

Name: _____

Date:/....../2022

Class: GE8

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**GLOBAL ENGLISH 8: UNIT 8 – HABITAT INTERACTIONS
VOCABULARY**

A. VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	reef (n)	đá ngầm	26	junkyard (n)	bãi phế liệu
2	breathe (v)	thở	27	on the edge of	ở phía bờ/ rìa
3	carbon dioxide (n)	khí CO ₂	28	darting (adj)	nhANH chóng, đột ngột
4	mist (n)	hơi nước, sương mù	29	give the impression	tạo ấn tượng
5	take up (phr.v) = occupy (v)	chiếm	30	adopt one's idea	chấp nhận, thông qua ý kiến của ai đó
6	combine with	kết hợp với	31	predator (n)	động vật ăn thịt
7	release (v)	thải ra	32	herd (n)	bầy, đàn
8	glucose (n)	đường glu-cô-zơ	33	tread water (v)	bơi đứng
9	process (n)	quá trình	34	electrical (adj)	(thuộc về) điện
10	photosynthesis (n)	sự quang hợp	35	electric (adj)	(sử dụng bằng) điện
11	respiration (n)	sự hô hấp	36	crayfish (n)	tôm hùm nước ngọt
12	stay alive	sống sót	37	scream (v)	la hét
13	combination (n)	sự kết hợp	38	relate to (prep)	liên quan đến
14	take in (phr.v)	hấp thụ	39	ambition (n)	tham vọng
15	dim (adj)	lờ mờ, âm u	40	invention (n)	phát minh
16	household (n)	hộ gia đình	41	kingfisher (n)	chim bói cá
17	appliance (n)	thiết bị, dụng cụ	42	resume (v)	bắt đầu lại/ tiếp tục (sau khi bị gián đoạn)
18	environmentalist (n)	nhà môi trường học	43	terror (n)	sự sợ hãi tột độ
19	coral (n)	san hô	44	splutter (v)	thối phù phù
20	herbivore (n)	động vật ăn cỏ	45	stingray (n)	cá đuối gai độc
21	carnivore (n)	động vật ăn thịt	46	fright (n)	cảm giác sợ hãi
22	drift (v)	trôi giạt	47	beneath (prep)	dưới
23	swallow (v)	nuốt	48	bubble (n)	bong bóng, bọt khí
24	overboard (adv)	qua mạn thuyền	49	hereditary (adj)	(thuộc về) di truyền
25	great-grandfather (n)	ông cố	50	drown (v)	chìm xuống, chết đuối

Note: *n* = noun (danh từ); *v* = verb (động từ); *adj* = adjective (tính từ); *adv* = adverb (trạng từ);

phr.v = phrasal verb (cụm động từ); prep = preposition (giới từ)

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

B. HOMEWORK

I. Match the words with their definitions.

0. process	A. to make food, drink, etc. go down your throat into your stomach
1. photosynthesis	B. a process by which organisms (= living things) produce energy from food, typically using oxygen
2. swallow	C. the process by which green plants turn carbon dioxide and water into food using energy obtained from light from the sun
3. respiration	D. a thing or an idea that has been invented
4. invention	E. a series of actions that you take in order to achieve a result
5. coral	F. a hard substance that is red, pink or white in colour, and that forms on the bottom of the sea from the bones of very small creatures

0 - <u>E</u>	1 - _____	2 - _____	3 - _____	4 - _____	5 - _____
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II. Complete the sentence with correct word or phrase in brackets.

0. All plants and animals need energy to **stay alive**. (*stay alive/ stay away*)
1. I won't _____ any more of your time. (**take up/ take in**)
2. He got back in the car and _____ driving. (**resumed / remained**)
3. The oxygen is _____ into the air through the leaves. (**released/ combined**)
4. No one noticed that the boat had begun _____ out to sea. (**treading / drifting**)
5. These machines are the newest _____ in my house. (**junkyards/ appliances**)

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

prey	herbivores	carnivores	ambition	process	terrors
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0. A **prey** is an animal that is hunted, killed and eaten by another.
1. Repeat this _____ until the entire area is tiled.
2. Cows and sheep are _____. They don't eat meat.
3. Heights have no _____ for me.
4. His _____ was to study medicine.
5. Lions and leopards are _____.

IV. Unscramble the words in each sentence.

0. Plants/ carbon dioxide/ their leaves./ the air/ in/ from/ take/ through
→ Plants take in carbon dioxide from the air through their leaves.
1. their energy/ glucose and oxygen./ the combination/ Plants/ from/ get/ of

- _____.
2. are breathing/ realize/ Most people/ that/ they /don't/ / polluted air.
- _____.
3. at Amazon.com./ Shop/ a wide/ through/ selection of/ electrical/ products/
- _____.
4. chores?/ household/ / Who/ most/ of/ does/ the/
- _____.
5. busy./ the impression/ They/ of/ very/ give/ being
- _____.

V. Order the letters to make words that fit the definitions.

Definitions	Letters	Words
0. a person with a high rank or the highest rank in a company or an organization	F E I C H	<u>CHIEF</u>
1. (of a disease or characteristic) given to a child by its parents before it is born	Y R A T I D E R E H	_____
2. a simple type of sugar that is an important energy source in living things and that is a part of many carbohydrates	G U L E C O S	_____
3. to speak quickly and with difficulty, making soft spitting sounds, because you are angry or embarrassed	S L P U T E T R	_____
4. in or to a lower position than somebody/something; under somebody/something	N B E E A T H	_____
5. to die because you have been underwater too long and you cannot breathe; to kill somebody by holding them underwater	R D O N W	_____

VI. Make your own sentences based on the given words

0. (herd) *I see a herd of cows on the field.*
1. (tread water)
2. (electric)
3. (crayfish)
4. (scream)
5. (fright)

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1DUz5e6HhQH9fFuM-g-uJ7APwZ4vDS/view?usp=sharing>

You will hear an interview with an international concert pianist called Karen Hong. For questions 24–30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- 24 Why does Karen keep practising pieces of music she knows well?
- A to keep her confidence levels high
 - B to warm up before playing difficult new pieces
 - C to make small improvements to her performance of them
- 25 What does Karen say about her mother?
- A She still tries to have an influence over Karen.
 - B She shows her emotions much more than Karen's father.
 - C She could have been a competent pianist herself.
- 26 Karen says that after winning a big competition, she began
- A to lose interest in music.
 - B to take offence easily.
 - C to doubt her talent.
- 27 Karen's decision to take a break from performing allowed her to
- A spend a lot of time on her own.
 - B regain full physical health.
 - C put a new management team in place.
- 28 When she was performing on television regularly, Karen enjoyed the idea that
- A she was bringing people from different countries closer together.
 - B she was improving people's mood and energy levels.
 - C she was taking classical music to new places and people.
- 29 What does Karen say about pop music?
- A It is suitable for people of all ages.
 - B It makes little impression on her.
 - C It affects teenagers' behaviour in different ways.
- 30 Karen believes that when dealing with young children who play music
- A praise should only be given where it is justified.
 - B pushing them too hard will demotivate them.
 - C it's a mistake to make them nervous about the end result.

FCE first 3 – Test 1 – Reading Part 1

For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 A gather B produce C find D gain

0	A	B	C	D
	☐	☐	☐	☒

Alfred Wainwright

Alfred Wainwright came from a relatively poor family but managed to (0) qualifications in accountancy. However it is not for his skill in accountancy that he is (1) but for his pictorial guidebooks to the English Lake District.

The Lake District is in the north-west of England and (2) an area of some 2,292 square kilometres. As its name (3) , it is an area of lakes and mountains. Alfred first went there on a walking holiday in 1930 and immediately fell in love with the area.

He (4) the Lake District into seven parts and wrote a guide for each of them. The guides (5) entirely of copies of his hand-written manuscripts. All have descriptions of walks with hand-drawn maps and sketches of views from the summits of the different mountains. He intended the books to be just for his own personal (6) but was eventually (7) to publish them. They are beautiful books which (8) as popular as ever.

- | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 | A reminded | B recollected | C referred | D remembered |
| 2 | A reaches | B extends | C ranges | D covers |
| 3 | A implies | B represents | C proves | D means |
| 4 | A distributed | B assigned | C divided | D allocated |
| 5 | A involve | B consist | C include | D contain |
| 6 | A application | B use | C employment | D practice |
| 7 | A persuaded | B impressed | C caused | D influenced |
| 8 | A stay | B keep | C continue | D remain |

FCE first 3 – Test 1 – Reading Part 3

For questions 17–24, 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 gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0	A	C	T	I	V	I	T	Y									
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Play

Play is an (0) that all children take part in, whether alone or with others. In fact, play offers a wide (17) of benefits for children and is vital for a child's learning and (18) development. It is central to the formation of a child's personality and can help to increase the knowledge children need to cope with the challenges they encounter in school and at home. Play enables children to realise their potential and to find solutions to problems, thus allowing them to experience the (19) that success brings.

ACTIVE
VARY
EMOTION

Experts tell us that it is (20) to overestimate the (21) of play as it is probably the most effective way that children have of trying out and mastering new skills. By opening children's minds to (22) and imagination, play is indeed a good (23) for life.

SATISFY
POSSIBLE
IMPORTANT
CREATE
PREPARE

However, as far as children themselves are concerned, the only value of play is quite simply in the fun and (24) that it gives them.

PLEASE