Tên: ……..

Lớp: S9…

Từ vựng & Ngữ pháp HW: ……

Nghe HW: ……

Ngày giao bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

FCE + CAE LISTENING INTENSIVE

A. THEORY

I. EXTRA VOCABULARY

- CLASSWORK

+ FCE PART 1

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**bearable** (adj)	chịu đựng được, không quá khó chịu	3	**guidance** (n)	sự hướng dẫn chuyên môn
2	**precise** (adj)	chính xác	4	**composition** (n)	bài sáng tác, sự sáng tác

+ CAE PART 1

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**accomplished** (adj)	thành thạo, điêu luyện	4	**self-assured** (adj)	tự tin, tự chủ
2	**disastrous** (adj)	thảm khốc	5	**exclusive** (adj)	độc quyền, giới hạn người vào
3	**absent-mindedly** (adv)	đãng trí, không tập trung	6	**acoustics** (n)	âm học, chất lượng âm thanh

- HOMEWORK

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**spur** (v)	khích lệ, thúc đẩy	3	**straightforward** (adj)	đơn giản, dễ hiểu
2	**futile** (adj)	vô ích, không hiệu quả	4	**initiative** (n)	sáng kiến

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

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

II. METHOD

✅ **Step 1: Underline Keywords (Gạch chân từ khóa)**

Mục tiêu: Giúp não tập trung vào thông tin quan trọng trước khi nghe.

⚠️ **Step 2: Watch Out for Traps (Coi chừng bẫy)**

Mục tiêu: Tránh bị đánh lừa bởi từ giống nhau giữa bài nghe và đáp án, nhưng ngữ cảnh hoặc ý nghĩa lại không khớp.

🔍 **Ví dụ mẫu:**

What sport does the **girl want** to **try next week**?

A. Tennis B. Basketball C. Swimming

🎧 **Transcript:**

Boy: So, did you **enjoy** your **swimming class** yesterday?

Girl: Yeah, it was fun! But I've **been doing** that **every week** for **months**. I **want** to **try something different** now.

Boy: Like what?

Girl: I think **tennis** sounds **exciting**. I even bought a new racket!

🟡 **Phân tích:**

- Cả A. Tennis và C. Swimming đều được nhắc đến trong đoạn hội thoại.
- Tuy nhiên, câu hỏi là: "Môn thể thao nào cô bé muốn thử vào tuần sau?", không phải "Môn thể thao cô bé đã chơi".
- Nếu con chỉ nghe thấy từ swimming và chọn ngay đáp án C là sai. Vì swimming là môn cô bé đã học trong thời gian qua, chứ không phải môn cô ấy muốn thử.
- Tennis là môn thể thao mới mà cô bé muốn thử trong tuần sau, thậm chí còn nói đã mua vợt mới → Đáp án đúng là A. Tennis.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Step 3: Answer Elimination (Loại trừ đáp án)

Mục tiêu: Giúp HS tránh bẫy, chọn nhanh đáp án đúng bằng cách loại dần đáp án sai.

1 Loại đáp án "paraphrase giả" (nghe giống nhưng sai nghĩa)

- Đây là bẫy quen thuộc nhất trong Listening.
- Đề sẽ cố **lặp lại từ khóa giống y hệt trong đáp án**, nhưng **ngữ cảnh/ý nghĩa khác hoàn toàn**.

Ví dụ: Nếu HS nghe "*It was exciting at first but then I got bored*", đáp án chứa "exciting experience" thường là **sai**, vì câu sau đã đảo nghĩa.

📌 **Ghi nhớ:** *Không chọn đáp án chỉ vì nghe thấy từ giống trong bài.*

2 Loại đáp án quá "cực đoan" (extreme options)

Những đáp án dùng từ tuyệt đối như: *always, never, completely, every time, nothing, everyone,...* thường **không phù hợp**, trừ khi trong audio cũng dùng từ mức độ mạnh tương đương.

📌 Nếu bài nghe nói: "*Most people liked it*" → đáp án "Everyone liked it" = **sai**.

3 Loại đáp án không hợp logic tình huống

Trong bài nghe, nhân vật nói chuyện thường trong **ngữ cảnh đời thực**:

- Học sinh → hiếm khi nói chuyện về tài chính phức tạp
- Giáo viên → thường đưa lời khuyên, không than phiền thái quá
- Bạn bè → thường chia sẻ cảm xúc, không dùng ngôn ngữ quá học thuật

📌 Nếu đáp án nghe *quá trang trọng hoặc không phù hợp vai giao tiếp*, khả năng cao là **bẫy**.

4 Loại đáp án không được nhắc đến trong đoạn nghe

Nếu **không nghe thấy bất kỳ thông tin nào liên quan**, gần như chắc chắn là đáp án sai.

📌 Thường có 1 lựa chọn "out of topic" để đánh lừa HS.

5 Loại đáp án mâu thuẫn với chi tiết nghe được

Đề nghe rất hay nói kiểu: "*I thought it would be boring... but actually it was great.*" → Đáp án nhắc đến "boring experience" = **sai hoàn toàn** vì bị phủ định trong câu sau.

📌 Tìm **từ đảo nghĩa**: *but, however, although, instead,...*

6 Ưu tiên đáp án nói đúng "ý chính", không chọn đáp án nêu tiểu tiết

Nhiều đáp án đưa thông tin phụ (ví dụ: thời gian, nơi chốn, nhân vật phụ), nhưng câu hỏi yêu cầu **main idea**.

📌 Nếu câu hỏi: *"What does she say about the trip?"* → Không chọn đáp án nói về *train timetable* hoặc *ticket price* nếu không liên quan trực tiếp.

B. CLASSWORK

I. LISTENING 1

1. Pre-listening: Read the statements and predict which one is the lie.

a. About the boy describing the music workshop

A. He talks about something unexpected that happened during the workshop.
B. He explains that the workshop helped students become more confident composers.
C. He mentions doing several different musical activities there.

b. About the girl describing her long train trip

A. She mentions that the weather affected her journey.
B. She says she enjoyed the journey more than she thought she would.
C. She explains that something made studying on the train difficult.

c. About the theatre actor talking to drama students

A. He compares playing the same role repeatedly with playing a completely different role.
B. He says he prefers having more variety in the roles he performs.
C. He claims performing the same role every night is the easiest part of his job.

2. Listening (8 questions):

Con làm bài nghe theo link/code sau:
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mKUgwH0hrUkkTw1qtzo43Gn2zAF2phSh/view?usp=sharing

Test 5 – Listening • Part 1: You will hear people talking in eight different situations.
For questions 1–8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

1. You hear a boy telling his class about a music workshop he attended with other students from his school. What does he say about the workshop?

A. It inspired them to attempt things they hadn't tried before.
B. It confirmed their confidence in their ability to compose.
C. It gave them a great opportunity to work with professional musicians.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2. You hear a girl telling her friend about a long train trip she went on. What does she say about it?
A. It took longer than she'd expected.
B. It felt more uncomfortable than usual.
C. It was too noisy for her to do her homework.

3. You hear a theatre actor giving a talk to some drama students. What does he emphasise about his work?
A. the advantages of always being asked to play the same kind of character
B. the difficulties of playing someone who is very different from him
C. the energy required to repeat the same role over many performances

4. You hear a girl talking to her teacher about her homework. What is her problem?
A. She's taken on something that's too extensive in scale.
B. She's found it difficult to identify reliable sources of information.
C. She's struggled to find a topic that's really inspired her.

5. You hear a girl phoning her mother about a friend she was supposed to meet. How does she feel now about the meeting?
A. concerned about her friend's excuse for cancelling
B. cross that her friend failed to contact her in advance
C. embarrassed that she gave her friend the wrong information

6. You hear a science teacher talking to his class about an experiment they are going to do. What does he tell them?
A. that the reaction they are hoping for may happen very suddenly
B. that only following his instructions carefully can guarantee success
C. that they should be prepared to observe minor changes

7. You hear two friends talking about a carnival that has just taken place in their town. What do they agree about it?
A. It was more exciting in previous years.
B. It had more to attract teenagers than other local events.
C. It provided young people with a great chance to perform.

8. You hear a teacher talking to her student about a story he's written. What is she doing?
A. explaining which parts particularly impressed her
B. giving hints as to how he could develop his writing skills
C. trying to establish where his ideas came from

II. LISTENING 2

1. Pre-listening: Read the statements and predict which one is the lie.

Extract One – Praising children (Q1–2)

1. Praising children incorrectly can sometimes cause unexpected problems.
2. Dan believes praise should always include an explanation such as "because…".
3. Nina thinks praising children is simple and carries no risks.

Extract Two – Golf (Q3–4)

1. Robert used to think golf was old-fashioned and "not cool".
2. Martha and Robert agree they should ask a colleague for more information about playing golf.
3. Robert likes the idea of golf because it provides a good workout.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Extract Three – Summer music festival (Q5–6)

1. The man thinks organisers often ignore the importance of the festival's physical layout.
2. The woman first realised the local band was good after hearing other people talking about them.
3. The festival's sound quality impressed both speakers.

2. Listening (6 questions):

Con làm bài nghe theo link/code sau:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1k2r-gf5Jeh4-mKB2b5-DGMsQLAX6g7Xk/view?usp=sharing

Test 4 – Listening Part 1: You will hear three different extracts.
For questions **1–6**, choose the answer (**A, B or C**) which fits best according to what you hear.
There are two questions for each extract.

Extract One

You hear two sociologists, Nina Havers and Dan Hernández, discussing praising children.

1. Nina compares praising children to rock climbing because in both activities
A. time is needed to get it right.
B. trust plays an important role.
C. mistakes can have unwanted consequences.

2. What advice does Dan give parents about praising children?
A. Focus on praising effort rather than results.
B. Explain the reason for giving praise.
C. Include praising personal qualities.

Extract Two

You hear two friends, Martha and Robert, discussing golf.

3. Robert had been put off taking up golf until now because he believed
A. it was practised only by a privileged few.
B. it provided relatively little exercise.
C. it was perceived as old-fashioned.

4. What do they agree they should do next?
A. take up an opportunity to find out about a venue
B. get more information about golf from a colleague
C. look into the expense involved in playing golf

Extract Three

You hear two friends talking about a summer music festival they have just been to.

5. According to the man, what element do music festival organisers often overlook?
A. having good communication between sound engineers and bands
B. designing the grounds so that the sound is enhanced
C. ensuring all the equipment is of the highest quality

6. How did the woman first find out that a local band was good?
A. Other musicians were recommending them.
B. Everyone was talking about them in one of the cafés.
C. The number of people listening to them was increasing.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C. HOMEWORK

VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR (22 questions)

I. Match to make meaningful sentences.

0. AI is now used in hospitals	*0- **b***	a. generating unprecedented volumes of data.
1. My new digital assistant can manage my schedule and control the smart home devices,	1- ___	*b. to detect diseases earlier than human doctors.*
2. Experts predict that the full Internet of Things ecosystem will connect billions of devices,	2- ___	c. create a high-resolution digital copy.
3. The field of robotics requires high-level expertise	3- ___	d. to scan the mountainous terrain for the missing hiker.
4. A search and rescue team deployed a sophisticated drone	4- ___	e. in engineering, programming, and mechanical design.
5. Before submitting the application, you must scan your document to	5- ___	f. making life significantly more convenient.

II. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in capitals.

*0. The factory uses advanced **robotics** to assemble components with high precision. (**ROBOT**)*

1. The team is currently working on the _____ of a new smart device. (**DEVELOP**)
2. Frequent _____ among team members is essential for the success of the project. (**COMMUNICATE**)
3. Many experts warn about the _____ to social media, especially among teenagers. (**ADDICT**)
4. The device is fully _____ even after being submerged in water. (**FUNCTION**)
5. Modern smart homes are designed to operate _____ using various sensors. (**AUTOMATIC**)

III. Read the passage. Then decide whether the statements are TRUE or FALSE.

The annual Tech Innovation Fair, organised by the city's university, highlighted several cutting-edge advancements. One key exhibition focused on smart technology and the Internet of Things (IoT), demonstrating how home devices can communicate automatically via the cloud. The presenter showed how a digital assistant can use voice recognition to control the lights and music, while an integrated sensor system monitors air quality.

Another popular booth featured robotics. A small machine was demonstrated collecting and analysing information about soil composition in a field, showing how farmers could develop new technology for precision agriculture. The machine was designed to run on battery power, making it highly portable.

Later, a talk addressed the use of digital media by young adults. The speaker acknowledged that many people interact with friends through social media but also stressed the danger of addiction. They warned that excessive screen time is a primary cause of users starting to get distracted from tasks like studying or work.

The final demonstration involved a drone designed for rapid delivery. Before flying, the pilot needed to upload data containing the flight path, ensuring it could successfully send a message to the base station upon arrival.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Statements:

0. *The Tech Innovation Fair focused on simple, existing technology.* ***True / False***
1. The digital assistant used voice recognition and sensors to control devices. **True / False**
2. The robotics demonstration showed a machine running on electricity in a factory setting. **True / False**
3. One of the main concerns raised was that social media helps users interact. **True / False**
4. Excessive screen time was mentioned as a reason why users get distracted. **True / False**
5. The drone's pilot needed to upload data for the flight path before takeoff. **True / False**

IV. Combine the two sentences into one, using relative pronouns WHICH, WHO or WHOSE in NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES. Use the second sentence as the relative clause.

0. *Mr. Harrison is the CEO of the company. His new book on AI ethics has just been published.*
   → ***Mr. Harrison, whose new book on AI ethics has just been published, is the CEO of the company***.
1. The research paper contains many controversial findings. It was peer-reviewed by five different experts.
   → _____
   _____.
2. The new educational technology allows students to interact directly with the material. It was developed by a team of local experts.
   → _____
   _____.
3. The lecture on digital media lasted over three hours. It thoroughly covered the impact of screen time.
   → _____
   _____.
4. Dr. Laura Nguyen will lead the new research team. I met her at a conference last year.
   → _____
   _____.
5. The latest phone model costs almost a thousand dollars. Its most impressive feature is the high-resolution sensor.
   → _____
   _____.
6. Ms. Rivera is my favourite lecturer. She encouraged me to pursue computer science.
   → _____
   _____.
7. Ms. Linh is a leading expert in robotics. Her recent research focused on integrating artificial intelligence into factory processes.
   → _____
   _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

CAMBRIDGE LISTENING PRACTICE (14 questions)

Lưu ý:

1. 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.
2. Các con gạch chân các từ khoá chính trong bài.

Con làm bài nghe theo link/code sau:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1GBj12K6tXVf021jZIBNsuYU_r0JCxGa2/view?usp=sharing

V. FCE Test 6 – Listening • Part 1: You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions **1–8**, choose the best answer **(A, B or C).**

1. You hear two friends talking about some changes at their school. What do they agree?
A. Certain rules haven't changed in the way they'd hoped.
B. The changes will make part of their daily routine easier.
C. More interesting activities will be on offer as a result.

2. You hear a girl talking to a friend about the library in their town. During the conversation, she
A. criticises the range of books in the library.
B. suggests how the library could be improved.
C. describes a library book she's read recently.

3. You hear two friends discussing a concert they've just been to. What do they agree about it?
A. The band didn't play enough well-known songs.
B. One player's performance wasn't what they'd expected.
C. The venue wasn't ideal for the event.

4. You hear a teacher telling her class about a design task they are going to work on. What is she doing?
A. advising them which kind of designs will work best
B. reminding them of the possible risks of using the machines
C. suggesting key steps for achieving their goal

5. You hear a girl leaving a voicemail message for her friend. Why is she calling her?
A. to apologise for not ringing her as arranged
B. to propose ways of helping her while she's off sick
C. to try and find out the details of her injury

6. You hear a boy talking to a friend about a meal he cooked for his family last night. What does he admit about the meal?
A. He hadn't realised how little food the recipe would make.
B. He should have checked that his family would like the meal.
C. He was too ambitious in his choice of recipe.

7. You hear a girl talking about her first piano lesson. How did she feel about it?
A. confident that she'd pick it up quickly
B. concerned at the extent of the task ahead
C. surprised at how unfamiliar the instrument was

8. You hear two friends talking about a new music shop in their town. What do they think is unusual about the shop?
A. It offers huge reductions on some items.
B. It stocks music from their parents' era.
C. It has regular visits from famous musicians.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Con làm bài nghe theo link/code sau:
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1-tZBRbKUJGshN4b69GynoQbE1aDRXD_R/view?usp=sharing

VI. CAE Test 5 – Listening Part 1

*You will hear three different extracts. For questions **1–6**, choose the answer (**A, B or C**) which fits best according to what you hear. There are two questions for each extract.*

Extract One

You hear two friends, Jeanette and David, talking about playing the guitar.

1. What does Jeanette say about being motivated to practise playing the guitar?
A. Not wanting to practise sometimes is normal.
B. Studying how to increase motivation is a waste of time.
C. There is no link between feeling motivated and musical ability.

2. Why did David take up playing the guitar as a hobby?
A. to improve his maths skills
B. to feel less stressed about his college course
C. to be able to concentrate for longer

Extract Two

You hear two engineers who work in the same company talking on the radio about new technology and roads.

3. At the moment, the man is working on new technology for
A. road markings.
B. electric lights on roads.
C. a special type of road surface.

4. What is the woman doing when she talks about roads made of glass?
A. reassuring listeners that these roads are safe
B. clarifying what the man said about these roads
C. outlining a potential problem with these roads

Extract Three

You hear two sociologists talking about disagreeing.

5. Why does the woman think disagreeing is a complex topic?
A. People can feel a range of emotions when others disagree with them.
B. People express disagreement differently depending on their age.
C. People's reactions to disagreeing depend on their culture.

6. What did the man do when a colleague disagreed with him?
A. asked questions to try to understand the reasons
B. repeated his opinion politely
C. attempted to change the subject

LIVEWORKSHEETS