Tên: ……..

Lớp: S7…

Ngày giao bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Week: 11

Từ vựng & Ngữ pháp HW: ……

Đọc HW: ……

UNIT 4: FROM A TO B - VOCABULARY & PET READING PART 3

A. THEORY

Con truy cập link hoặc quét mã QR để nghe và đọc lại từ vựng nhé:
https://on.soundcloud.com/iZ4IMSruuzFXs6uQU8

I. VOCABULARY

- Transport – People, Services & Infrastructure

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**tram** (n)	xe điện	11	**transport system** (phr)	hệ thống giao thông
2	**passenger** (n)	hành khách	12	**transport network** (phr)	mạng lưới giao thông
3	**commuter** (n)	người đi lại hằng ngày	13	**bus shelter** (phr)	nhà chờ xe buýt
4	**tourist(s)** (n)	khách du lịch	14	**metro station** (phr)	ga tàu điện ngầm
5	**fare** (n)	tiền vé, giá vé tàu/ xe	15	**railway line** (phr)	tuyến đường sắt
6	**rail pass** (phr)	thẻ/vé tàu hỏa theo kỳ	16	**high-speed line** (phr)	tuyến đường sắt tốc độ cao
7	**unlimited travel** (phr)	đi lại không giới hạn	17	**high-speed train** (phr)	tàu cao tốc
8	**journey time/distance** (phr)	thời gian / khoảng cách chuyến đi	18	**bullet train** (phr)	tàu siêu tốc
9	**long-distance trip** (phr)	chuyến đi đường dài	19	**cycle path** (phr)	đường dành cho xe đạp
10	**public transport** (phr)	phương tiện giao thông công cộng			

II. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**take place** (phr)	diễn ra, xảy ra	6	**concern** (n)	mối lo ngại, sự quan tâm, bận tâm
2	**private land** (phr)	đất tư nhân / khu vực thuộc sở hữu riêng	7	**access** (v)	truy cập, tiếp cận (thông tin/dữ liệu)
3	**up-to-date** (adj)	hiện đại, cập nhật, mới nhất	8	**afford** (v)	có đủ khả năng chi trả / đủ tiền để mua cái gì
4	**give up** (phr)	từ bỏ, bỏ cuộc / nhường lại điều gì đó	9	**a common sight** (phr)	một cảnh tượng phổ biến, điều thường thấy
5	**permission (n)**	sự cho phép, sự đồng ý	10	**experiment** (n)	cuộc thí nghiệm, thử nghiệm

LIVEWORKSHEETS

III. PET READING PART 3

Dạng bài	- Đọc một đoạn văn khoảng 300 – 350 từ và chọn đáp án đúng.
Mẹo làm bài	• Chú ý bẫy **Từ trùng khớp** (Word Matching) • Chú ý các câu hỏi **thái độ/ quan điểm**. Đọc kỹ các *tính từ, động từ chỉ cảm xúc (excited, disappointed…)* và các *từ nối chuyển ý (however, although…)* • Chú ý **quản lý thời gian**. Không dành quá nhiều thời gian cho câu khó, có thể đánh dấu quay lại làm sau.

B. CLASSWORK

VOCABULARY (10 questions)

I. Circle the correct answer.

1. Mr Long lives in the suburbs and travels to his office in the city centre every weekday. He is a _____.

A. passenger B. tourist C. commuter

2. How much is the _____ for a single tram ride from the airport to the city centre?

A. fare B. journey time C. passenger

3. Anna is visiting Japan for two weeks. She bought a _____, so she can use trains all week without buying a new ticket each time.

A. tram B. rail pass C. bus shelter

4. The Shinkansen is a famous _____. It can travel at more than 300 km/h.

A. bullet train B. cycle path C. bus shelter

5. When it rains, people wait under the _____ at the bus stop so they don't get wet.

A. cycle path B. tram C. bus shelter

II. Complete the paragraph with the words in the box. There are three extra words that you do not need to use.

cycle path	high-speed train	journey time	metro station
passenger	tourists	tram	transport system

Japan has a very good (1) _____ with fast trains, buses and metros. Last year, my aunt travelled from Tokyo to Osaka. The (2) _____ was only about two and a half hours, because she took a (3) _____ that reaches speeds of up to 285 km/h on this route. When she arrived in Osaka, she walked to the nearest (4) _____ and took the underground to her hotel. She saw many (5_____ there, taking photos of the castle.

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PET READING PART 3

Read the text and questions below. For each question, circle the correct letter A, B, C or D.

Cars that drive themselves

A self-driving car is one that can move without anyone driving it. These cars use cameras and computers to understand what's happening around them. The first experiments to create self-driving cars took place in the 1920s, which is hard to believe, but working models were only produced recently. Even today, few people drive them and they are only seen on private land because it's felt that self-driving vehicles could cause accidents on our roads. However, car makers are still trying to produce the perfect self-driving car that can be driven anywhere.

At present, self-driving vehicles are only used in a few situations, such as moving passengers around airports, and they don't need to move fast in order to do this. Even though they're controlled by the most up-to-date information technology, they still make mistakes, just like people do. And although it's true that learning to drive can be difficult and expensive, speaking personally, I enjoy driving. I don't want to give up that pleasure to a computer, even when having a self-driving car becomes the easier thing to do.

So, what questions do people have about self-driving cars? Something that always gets asked is how safe cars without drivers really are – that's the main concern. There's also the worry that others will be able to access information saved in the car's memory and that this might be shared without their permission. Then, of course, there's the question of whether people could actually afford to buy them, which leads people to wonder how long it will be before self-driving cars are a common sight on our roads.

Will people consider buying self-driving cars if they become available? They'll certainly be less expensive for drivers to use over time. Self-driving cars do far less damage to the environment, which makes them attractive to many. What will make them even more popular is people's wish to be one of the first few owners of something so special. However, I agree with experts who say that the idea of cars driving around while the people inside them read or even sleep is a long way in the future.

1. What surprised the writer about self-driving cars?

A. how long ago the first experiments began
B. how few of them there are on the roads
C. how limited their uses seem to be
D. how difficult they are to produce

2. In the second paragraph, what does the writer say about self-driving cars?

A. They can only travel slowly.
B. They are only found in airports.
C. They are more reliable than human drivers.
D. They use modern computer programs.

3. What question does the writer say people ask most?

A. How expensive will self-driving cars be?
B. Will other people find out about their journeys?
C. When will everyone be using self-driving cars?
D. Are self-driving cars more dangerous than normal cars?

4. Which reason for buying self-driving cars does the writer mention last in paragraph 4?

A. they would like a more pleasant driving experience.
B. they will be cheaper to run than other vehicles.
C. they want something that not many people have.
D. they believe that they are better for the environment.

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5. What is the writer doing in this article?

A. describing self-driving cars and how they work

B. advising people to avoid buying self-driving cars

C. explaining what is good and bad about self-driving cars

D. persuading people to take an interest in self-driving cars

6. What would the writer say about owning a self-driving car?

A. It's a great idea which will reduce the stress of having to drive around towns and cities that are full of traffic.

B. It may become a convenient option but it would spoil the enjoyment of driving a car yourself.

C. It's an exciting possibility and I'm looking forward to the chance of having one myself in the future.

D. It seems like a waste of money at the moment, although I imagine I'll end up buying one of these cars one day.

C. HOMEWORK

VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR (15 questions)

I. Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chỉnh phát âm theo từ điển các từ ở phần I. VOCABULARY và II. EXTRA VOCABULARY. Với những từ sau: commuter, fare, rail pass, unlimited travel, journey time, long-distance trip, public transport, transport system, transport network, railway line, high-speed line, bullet train và các từ ở phần II. EXTRA VOCABULARY (trang 1) con chép mỗi từ 1 dòng vào vở ghi.

II. Circle the word or phrase (A, B or C) that has the SIMILAR meaning to the word in bold.

1. This ticket gives you **unlimited** travel for one week.

A. frequent B. endless C. flexible

2. We went on a **long-distance** trip across the country last summer.

A. very cheap B. very busy C. very far

3. Many people in big cities use **public** transport instead of driving.

A. for everyone B. for tourists C. for workers

4. The **passenger** sat at the back of the tram and looked out of the window.

A. driver B. conductor C. traveller

5. The new **high-speed** line connects the two cities.

A. busy B. fast C. quiet

III. Complete the conversation with the words in the box. There are three extra words that you do not need to use.

tram	journey distance	transport network	railway line
cycle path	fare	passenger	bus shelter

Anna: How do you get to school, Ben?

Ben: I take the (1) _____. It stops right outside my flat.

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Anna: Lucky you! The (2) _____ from my house to school is much longer than yours, about eight kilometres.

Ben: Is it difficult to get there?

Anna: Not really. Our city has a very good (3) _____ with buses and metros, so I can get almost anywhere.

Ben: Is it noisy where you live?

Anna: A little. The (4) _____ runs right behind my house, so I can hear the trains at night.

Ben: I see. At weekends I prefer something quieter. I ride my bike along the (5) _____ by the river, away from the cars.

IV. Rewrite the sentences in the passive voice.

1. Farmers grow special types of rice in the Mekong Delta.

→ _____

2. Can passengers buy unlimited travel passes at the station?

→ _____

3. People do not use plastic bags at this eco-resort.

→ _____

4. Visitors must leave big backpacks at the museum entrance.

→ _____

5. Commuters should not leave valuable belongings on the bus.

→ _____

READING PRACTICE (10 questions)

Read the text in the Classwork section again and complete the tasks below.

I. For each question, choose the correct answer.

1. Why are self-driving cars hardly ever seen on public roads at the moment?

A. Most drivers would rather drive themselves.

B. They are too slow to travel on busy roads.

C. People are worried that they could cause accidents.

D. Car makers are no longer interested in making them.

2. What point does the writer make about mistakes in paragraph 2?

A. Both self-driving cars and people can make mistakes.

B. Self-driving cars make more mistakes than people.

C. Modern technology means self-driving cars never make mistakes.

D. People only make mistakes when they are learning to drive.

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3. Why do people wonder how long it will be before self-driving cars are a common sight on our roads?

A. They think the cars are not safe enough for busy roads.

B. They don't know how to drive them.

C. They want other people to try them first.

D. They are not sure that people will have enough money to buy them.

4. What does the writer say about the cost of self-driving cars?

A. They cost the same to use as ordinary cars.

B. They will be cheaper to use as time goes on.

C. They are cheap to buy but expensive to repair.

D. They are cheaper only for people who drive long distances.

5. What does the writer think about the future of self-driving cars?

A. They will be on every road within a few years.

B. They will never be as good as cars with drivers.

C. Cars that drive completely by themselves are still a long way off.

D. People will soon prefer reading and sleeping to driving.

II. Choose the correct answer.

1. How do self-driving cars know what is happening around them?

A. They receive messages from other cars on the road.

B. They use cameras and computers to work out what is going on around them.

C. They follow lines that are built into the road.

D. They are watched by a person who can stop them from far away.

2. What are car makers still trying to do?

A. Make self-driving cars that can only be used on private land.

B. Make self-driving cars that cost less than ordinary cars.

C. Make self-driving cars that are used mainly at airports.

D. Make a self-driving car that can be used in any place.

3. What does the writer say about self-driving vehicles that move passengers around airports?

A. They do not need to move quickly.

B. They only carry passengers with a lot of luggage.

C. They are controlled by people inside the airport.

D. They go faster than other airport vehicles.

4. What is one worry people have about the information stored in a self-driving car?

A. The car might lose it when it is switched off.

B. Car makers might sell it to advertisers.

C. Other people might get it and share it without asking.

D. Drivers might forget how to use it.

5. What does the writer say about self-driving cars and the environment?

A. They damage it more than ordinary cars do.

B. Their effect on it is the same as that of ordinary cars.

C. Few people think this matters when choosing a car.

D. They do much less harm to it than ordinary cars.

LIVEWORKSHEETS