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Date: .../.../2023

Class: S8

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LESSON 3 – WORK

VOCABULARY AND FCE PRACTICE

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.	apply for a job (v)	xin việc làm	9.	vacancy (n)	vị trí còn trống
2.	attend an interview (v)	tham gia phỏng vấn	10.	qualification (n)	năng lực; chuyên môn; bằng cấp
3.	resign (v)	từ chức	11.	employee (n)	nhân viên
4.	candidate (n)	ứng viên, thí sinh	12.	pension (n)	lương hưu
5.	manager (n)	người quản lý	13.	night shift (n)	ca đêm
6.	salary (n)	lương	14.	retire (v)	về hưu, nghỉ hưu
7.	promotion (n)	sự thăng chức	15.	work overtime (v)	làm quá giờ
8.	increment (n)	sự tăng (lương)			

***Note:** n – noun: danh từ; v – verb: 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 answer for each of the following questions.

0. After several interviews, we concluded that he is the best _____ for the job.

- A. employee **B. candidate** C. application

1. I need to make more money to buy that dress. I think I'll ask if I can _____.

- A. work overtime B. get fired C. retire

2. If you are shortlisted (được chọn lọc), you will be required to _____ an informal _____ in London.

- A. resign / job B. apply / interview C. attend / interview

3. I work from 10:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m., and I get paid more for working the _____.

- A. overtime B. night shift C. vacancy

4. She was recommended for _____ by her manager.

- A. employee B. vacancy C. promotion

5. You can receive a(n) _____ of £25,000 with annual (hàng năm) _____.

- A. salary / increments B. pension / salary C. increment / pension

II. Read the text below and fill in the gaps with an appropriate word from the box. Change their forms if necessary. Some words can be used MORE THAN ONCE.

candidate	manager	salary	vacancy	pension
qualification	promotion	increment	employee	

A computer company had a (0). vacancy for the position of *salesperson* (nhân viên bán hàng) and decided to advertise for a new (1). _____. A lot of (2). _____ with good (3). _____ applied for the job, and after all the interviews had finished, the directors made a list of the best (4). _____, then invited them to come back for another interview.

The person who *eventually* (cuối cùng) got the job was very happy. After all, he would receive an annual (5). _____ of £25,000, with a 5% (6). _____ twice a year, a company (7). _____ to make sure he would be *well-off* (giàu có) when he retired, and the chance of (8). _____ from salesman to sales (9). _____ if he was successful. All in all, his future *prospects* (triển vọng) looked very good.

III. Read the text in the box below and match the words in bold with their definitions underneath.

Brian James left university and decided to ~~(0). apply for a job~~ which he saw advertised in the newspaper. He filled in the application forms and, a few weeks later, was asked to **(1). attend an interview**. He was offered the job that same day.

He was good at his job and very soon was **(2). promoted**. However, the company he worked for was having some problems. Due to the company's inability to afford to keep more **(3). employees**, two of their friends **(4). resigned** in sympathy, and the managing director decided to **(5). retire** early. The *atmosphere* (bầu không khí) was so bad that Brian eventually decided to *quit* (nghỉ việc).

- to give up a job.
- a person who is paid to work for somebody.
- ~~to ask for a job, usually by writing a letter.~~
- to stop work and take a pension, usually when you are in late middle age.
- to be given a better position in the organization you work for.
- to be questioned by one or more people when you are applying for a job so that they can decide if you are suitable for that job.

Answers	0 – c	1 –	2 –	3 –	4 –	5 –
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C. FCE PRACTICE

FCE FIRST 3 – TEST 2 – 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	V	A	R	I	E	T	Y										
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Bicycle racing

There is a wide (0) of different types of bicycle racing. A race may be an event held indoors over a relatively short distance, or alternatively it can be outdoors and much longer, involving hundreds of kilometres over a number of days. As the (17) of bicycle racing has grown worldwide, attention has focussed increasingly on the (18) study of the sport and its many physical and psychological (19) There seems to be agreement among sports experts that competitive cycling, more than almost any other sport, places (20) demands on the whole human body.

VARY

POPULAR

SCIENCE

REQUIRE

EXCEPT

Successful participants in many sports can be a bit (21) or slightly overweight but nevertheless have sufficient (22) to compensate for that. That is not true for serious cyclists who aim to do well in competitions. They must show extraordinary dedication to the sport. Many seem to have an (23) with it and an (24) of the hours and hours of practice necessary to achieve success.

FIT

ABLE

OBSESS

ACCEPT

You are going to read part of the introduction to a cookery book called *In Search of Total Perfection* by Heston Blumenthal. 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.

When my first cookery programme *In Search of Perfection* first came out, I had no idea how it would be received by the viewers and the press. There had been plenty of talk going round at the time about the food 'revolution' sweeping through Britain, and I was certain that we'd produced a series of programmes that made a genuinely innovative contribution to that, but still the question worried me: would people appreciate an approach to cooking that involved not just techniques but also history, nostalgia and science? I watched the first programme in a mixed state of joy and fear.

I needn't have worried. The subsequent success of the show paved the way for all sorts of other fascinating projects, including a book based on my experiences at the restaurant I own. In each project there is a sense of being on a journey, be it into the past, into the mind, or into cookery techniques. I then wrote several books in a series called 'Perfection', each one accompanying its own TV programme of the same name. In these, however, the journey was often a very physical one, with passports and suitcases and itineraries. *In Search of Total Perfection* is the latest in the series, and in it you'll zigzag the globe in order to meet some extraordinary artisans, such as a man who finds his true purpose in creating a golden pasta that tastes better than any other. These people have spent decades pursuing their own ideals of perfection.

Perfection is, of course, highly subjective. Even the seemingly simple task of choosing which dishes to include in the series turned out to be a nightmare, and I knew I was bound to upset many people by leaving out their particular favourite. 'Where's steak and kidney pie and bread and butter pudding?' I could imagine people saying. Nevertheless, after shutting ourselves away in a meeting room and agreeing not to emerge until we had come

up with a suitable list, the TV production team and I eventually had something for everyone.

This reinforced my opinion that each of us has our own idea of what constitutes perfection, drawing heavily on a highly personalised mix of emotions, memories and surroundings. Despite the book's title, *In Search of Perfection*, I knew from the outset that I wouldn't be claiming the recipes were in any way 'definitive'. But I reckoned that, by using my technical skill and scientific knowledge, by talking to food producers and artisans and chefs and their customers, I could pin down some of the things that made these dishes work.

While the dictionary defines 'perfection' as the state of being perfect, it also offers a second definition of equal importance to this book: honing through gradual experimentation. Trying out ideas and then revising them until you arrive at something uniquely wonderful. The TV series gave me the opportunity to get out and look into all sorts of foods, people and places I'd never encountered before in any restaurant, and I was as excited about that as I was about the chance to explore memory and nostalgia in food because I started out in this business in exactly the same way.

Searching out the best ingredients for the recipes took me all over the globe. Among my adventures were: being taken with great solemnity and assurance to a canning factory that turned out to be processing completely the wrong sort of tomato, and visiting a dairy farm whose standards fell so far short of perfection that we had to stop filming there! Refining the technique for each recipe, I ended up hand-milking a cow and then using dry ice to turn the milk into ice cream, cooking chicken breasts in a hospital scanning machine and nearly burning my house down in an effort to get the oven hot enough for a proper Neapolitan-style pizza.

line 62

line 68

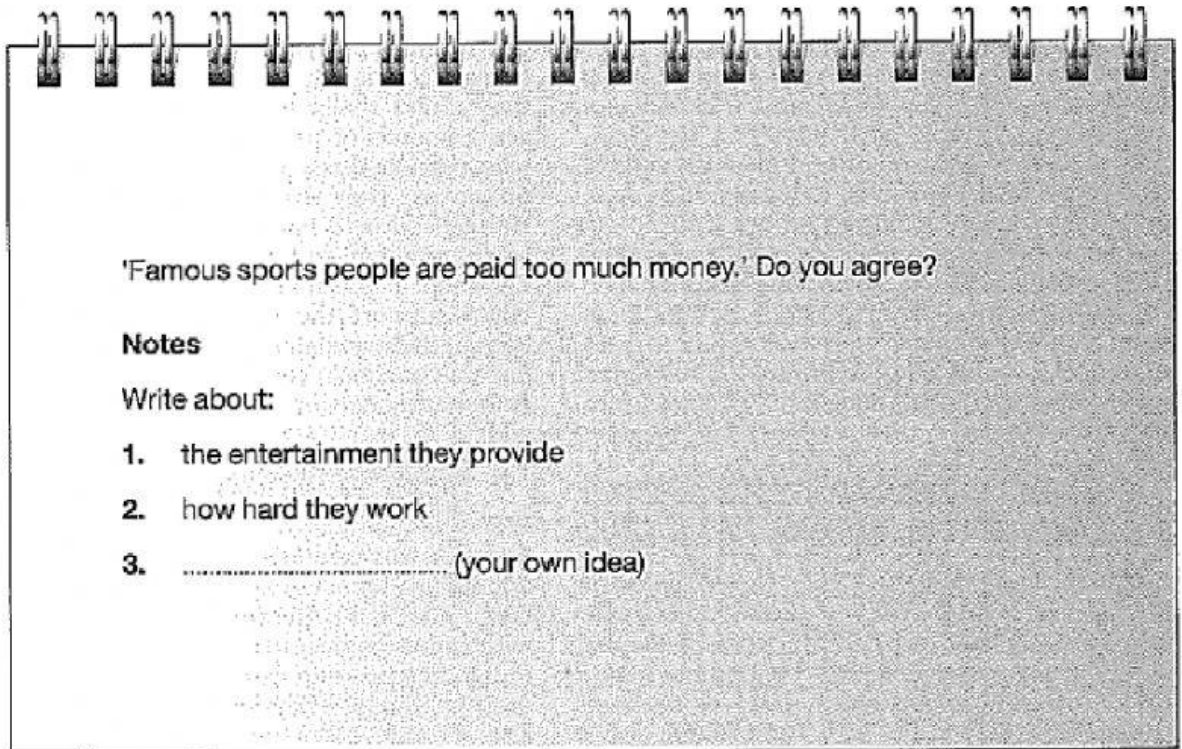
- 31 In the second paragraph, Heston implies that the books in the 'Perfection' series
- A had a more international focus than his first book.
 - B strongly developed the psychological aspect of the subject.
 - C feature some characters who re-appeared in different books.
 - D were less successful than the TV programmes that went with them.
- 32 What did Heston think about the meeting to discuss the 'Perfection' series?
- A It was useful in highlighting some practical problems.
 - B It resulted in a very strange decision.
 - C It should have been more productive.
 - D It was demanding but efficient.
- 33 What does Heston imply about the recipes in his new book?
- A They vary considerably from the versions that inspired them.
 - B They could be developed further in the future.
 - C The final wording of them was easy to come up with.
 - D The selection is not necessarily one he would have made himself.
- 34 What does 'honing' in line 62 tell us about the recipes?
- A They can never be completely perfect.
 - B They are regarded by Heston as being experimental.
 - C They serve another significant purpose in Heston's book.
 - D They have been worked on and improved over a period of time.
- 35 What does 'that' refer to in line 68?
- A being willing to try out new things
 - B learning the trade in a particular restaurant
 - C exploring the relationship between food and the past
 - D wondering about the importance of food in people's lives
- 36 Heston says that during his travels around the globe, he
- A had to be resourceful and adaptable.
 - B narrowly avoided disaster on several occasions.
 - C was forever solving problems caused by other people's incompetence.
 - D had to respect an unusual local custom.

FCE FIRST 3 – TEST 1 – WRITING PART 1

You **must** answer this question. Write your answer in **140–190** words in an appropriate style on the separate answer sheet.

- 1 In your English class you have been talking about money for sports people. Now, your English teacher has asked you to write an essay.

Write your essay using **all** the notes and giving reasons for your point of view.



'Famous sports people are paid too much money.' Do you agree?

Notes

Write about:

1. the entertainment they provide
2. how hard they work
3. (your own idea)

Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple sets of three horizontal lines (top, middle, and bottom lines) for letter formation.

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

No.	Vietnamese	English
1.	món tráng miệng (n)	d _____
2.	nguyên liệu (n)	i _____
3.	người ăn chay (n)	v _____
4.	món chính (n)	m _____ c _____
5.	công thức nấu ăn (n)	r _____
6.	(chỉ người) vụng về (n)	b _____
7.	cửa hàng bán thức ăn mang về (n)	t _____
8.	vô tình hoặc cố ý để lộ bí mật (idiom)	s _____ t _____ b _____
9.	chế độ ăn uống cân bằng, đủ chất (n)	b _____ d _____
10.	món ăn kèm (n)	s _____ d _____

II. Fill in each of the blanks with an appropriate given idiom to make meaningful sentences. Change their forms if necessary.

as cool as a cucumber	a piece of cake	chalk and cheese	spill the beans
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- We planned a surprise birthday party for my colleague but a deliveryman _____ to him about it.
- Our relationship works because we are very aware of our differences, we accept that we are _____.
- I guess the Olympics would be _____ after you won this.
- My boss is _____ even when he speaks in front of hundreds of people.

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