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Từ vựng:

Viết:

Nghe:

Mini Test:

GLOBAL ENGLISH 5

UNIT 8: RAINFORESTS – VOCABULARY 2

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

❖ **Lưu ý 2:** Con không sử dụng dạng viết tắt của các trợ động từ ở thể phủ định.

❖ **Lưu ý 3:** Khi làm bài tập có từ mới, các con phải tra từ điển. Sau khi tra từ điển, các con chép mỗi từ mới 1 dòng để ghi nhớ.

❖ **Lưu ý 4:** Các con gạch chân các từ khoá chính trong bài đọc.

A. VOCABULARY

No.	Words	Meaning	No.	Words	Meaning
1	cinnamon (n)	cây quế	13	cure (v)	chữa bệnh
2	bouncy (adj)	nảy tốt, đàn hồi (quả bóng)	14	blink (v)	nháy mắt
3	endangered (adj)	gặp nguy hiểm / có nguy cơ tuyệt chủng (động/thực vật)	15	snap (v)	chụp nhanh
4	diurnal (adj)	vào ban ngày	16	sloth (n)	con lười
5	reptile (n)	loài bò sát	17	nocturnal (adj)	(thuộc) về đêm
6	mammal (n)	động vật có vú	18	whistle (v)	huýt sáo
7	amphibian (n)	động vật lưỡng cư	19	behaviour (n)	thái độ, cách đối xử
8	buddy (n)	bạn bè	20	appearance (n)	ngoại hình
9	mellow (adj)	vui vẻ/ chín chắn	21	carbon footprint (n)	dấu chân các-bon (lượng khí nhà kính thải ra)
10	wiggle (v)	lắc lư, ngo nguậy	22	fairtrade product (n)	sản phẩm đảm bảo tiêu chuẩn thương mại công bằng
11	bright (adj)	sáng chói	23	wonder (n)	kỳ quan
12	slime (n)	chất nhớt	24	hang (v)	treo

Vocabulary from KET

No.	Words	Meaning	No.	Words	Meaning
1	hands – on (adj)	thực hành	4	biology (n)	môn sinh học
2	organized (adj)	được tổ chức	5	geography (n)	môn địa lý
3	competition (n)	cuộc thi	6	public transport (n)	phương tiện công cộng

❖ **Note :** v = verb: động từ, n = noun: danh từ, adj = adjective: tính từ

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

B. HOMEWORK

Exercise 1: Complete the missing words and fill in the blanks with suitable one

0. I need to use some **bright** colors to paint my house. **bright**

1. The pond was full of mud and green . **s_l_i_e**

2. They _____ their hips to the music. wi__gl__
3. _____ are animals that can live both on land and in water. They have skin without scales. __mp__i__ __ans
4. Eagles are _____ so they are active during the day and then sleep at night. di__r__al
5. He hid the rabbit before you could _____ your eyes. _l__k

Exercise 2: Circle the correct answers

0. _____ are animals that give birth to live young, not eggs, and feed their young on milk.

- A. Reptiles (B) Mammals C. Insects D. Birds

1. The sea turtle is currently a(n) _____ species.

- A. endangered B. mellow C. nocturnal D. bright

2. During this *tournament (giải đấu)*, players had to use a very _____ ball.

- A. wonder B. slime C. bright D. bouncy

3. The doctor managed to _____ her of her illness.

- A. hang B. cure C. cut D. whistle

4. _____ are animals that have cold blood and skin covered in scales and lay eggs.

- A. Frogs B. Tigers C. Reptiles D. Monkeys

5. The girls are trying to _____ as many photos as possible.

- A. snap B. appearance C. whistle D. wiggle

Exercise 3: Write the correct letter next to the sentence that can follow the given one

A - An owl is active at night.

B - Those bats are hunting at noon.

C - The chef broke it in half, then put it into the pot.

~~D - We are watching some animals that move very slowly.~~

E - My brother came home after an exciting trip.

F - This is the newest product of our enterprise.

0. They are sloths.

☒ D

1. I could hear him whistle because he was happy.

☐

2. Unlike most other bats, they are diurnal.

☐

3. It has just been recognized a fairtrade product.

☐

4. It's a nocturnal animal.

☐

5. That cinnamon stick made the soup smell good.

☐

Exam Practice Test 1

Reading and Writing Part 2

Questions 7–13

For each question, choose the correct answer.

	Eureka!	Museum of Museums	Cinema Museum
7 Which museum has an exhibition of clothes?	A	B	C
8 Which museum is full of things which visitors can touch?	A	B	C
9 Which museum is a good place to learn about how people travelled in the past?	A	B	C
10 Which museum can you visit again for free after you pay once?	A	B	C
11 Which museum do you need to contact before you visit?	A	B	C
12 Which museum shows things that were borrowed from other places?	A	B	C
13 Which museum has some furniture which wasn't needed any more?	A	B	C

Advice

8 How else can you say touch?

9 Think of some things that people can travel in.

10 Can you think of other ways to say for free?

12 Which other word has a similar meaning to borrow?

Three museums

Eureka!

Eureka! is a complete hands-on experience, which means that visitors can actually pick up any object in the museum. It's a great way for young visitors to learn about the world, the body, how things work and move. And when you buy an entry ticket, it allows you to come back as many times as you want for a whole year for no extra cost. As Eureka! is right next to Halifax train station, it's very easy to get to from all over the country.



Museum of Museums

Every time you visit the Museum of Museums, you'll be able to see something different. And that's because the things you see there are actually lent by other museums around the country. The museum always has lots of different vehicles, from ice-cream vans and old motorbikes to the different kinds of public transport people used to get to work many years ago. You can find out about all this and lots more.

Cinema Museum

Ronald Grant, who opened the Cinema Museum in the 1960s, travelled round the country and bought things from cinemas which were closing down. This included old film posters and wooden cinema seating. At the museum, you can now see these and much more, including the uniforms that cinema staff once had to wear.

Please let us know by phone or email if you'd like to come. We'll be happy to see you, but we need to arrange a guide, as it's only possible to visit the museum on an organised tour.



Exam Practice Test 1

Listening Part 4



Questions 16–20

14

For each question, choose the correct answer.

- 16 You will hear two friends talking about shopping.
What did the boy buy yesterday?
- A something to wear
 - B something to eat
 - C something to read
- 17 You will hear a teacher talking to a student called Lyn.
Why didn't Lyn come to school yesterday?
- A She was sick.
 - B She was in a competition.
 - C She arrived back late from holiday.
- 18 You will hear a boy talking about surfing.
How did he learn to surf?
- A by doing a course
 - B by watching videos
 - C by practising by himself
- 19 You will hear a girl talking about her day at school.
Which subject did she like best?
- A geography
 - B English
 - C biology
- 20 You will hear two brothers talking about last night.
Why did they both sleep badly?
- A Their bedroom was hot.
 - B There were noises in the street.
 - C They were excited about going on holiday.

Advice

16 When you read the possible answers, think of examples of things you can wear, eat and read.

17 Listen for words that have the same meaning. How does Lyn say she wasn't sick?

19 What's another way of saying like best?

Exercise 1: Fill in the blank with a suitable word from the box. There is ONE word you do not need

humming	in danger	breathe	howling	gathers	understory	live off
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0. We really need some fresh air to breathe now.
1. Several meters below the bottom of the canopy is the _____.
2. I can hear the buzzing of bees and the _____ of cicadas.
3. He often _____ fruits from nearby trees for food.
4. He drove so fast that I really felt my life was _____.
5. Most people in the countryside _____ the land.

Exercise 2: Circle the correct answer

0. This is the first time I have _____ an MP3 player.
A. buys B. buying C. buy **(D) bought**
1. It hasn't been sunny _____ two weeks.
A. since B. ever C. yet D. for
2. Lily has _____ seen him, so she doesn't know how he looks.
A. always B. ever C. already D. never
3. He has _____ scored ten goals this season.
A. before B. so far C. second D. first
4. Those students have not submitted their homework _____.
A. already B. never C. just D. yet
5. That goalkeeper has never scored a goal _____.
A. before B. since C. for D. first

*Lưu ý: Với những từ con không nhớ và viết sai, con chép từ đó vào vở **1 dòng**.