

III. Fill the blanks with the given words in box.

conventional (truyền thống)	e-communication	work together	messengers	message
social networking	far away	simple	electronic mail	chatting

Electronic communication can be classified into different types like messaging, voice call, e-mail, social media, etc. We know that (0) e-communication has changed due to the way public interact and communicate with each other for different purposes like personal or business. By using this, it is very (1) _____ to communicate with the world.

E-Mail or (2) _____ is the most used type of electronic communication. By using this communication, one can send a (3) _____ to another person through a mail immediately. For that, we need to create an account to send an e-mail, media files, photos, documents, etc. This type of communication has replaced many (4) _____ types of communication due to many benefits.

Messaging: This type of communication allows people to interact with others who are (5) _____ from us. This is possible only due to technology as well as usage of the internet. Different types of (6) _____ are available like Skype, Windows Live, Gmail, etc. These messengers help in (7) _____ or sending messages to our beloved ones or friends.

(8) _____ is one kind of communication between people, which is used with their general advantage otherwise for relationships. In this, mostly Facebook, as well as LinkedIn, give places for people to (9) _____, sometimes in real-time.

IV. Fill the blanks with the given words in box.

<i>voice-to-text technology</i>	capable of	make the decision	intention	temper
be filled with	protested	a couple of	solar power	etiquette

0. **Voice-to-text technology**: converts spoken words into digital text on a screen.

1. _____: the formal rules for behaviour. (*úng xử*)
2. I cannot _____ before I discuss this with my parents.
3. Students _____ the decision of their teacher.
4. At lunch, she told her _____ to change her name to Bashka Paevi.
5. You must learn to control your _____.
6. _____ is a source of energy.
7. She will be back home in _____ weeks.
8. Are you _____ climbing that tree?
9. Happy new year! May the coming year _____ happiness and success.

V. Write the appropriate words for the pictures given below.



0. **cattle farm**



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____

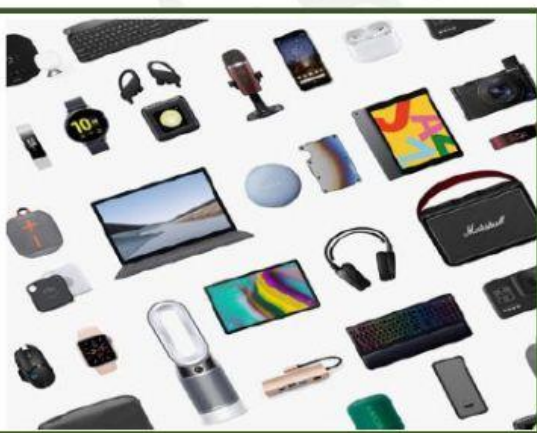
4. _____

5. _____

VI. Write a paragraph (4 to 5 sentences) to give your views about a kind of gadget (mobile phones, laptops, tablets, etc.).

You can answer these questions:

- *What are the advantages?*
- *Are there any disadvantages?*



FCE 2016 – TEST 5 – PART 2 (L)

Con làm bài nghe tại link sau:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/14AOEYkIqh3fmJevw11HX58wLlbvADEU?fbclid=IwAR03_S6a-3B1d82dEgzBmJzMBojOa0o7d0iwS-1JFVIMxm3v0sin7R-XtSw

Test 5

Part 2

You will hear a girl called Laura Beamer talking about being a volunteer at a summer school for 7–14 year olds, which is called the Children's University. For questions 9–18, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Volunteer at the Children's University

The Children's University was started by a **9** five years ago.

The focus of this year's Children's University was the topic of **10**.

Laura's partner was Mark, who works as a **11** when he is not
volunteering.

Laura's group of volunteers gave some workshops about how **12**
is made.

Laura says the children had a booklet called a ' **13**' which was
stamped to show their progress.

Laura and the children went to the graduation ceremony in the **14**
hall of the local University.

Some children received a **15** for attending a lot of workshops.

Laura said the scheme allowed her to develop skills such as **16**.

Laura will most probably become a **17** in the future.

Laura says she can give people in her audience something called an
 18 for volunteers.

MINI TEST

Choose the correct answers by circling A, B, C or D.



Papua New Guinea is the eastern part of the island of New Guinea. It has a population of just over seven million people. The capital is Port Moresby. The country became (0) from Australia in 1975. There are about 800 languages in Papua New Guinea. That's more languages than in any other country in the world.

Papua New Guinea is a land of mountains and rainforests. Most communities are (1) and

have little (2) with each other or with the outside world. It's for this reason that so many different languages have developed.

The (3) languages of Papua New Guinea are Tok Pisin, English and Hiri Motu.

Although English is an official language, it is only spoken as a first language by a small (4) of the population.

Tok Pisin is spoken by most people. It is an English-based (5). The word 'tok' comes from the English word 'talk' and means word or speech. 'Pisin' means pidgin. A (6) language is one which is a mixture of two other languages, whereas a creole is a pidgin language that has become the mother (7) of a community. Tok Pisin started as a pidgin language and became a creole language.

Although the (8) of Tok Pisin vocabulary comes from English, it also includes words from German, Portuguese, Latin and a number of other languages, such as Tolai and Malay.

Tok Pisin is sometimes used in the first three years of primary school in Papua New Guinea, while English is used in secondary (9).

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| (0) | ☒ A. independent | B. dependent | C. independence | D. dependence |
| (1) | A. isolate | B. isolation | C. isolated | D. isolationist |
| (2) | A. difference | B. contact | C. advantage | D. ability |
| (3) | A. pidgin | B. second | C. official | D. mother |
| (4) | A. percentile | B. percents | C. percent | D. percentage |
| (5) | A. creole | B. tongue | C. community | D. country |
| (6) | A. foreign | B. first | C. pidgin | D. second |
| (7) | A. language | B. tongue | C. voice | D. speech |
| (8) | A. major | B. minor | C. majority | D. minority |
| (9) | A. educate | B. education | C. educated | D. educational |