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Class: S8

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GLOBAL ENGLISH 8: UNIT 6 – NATURAL WONDERS

VOCABULARY 1

A. VOCABULARY

***Lưu ý:** Các từ vựng mở rộng thầy cô cho ghi trong vở (nếu có) và các từ vựng mở rộng trong phiếu để có chủ thích nghĩa: con về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	shelter (n)	nơi trú ẩn, trú ngụ	14	timing (n)	sự tính toán thời gian
2	bioluminescence (n)	phát quang sinh học	15	sensory organ (n)	giác quan
3	glow (v)	phát sáng	16	shake off (phr.v)	tránh khỏi, đuổi đi
4	organism (n)	sinh vật	17	tackle (v)	giải quyết
5	be exposed to	được tiếp xúc với	18	knock-on effect (n)	hiệu ứng dây chuyền
6	plankton (n)	sinh vật phù du	19	heritage site (n)	di sản
7	compound (n)	hợp chất	20	splutter (v)	nói lắp bắp
8	antelope (n)	con linh dương	21	drown (v)	chìm
9	cheetah (n)	con báo săn	22	disbelief (n)	hoài nghi
10	swan (n)	con thiên nga	23	as quick as a flash	nhanh như chớp
11	spinal cord (n)	tủy sống	24	exaggerate (v)	nói quá, phóng đại
12	neuro (n)	thần kinh	25	resume (n)	bản tóm tắt
13	leap (v)	nhảy vọt			

***Note:** n – noun: danh từ; v – verb: động từ; phr.v – phrasal verb: cụm động từ

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

B. HOMEWORK

I. Choose the correct answers.

0. Amoebae (động vật nguyên sinh) and bacteria are single-celled _____.

A. organisms B. planktons C. swans

1. Embarrassing details of their private life were _____ to the public.

A. exposed B. sheltered C. tackled

2. John knew the answer so he put his hand up _____.

A. as fast as a flash B. as quick as a flash C. as quick as a rabbit

3. I hope I can _____ this cold before the weekend.

A. splutter B. exaggerate C. shake off

4. If one or two trains run late, it has a _____ on the entire rail service.

A. compound B. knock-on effect C. bioluminescence

5. _____ are very small plants and animals that float on the surface of the sea and on which other sea animals feed.

A. Cheetahs B. Antelopes C. Planktons

II. Match the words in column A with these definitions in column B.

A	B	Answer
0. organism	a. the time when something happens	0 - e
1. compound	b. the set of nerves inside the spine that connect the brain to other nerves in the body	1 -
2. timing	c. to speak in a quick and confused way, producing short, unclear noises	2 -
3. exaggerate	d. to make something seem larger, more important, better, or worse than it really is	3 -
4. spinal cord	e. a single living plant, animal, virus, etc.	4 -
5. splutter	f. a chemical that combines two or more elements	5 -

III. Fill in the blanks with the given words/phrases in the boxes, capitalize the first letter if necessary.

leaped	swan	antelope	glow	sensory organs	resume
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0. Neon emits a characteristic red **glow**.

1. She gave us a brief _____ of the project so far.
2. _____ is a large, usually white bird with a long neck that lives on rivers and lakes.
3. There are five _____: the eyes, ears, nose, tongue, and skin.
4. He _____ out of his car and ran towards the house.
5. _____ is a mammal like a deer with horns and long, thin legs allowing it to run very fast.

IV. Make sentences with these words/phrases.

is exposed to	drown	exaggerate	tackle	disbelief	heritage site
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0. Don't exaggerate - it wasn't that expensive.

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.

You are going to read an article about a dam removal project. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A–G the one which fits each gap (37–42). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Removing a dam to restore a river

Journalist Richard Lovett is taken to see how a river has come to life again after a dam has been removed.

Just outside the small town of Stabler in Washington, hydrologist Bengt Coffin surveys a mountain river he helped to revive. Today, the clear waters of Trout Creek run fast between banks covered in young alder trees. But just five years ago, an eight-metre-high concrete wall blocked the river at the site. This dam and the reservoir behind it had changed the river completely and made it difficult for fish such as the endangered steelhead trout to return to where they were born in order to breed. For one thing, the reservoir was full of sediment – mud, sand and gravel. It was Coffin who led the US Forest Service effort to remove the dam.

This is all part of a growing trend in the United States. An increasing number of dams are being removed, for financial and environmental reasons. **37** Some schemes take a slow path, restoring river flow over months or years. Others use explosives and other engineering techniques to drain reservoirs within hours.

At Trout Creek, Coffin and his colleagues decided to take the cautious route when removing the ageing Hemlock Dam. **38** The dam had been designed to include what is called a fish ladder, which allows fish and other animals to bypass the dam and swim upstream, but it was poorly built by modern standards and the number of fish using it had steadily declined.

A bigger concern was the reservoir, which had been steadily filling in with sediment. **39** Coffin holds a hand above his knee to make the point. In the midsummer sun, temperatures in the water could reach 26°C; 'Too warm for steelhead,' he says.

Coffin and others worried that flooding the river with all that sediment would harm the steelhead further downstream. The solution was to divert the river into a big pipe and then hire a fleet of dumper trucks to carry away all the sediment. **40** They then reinforced its banks with logs to stop them from eroding.

All those efforts seem to have worked. Just seven hours after water was allowed to flow back, Coffin's team could clearly see the first steelhead venturing into the new channel upstream from the old dam site. But there is another sign of success which Coffin is keen to reveal. **41** The rounded stones on it range from the size of potatoes to loaves of bread, and make walking difficult. But Coffin is thrilled to see them because they are newly arrived, having just been washed in by the current.

The stones in the river provide nesting spots for the steelhead and a habitat for the insects that they eat. **42** To illustrate this, he turns over a couple of rocks and points out six types of insect clinging to the underside, including caddisfly larvae and a stonefly. 'The year after the dam was removed, these wouldn't have been here,' he adds with satisfaction.

- A** The water there had become so shallow that it was possible for people to wade all the way across.
- B** 'People pay attention to the big fish,' Coffin says. 'Yes, they're an important part of the system, but they're not the only things.'
- C** One result of these projects has been an unanticipated research opportunity to study how to minimize the damage caused by releasing huge floods of water and decades of sediment.
- D** However, the reservoir lost its water and much of its mud, sand and gravel in three hours.
- E** Coffin leads me through patches of alder trees that were planted after the dam was removed, then crosses a rocky beach by the river.
- F** In the process of doing this, the workers rediscovered the river's original channel along the reservoir bottom.
- G** Built back in 1935, the structure provided power and irrigation for a nearby tree nursery that shut down in 1997.

You are going to read an article by Cal Flynn, who went to the Arctic Circle to work for a company that runs husky sled trips. For questions 31–36, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Working with huskies

Just over a year ago, I left my job to work with huskies in the Arctic Circle in the far north of Finland. At 26, I was restless. I was dreaming of Arctic landscapes, cold and bleak expanses, perhaps in reaction to the noise and crowded living of London. So I found a small company run by Anna McCormack, and her husband, Pasi Ikonen, deep in Finnish Lapland. They agreed to take me on as a husky dog handler for a busy winter season. From December to February, there is plenty of business taking tourists out on sled rides pulled by huskies across the ice and snow (for anything from an hour to a five-day stretch). They started with six dogs, which rapidly expanded to more than 100.

Recently, they took over a second property – the ‘wilderness farm’, which they wrote was a picturesque but basic outpost with untrustworthy electrics and no running water. I could join the team for three months, they told me, if I knew what I was letting myself in for. ‘The hours are long, the conditions tough and the work very physical.’ I started packing straight away.

November 6, London

On my flight out I look out of the window. It is said that spring marches north at a rate of about 26 km per day, a tidal wave of opening flowers and leaves. I think what I am seeing, however, is the opposite movement, with winter marching south, and the rivers freezing over.

November 7, Helsinki and Hetta

We drive north by bus through endless dark forest – thin conifers, weighed down by snow – stopping occasionally to let reindeer lumber out of the way. I arrive at the farm after dark, and am barely through the door when I’m handed a pair of boots and turned out into the cold. ‘Do you want to be thrown in at the deep end?’ Anna asks. It’s a rhetorical question.

I follow the sound of barking, which grows to a wall of noise by the time I reach the dogsheds. Three figures are running back and forth up the lines of huskies, pulling them out and harnessing them to sleds. The dogs are almost hysterical with excitement, straining against the ropes in their desperation to be off. I can barely hear to introduce myself, but the others are too harried to stop and talk much anyway. I hover on the sidelines and rub the forehead of one of the quieter dogs. Someone gestures at me impatiently – ‘Get in!’ – and I almost fall into the nearest sled. A command rings out, and with a jerk we are off into the dark, with only a head torch for light.

November 15, Hetta

It does not take long to be initiated into the ranks of the husky guides. ‘Are you useful?’ Anna asks. I’m stumped. I don’t know. Am I? Further questioning reveals that no, I am not: I have never driven a snowmobile, haven’t done woodwork since school and have never chopped anything with an axe. ‘You do have a driving licence?’ someone asks finally. I nod, relieved.

The basics of dog-sledding can be picked up very quickly: lean into the corners, put both feet on the brake to stop, and, whatever happens, don’t let go of the handlebar. But everything else seems to be very complicated. Simple tasks such as feeding and watering the dogs become very difficult in sub-zero conditions. A bowl of water will freeze solid while you watch, so we must make a ‘soup’ of meat in hot water for the dogs. By the end of my first week my head is going round and round after so many instructions and my muscles ache from dragging heavy sleds – and from being dragged around myself by overenthusiastic huskies. But I am triumphant. ‘I can chop with an axe, hammer a nail, and use a circular saw,’ I email friends excitedly. ‘In the snow.’

line 51

line 41

- 31 What were Cal's feelings when leaving London?
- A convinced she needed to be somewhere more relaxing
 - B happy to further her knowledge of the tourism industry
 - C looking forward to helping Anna and Pasi build their business
 - D longing for a contrast to her current lifestyle
- 32 What was Cal's reaction to the description of the farm?
- A put off by its remoteness
 - B enthusiastic about taking on its challenges
 - C hopeful of extending her stay
 - D attracted to the idea of being part of a group
- 33 Cal uses the phrase 'thrown in at the deep end' in line 41 to indicate that she was
- A pushed into thick layers of snow.
 - B expected to swim in deep icy water.
 - C given something demanding to do initially.
 - D asked to do more work than others.
- 34 What does 'harried' mean in line 51?
- A pressured
 - B exhausted
 - C silenced
 - D irritated
- 35 What impression is given of life with the husky guides?
- A There is a welcoming atmosphere.
 - B There is an unnecessary level of aggression.
 - C People focus on getting the job done.
 - D People are expected to wait around without complaining.
- 36 How does Cal describe her situation after a week?
- A She finds certain tasks easier than she'd been told they would be.
 - B She is resentful of the curiosity shown by others about her character.
 - C She feels confused by all the things she has been told to do.
 - D She is dissatisfied with her achievements.

FCE 1 (2008) – TEST 3 – LISTENING PART 1

Các con mở link nghe sau đây bằng máy tính:

<https://tinyurl.com/522c8kv4> (0:30s-14:04s)

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions **1–8**, choose the best answer (**A**, **B** or **C**).

- 1** You hear some information about a country on a travel programme.
Where do most people spend the summer months?
A at the seaside
B in the capital city
C in the mountains

- 2** You hear part of a radio programme about chewing gum.
What is the speaker doing?
A outlining its history
B describing why it has changed
C explaining its popularity

- 3** You hear part of a radio programme where listeners phone in with their opinions.
What does the man want to do?
A express his disappointment
B complain about his situation
C encourage other listeners

- 4** You hear a woman speaking on the radio about buying a painting for the first time.
What opinion is she expressing?
A A painting can be a worthwhile investment.
B Only buy a painting if you have room for it.
C Take your time when buying your first painting.

- 5 You hear a man being interviewed on the radio.
What does he say about his mother?
- A She helped him become an artist.
 - B She persuaded him to do research.
 - C She wanted him to make money.
- 6 You hear part of an interview with a woman who is talking about her day.
What is her profession?
- A a teacher
 - B a doctor
 - C a farmer
- 7 You hear a man talking on the radio about teaching beginners to surf in the sea.
What does the man say about beginners?
- A They are very sensitive to criticism.
 - B They need to be given appropriate goals.
 - C They often start off with the wrong attitude.
- 8 You hear part of an interview with a crime novelist.
What point is he making about his novels?
- A They are based on real-life crimes.
 - B They include accurate descriptions of life in the past.
 - C They vary in length depending on the historical period.

Write the missing English letters that match the given Vietnamese meanings.

1. thay đổi (v)	→ v _____
2. sự hạn chế (n)	→ r _____
3. khan hiếm (a)	→ s _____
4. có ý nghĩa, quan trọng (a)	→ s _____
5. loài (n)	→ s _____
6. khét tiếng (a)	→ n _____
7. nhà tâm lý học (n)	→ p _____
8. lương hưu (n)	→ p _____
9. thực sự, riêng (a)	→ v _____
10. được chẩn đoán	→ b _____
11. đạt tiêu chuẩn (v)	→ q _____
12. thi hành (v)	→ i _____
13. không thể tưởng tượng được (a)	→ u _____
14. hạn chế, làm giảm thiểu (v)	→ c _____
15. phát ra, sinh ra từ (v)	→ g _____
16. sự kết thúc, sự bế mạc (n)	→ c _____
17. hứa, cam kết (v)	→ p _____
18. vì lợi ích của	→ f _____
19. đề cử (v)	→ n _____
20. đề dành (phr.v)	→ s _____
21. hòa hợp với	→ i _____
22. rõ ràng (adv)	→ a _____

***Lưu ý:** Với những từ con không nhớ và viết sai, con viết từ đó vào vở 2 dòng.