

# MS. CHI ENGLISH

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: .../.../ 20...

Class: GE7

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## PET PRACTICE

### A. VOCABULARY REVISION

No	New words	Meaning	No	New words	Meaning
1*	<b>record (n)</b> /'rekərd/	(thể dục, thể thao) thành tích/ kỷ lục	16	<b>place (n)</b> /pleɪs/	thứ bậc/ hạng
2	<b>ancient (a)</b> /'eɪnfənt/	cổ xưa/ cũ	17	<b>vat (n)</b> /væt/	hùng to/ bể/ chum
3	<b>The Olympics (n)</b> /ðə əˌlɪmpɪk/	= <b>The Olympic Games:</b> Thế vận hội Olympic	18*	<b>olive oil (n)</b> /'ɑ:lɪv ɔɪl/	dầu ô liu
4*	<b>origin (n)</b> /'ɔ:rɪdʒɪn/	nguồn gốc/ cội rễ	19	<b>extend (v)</b> /ɪk'stend/	gia hạn
5	<b>pentathlon (n)</b> /pen'tæθlən/	cuộc thi năm môn phối hợp	20*	<b>ceremony (n)</b> /'serəməʊni/	buổi lễ/ lễ
6	<b>champion (n)</b> /'tʃæmpiən/	quán quân	21	<b>javelin (n)</b> /'dʒævlɪn/	cái lao
7	<b>track (n)</b> /træk/	đường đua	22	<b>wrestle (v)</b> /'resl/	đánh vật (trong thể thao)
8	<b>similarity (n)</b> /ˌsɪmə'lærəti/	sự giống nhau	23	<b>chariot race (n)</b> /'tʃæriət reɪs/	đua xe ngựa
9	<b>difference (n)</b> /'dɪfrəns/	sự khác nhau	24	<b>crown (v)</b> /kraʊn/	trao vương miện
10*	<b>competitor (n)</b> /kəm'petɪtər/	đối thủ	25	<b>wreath (n)</b> /'ri:θ/	vòng hoa
11*	<b>spectator (n)</b> /'spekteɪtər/	khán giả	26	<b>feast (n)</b> /fi:st/	yến tiệc
12	<b>sprint (n)</b> /sprɪnt/	chạy nước rút	27	<b>The Paralympics (n)</b> /ðə ˌpærə'lɪmpɪks/	Thế vận hội giành cho người khuyết tật
13	<b>athlete (n)</b> /'æθli:t/	vận động viên	28*	<b>in tear</b> /ter/	= <b>crying:</b> òa khóc
14	<b>compete (v)</b> /kəm'pi:t/	tranh đua/ cạnh tranh	29*	<b>inspire</b> /ɪn'spaɪər/	truyền/ mang đến cảm hứng
15	<b>Gymnasium (n)</b> /dʒɪm'neɪziəm/	phòng tập thể dục	30	<b>inspiration (n)</b> /ˌɪnspə'reɪʃn/	người truyền cảm hứng

31*	<b>numeral (n)</b> /ˈnuːməɹəl/	số, chữ số	48*	<b>full stop (n)</b> /ˌfʊl ˈsta:p/	dấu chấm
32	<b>sum (n)</b> /sʌm/	phép toán	49	<b>decimal (n)</b> /ˈdesɪml/	số thập phân
33	<b>subtract (v)</b> /səbˈtrækt/	trừ, phép trừ	50*	<b>odd number (n)</b> /ɑːd ˈnʌmbər/	số lẻ
34*	<b>multiply (v)</b> /ˈmʌltɪplaɪ/	nhân, phép nhân	51	<b>even number (n)</b> /ˈiːvn ˈnʌmbər/	số chẵn
35	<b>minus (v)</b> /ˈmaɪnəs/	trừ, phép trừ	52*	<b>simplify (v)</b> /ˈsɪmplɪfaɪ/	đơn giản hóa
36	<b>divide (v)</b> /dɪˈvaɪd/	chia, phép chia	53*	<b>ratio (n)</b> /ˈreɪʃiəʊ/	tỷ số
37*	<b>solve the sums</b> /sɔːlv/	giải toán, tính toán	54	<b>diagram (v)</b> /ˈdaɪəgræm/	biểu đồ
38	<b>spectator (n)</b> /ˈspektətər/	khán giả	55	<b>mathematical (a)</b> /ˌmæθəˈmætɪkl/	(thuộc) toán học
39	<b>home fan (n)</b> /həʊm fæn/	người hâm mộ đội nhà	56*	<b>proportion (n)</b> /prəˈpɔːʃn/	tỷ lệ
40	<b>fraction (n)</b> /ˈfrækʃn/	phân số	57*	<b>approximate (a)</b> /əˈprɑːksɪmət/	xấp xỉ, gần đúng
41*	<b>comma (n)</b> /ˈkɑːmə/	dấu phẩy	58	<b>dietician (n)</b> /ˌdaɪəˈtɪʃn/	chuyên gia dinh dưỡng
42	<b>medal (n)</b> /ˈmedl/	huy chương	59*	<b>disabled (a)</b> /dɪsˈeɪbld/	khuyết tật
43*	<b>fiber = fibre (n)</b> /ˈfaɪbər/	sợi/ chất xơ	60*	<b>disability (n)</b> /ˌdɪsəˈbɪləti/	sự ốm yếu tàn tật
44*	<b>capture (v)</b> /ˈkæptʃər/	bắt, bắt giữ	61	<b>prove (v)</b> /pruːv/	chứng minh, chứng tỏ
45*	<b>lock S.O away (phr.v)</b> /lɑːk/	= to put S.O in prison nhốt ai đó vào tù	62*	<b>Republic (n)</b> /rəˈpʌblɪk/	Nước Cộng hòa
46	<b>huddle up (v)</b> /ˈhʌdəl/	nắm co ro/ nắm cuộn tròn	63	<b>fable (n)</b> /ˈfeɪbəl/	truyện thuyết/ truyện ngụ ngôn
47*	<b>leopard (n)</b> /ˈlepərd/	báo hoa mai	64	<b>prison (n)</b> /ˈprɪzən/	nhà tù

65*	<b>carry out (phr.v)</b> /'kæri/	tiến hành, thực hiện	79	<b>beneath (pre)</b> /bi'ni:θ/	ở dưới
66	<b>illustrate (v)</b> /'iləstreɪt/	minh họa	80	<b>damp (a)</b> /dæmp/	ẩm ướt
67*	<b>peasant (n)</b> /'pezənt/	nông dân	81	<b>release (v)</b> /ri'li:s/	thả, phóng thích
68*	<b>poverty (n)</b> /'pɑ:vərti/	cảnh nghèo nàn	82*	<b>fortune (n)</b> /'fɔ:rtʃu:n/	vận may
69	<b>wealth (n)</b> /welθ/	sự giàu có	83*	<b>bestow (v) on/ upon</b> /bi'stoʊ/	tặng cho, ban cho
70	<b>possession (n)</b> /pə'zefən/	của cải	84	<b>indeed (adv)</b> /in'di:d/	thực vậy, quả thực
71	<b>once upon a time</b> /wʌns ə'pa:n ə taɪm/	ngày xưa ngày xưa	85*	<b>entire (a)</b> /in'taɪər/	toàn bộ, toàn thể
72	<b>creep (v)</b> /kri:p/	bò, trườn, lén vào, đi rón rén	86*	<b>order S.O to do ST (v)</b> /'ɔ:rdər/	ra lệnh cho ai làm gì
73*	<b>guard (n)</b> /gɑ:rd/	người lính	87	<b>tale (n)</b> /teɪl/	câu chuyện
77	<b>read out (phr.v)</b> /ri:d aʊt/	đọc to/ đọc từ đầu đến cuối	88	<b>weigh (v)</b> /wei/	cân/ nặng
78*	<b>captain (n)</b> /'kæptɪn/	đội trưởng	89*	<b>hippopotamus (n)</b> /ˌhɪpə'pɑ:təməs/	con hà mã

\* Note:      n = noun: danh từ; v = verb: động từ; a = adjective: tính từ  
                   phr.v = phrasal verb: cụm động từ;      pre = preposition: giới từ

\* Những từ có ký hiệu \* thì có 2 cách đọc.

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

## B. PET PRACTICE



## Part 4

### Questions 21–25

Read the text and questions below.

For each question, mark the correct letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

### New TV Star

#### Caroline Benson talks about her first TV role

'I never expected to spend some of my first year at university filming *The Finnegans*. I'd only ever acted at school, but I'd loved the book since I was eleven. My grandmother used to say I was just like Polly Finnegan and I always imagined myself playing her.

I'd taken a year off to go travelling before university. While I was in Chile, my mother emailed me to say there were plans to turn the book into a TV drama. I knew I had to go for the part. She was surprised at first, but sent my photograph to the director and persuaded him to meet me. I flew back and got the part.

The outdoor filming started a week into term, so I got permission from the university to be away for three weeks. Once I was back at university, I got up at 6.00 am to write the essays I'd missed. I didn't tell my university friends, but they found out and thought it was great.

It was an amazing experience – I'm so lucky. After university, I definitely want to make acting my career. I'm not from an acting family, though my grandfather was an opera singer. I've tried for other TV parts but haven't received any offers yet.

I don't know how I managed it all, because I had a full social life too. When filming finished, I hardly knew what to do. I've since appeared in two college plays. Unfortunately, I haven't been home much and now my first year at university is over, I'm off to Greece for the summer with friends.'

21 In this text, Caroline Benson is

- A advising students to finish studying before taking up acting.
- B describing how pleased she was about this opportunity to act.
- C warning other young people that acting is a difficult career.
- D explaining why she has always wanted to be an actor.

22 Why did Caroline decide to try for a part in *The Finnegans*?

- A She thought the book would make a great TV drama.
- B She agreed with her grandmother that she should apply.
- C She felt she was perfect for the part of Polly.
- D She was anxious about starting university.

23 What does Caroline say about her mother?

- A She encouraged Caroline to keep travelling.
- B She felt Caroline would be a good actor.
- C She was sorry she had emailed Caroline.
- D She helped Caroline to get the part.

24 How did Caroline manage to find time to do the filming?

- A She missed lectures and hoped nobody would notice.
- B She delayed going to university until filming was over.
- C She took time off and did her college work later.
- D She asked her friends to help with her essays.

25 Which of the following would Caroline write to a penfriend?

A

I'm going to continue with my studies, but hope to have the opportunity to do another TV programme soon.

B

Now I've finished both the filming and my first year at university, I plan to spend more time with my family.

C

I enjoyed filming the TV drama but I've missed having a social life – I don't know what to do at weekends.

D

Acting is more difficult than I'd expected, but I've learned a lot from other members of my family who work in the business.

## Part 5

### Questions 26–35

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.

For each question, mark the correct letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** on your answer sheet.

Example:

0    **A** most

**B** more

**C** very

**D** too

Answer:

0	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Grass

Grass is probably the (0) ..... successful living plant in the world. There are over 9,000 different types of grasses and they are (26) ..... in every region on the earth. They are the (27) ..... flowering plants that can exist in the freezing (28) ..... of the Arctic and the Antarctic.

Grasslands support a wide range of animal life, from tiny insects and birds to huge animals like cows and lions. All of them (29) ..... on grass in one way or another.

Grass (30) ..... very quickly after it is cut or (31) ..... . Unlike other plants, the new leaves grow from (32) ..... the soil, not from the top of the plant. That is (33) ..... large families of animals are able to live together in one area. As (34) ..... as they have eaten all the grass there, a fresh meal is always (35) ..... because the plants start to grow again.

- |                         |                   |                    |                     |
|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 26 <b>A</b> noticed     | <b>B</b> realised | <b>C</b> caught    | <b>D</b> found      |
| 27 <b>A</b> single      | <b>B</b> one      | <b>C</b> only      | <b>D</b> special    |
| 28 <b>A</b> environment | <b>B</b> scene    | <b>C</b> situation | <b>D</b> background |
| 29 <b>A</b> depend      | <b>B</b> build    | <b>C</b> turn      | <b>D</b> hang       |
| 30 <b>A</b> repeats     | <b>B</b> recovers | <b>C</b> reduces   | <b>D</b> remains    |
| 31 <b>A</b> hurt        | <b>B</b> broken   | <b>C</b> injured   | <b>D</b> damaged    |
| 32 <b>A</b> beside      | <b>B</b> behind   | <b>C</b> below     | <b>D</b> beyond     |
| 33 <b>A</b> why         | <b>B</b> where    | <b>C</b> what      | <b>D</b> when       |
| 34 <b>A</b> fast        | <b>B</b> soon     | <b>C</b> quickly   | <b>D</b> often      |
| 35 <b>A</b> available   | <b>B</b> present  | <b>C</b> free      | <b>D</b> complete   |

## WRITING

### Part 1

#### Questions 1–5

Here are some sentences about a sports centre.

For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

**Use no more than three words.**

Write only the missing words on your answer sheet.

You may use this page for any rough work.

**Example:**

- 0 Sarah started working at the sports centre two months ago.

Sarah has worked at the sports centre ..... two months.

Answer:

0

for

- 1 Sarah asked me if I was still a member of the sports centre.

Sarah asked me, '..... still a member of the sports centre?'

- 2 Non-members cannot enter the sports centre without a ticket.

Non-members aren't ..... to enter the sports centre without a ticket.

- 3 Trainers must be worn in the sports centre at all times.

You must ..... trainers in the sports centre at all times.

- 4 Football is the most popular sport at the centre.

Football is ..... than any other sport at the sports centre.

- 5 Sarah thinks the sports centre is too small for the town.

Sarah thinks the sports centre is not ..... for the town.



## Part 2

### Question 6

You want to borrow your English friend Sam's bicycle.

Write an email to your English friend Sam. In your email, you should

- explain why you need to borrow the bicycle
- say how long you will need it for
- tell Sam when you will return it.

Write **35–45 words** on your answer sheet.

## Part 3

Write an answer to **one** of the questions (7 or 8) in this part.

Write your answer in about **100 words** on your answer sheet.

Mark the question number in the box at the top of your answer sheet.

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### Question 7

- This is part of a letter you receive from an English friend.



A new restaurant has just opened in my town and it's wonderful. Have you got a favourite restaurant? Tell me about the food and what you like about the restaurant.

- Now write a letter to your friend about a restaurant.
- Write your **letter** on your answer sheet.

### Question 8

- Your English teacher wants you to write a story.
- Your story must begin with this sentence:

*I was on the beach when my mobile phone rang.*

- Write your **story** on your answer sheet.