

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*	accommodation (n) /ə'kɒm.ə'deɪ.ʃən/	<i>phòng ở, chỗ ở</i>	32*	currency exchange (n) /'kʌrənsi ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/	<i>sự trao đổi tiền tệ, nơi trao đổi tiền tệ</i>
2	feature (n) /'fi:tʃər/	<i>nét đặc biệt, điểm đặc trưng</i>	33	medical (a) /'med.ɪ.kəl/	<i>(thuộc) y học, y khoa</i>
3	landscape (n) /'lænd.skeɪp/	<i>phong cảnh</i>	34	collect (v) /kə'lekt/	<i>thu thập, sưu tầm</i>
4*	coast (n) /kəʊst/	<i>bờ biển</i>	35	queue (n) /kju:/	<i>hàng xếp nối đuôi nhau</i>
5*	look <u>forward</u> to + V-ing (phr.v) /'fɔ:wəd/	<i>mong đợi cái gì đó một cách hân hoan</i>	36	lounge (n) /laʊndʒ/	<i>phòng chờ</i>
6*	most of... (n) /məʊst/	<i>hầu hết, đa số</i>	37	exchange trip (n) /ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ trɪp/	<i>chuyến đi trao đổi</i>
7	catch up with (phr.v) /kætʃ/	<i>liên lạc, cập nhật tình hình của ai đó</i>	38	safari park (n) /sə'fa:.ri .pɑ:k/	<i>công viên động vật hoang dã</i>
8*	sightseeing tour (n) /'saɪt, sɪ:.ɪŋ toər/	<i>chuyến tham quan, du lịch</i>	39	scuba dive (v) /'sku:bə ,daɪv/	<i>lặn biển</i>

9*	go roller skating (v) /'ruulər skeɪtɪŋ /	<i>đi trượt pa-tin</i>	40	windsurf (v) /ˈwɪnd,sɜ:f/	<i>lướt trên ván buồm</i>
10	go ice skating (v) /'aɪs skeɪtɪŋ/	<i>đi trượt băng</i>	41	punctuation (n) /ˌpʌŋk.tʃuˈeɪ.ʃən/	<i>dấu chấm câu</i>
11	go sightseeing (v) /'saɪt,si:ɪŋ/	<i>đi tham qua</i>	42*	apostrophe (n) /ə'pɒstrəfi/	<i>dấu móc lùng ()</i>
12	seasick (a) /'si:sɪk/	<i>say sóng</i>	43	possessive (a) /pə'zes.ɪv/	<i>sở hữu</i>
13*	carsick (a) /'ka:sɪk/	<i>say xe</i>	44	treat (n) /tri:t/	<i>cuộc vui chơi</i> <i>ngoài trời</i>
14*	departure (n) /dɪ'pa:tʃər/	<i>sự khởi hành</i>	45	instrument (n) /ɪn.strə.mənt/	<i>dụng cụ, công cụ</i>
15	arrival (n) /ə'raɪ.vəl/	<i>sự đến, sự tới nơi</i>	46*	get bored (v) /bɔ:d/	<i>buồn chán</i>
16*	passport control (n) /ˌpa:s.pɔ:t kən'trəul/	<i>nơi kiểm tra hộ chiếu</i>	47*	court (n) /kɔ:t/	<i>sân chơi</i>
17	customs (n) /'kʌs.təmz/	<i>thuế nhập khẩu</i>	48*	watching (n) /wɒtʃɪŋ/	<i>sự canh phòng, sự xem, sự theo dõi</i>
18	baggage reclaim (n) /'bæg.ɪdʒ rɪ'kleɪm/	<i>nơi nhận lại hành lý ở sân bay</i>	49	theme park (n) /θi:m ,pa:k/	<i>công viên giải trí</i>
19	lift (n) /lɪft/	<i>thang máy</i>	50*	get a chance (v) /tʃa:ns/	<i>có cơ hội</i>
20	theme (n) /θi:m/	<i>chủ đề, đề tài</i>	51	check-in (n) /tʃek.in/	<i>thủ tục đăng ký đi máy bay</i>
21*	off the coast (prep) /ɒf ðə kəʊst/	<i>ngoài khơi xa</i>	52	Internet point (n) /ɪn.tə.net pɔɪnt/	<i>điểm phát internet</i>
22	facility (n) /fə'sil.ə.ti/	<i>điều kiện, tiện nghi</i>	53	terrible (a) /ter.ə.bəl/	<i>khủng khiếp, kinh hoàng</i>

23*	sports facilities (n) /spo:ts fə'sɪl.ə.tis/	<i>địa điểm thể thao</i>	54*	departure lounge (n) /dɪ'pa:.tʃə, laundʒ/	<i>phòng chờ khởi hành ở sân bay</i>
24	cousin (n) /'kʌz.ən/	<i>anh/ chị/ em họ</i>	55	gate number (n) /geit' nʌm.bər/	<i>số cổng</i>
25	hot <u>spring</u> (n) /sprɪŋ/	<i>suối nước nóng</i>	56	get on (phr.v) # get off (phr.v)	<i>lên # xuống (máy bay)</i>
26*	tennis court (n) /tenis kɔ:t/	<i>sân quần vợt</i>	57	play an <u>instrument</u> (v) /'ɪn.strə.mənt/	<i>choi nhạc cụ</i>
27	tent (n) /tent/	<i>lều, rạp</i>	58	campsite (n) /'kæmp.sait/	<i>địa điểm cắm trại</i>
28*	explore (v) /ɪk'splɔ:r/	<i>thăm dò, thám hiểm</i>	59	present (v) /prɪ'zent/	<i>trình bày</i>
29	don't <u>mind</u> + V-ing /maɪnd/	<i>không phiền, không bận tâm</i>	60	illustrate (v) /'ɪl.ə.streɪt/	<i>minh họa</i>
30*	go away (phr.v) /gəʊ ə'weɪ/	<i>rời khỏi, ra đi</i>	61*	if possible /'ɒps.ə.bəl/	<i>nếu có thể</i>
31	sign (n) /saɪn/	<i>bíển báo</i>	62*	<u>holiday</u> treat (n) /'hɒl.ə.deɪ/	<i>kỳ nghỉ vui chơi ngoài trời</i>

* Note: n = noun: danh từ; v = verb: động từ; a = adjective: tính từ;

phr.v = phrasal verb: cụm động 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 chỉnh 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.

Maria Mutola *Former 800 metres Olympic champion*

In 1988, Maria Mutola was playing football as the only girl in an all-boys team in a local competition in Mozambique. 'We won,' she said. 'At first no one thought it was a problem that I was a girl. But then the team we beat complained.'

The story appeared in a local newspaper and José Craveirinha, who had encouraged other African athletes, learnt about Maria. He went to meet her and found her kicking a ball around outside the football club. He realised immediately that she was fast. 'He talked to me about athletics. I had no idea what he meant. The only sport I knew about was football. Then he bought me running shoes and took me training. It was such hard work and my legs really ached.' But José visited her parents and persuaded them she could be successful and this would help end their poverty. They agreed to let him take her away to train.

In 1991, she finally accepted an invitation to train in the United States. She had refused previously because she knew she would miss her family. Her background was unlike those of the girls she met in the US. She explains, 'They were good athletes but, while I worried about my parents having enough to eat, they worried about dresses and make-up. They knew very little about me and even less about my problems. But I knew I was lucky to be there. The trainers were brilliant and I learnt a lot.'

Today, Maria still runs and for most of the year she lives happily in South Africa with her mother.

21 What is the writer trying to do in the text?

- A persuade more Africans to take up athletics
- B describe how Maria became a top athlete
- C give information about Mozambique
- D explain how Maria manages to stay fit

22 José Craveirinha found out about Maria when

- A he went to watch a local football competition.
- B she was blamed for her team losing a football competition.
- C he saw an article about her role in a football match.
- D people complained about another member of her football team.

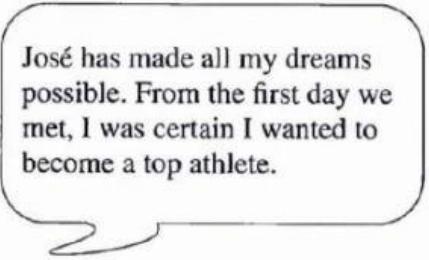
23 When José first introduced Maria to athletics, she

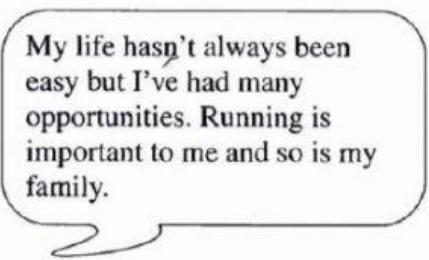
- A didn't know what was involved.
- B was worried about being injured.
- C was keen to learn everything he knew.
- D didn't think her family would approve.

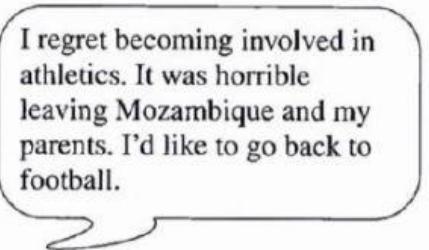
24 What does Maria say about the girls she met in the United States?

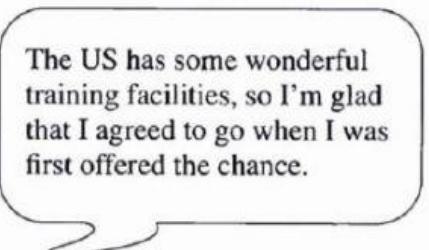
- A They did not make full use of their abilities.
- B Their training programmes were less demanding than hers.
- C They did not show enough respect for the trainers.
- D Their experiences of life were very different from hers.

25 What would Maria say about her life?

- A 

José has made all my dreams possible. From the first day we met, I was certain I wanted to become a top athlete.
- B 

My life hasn't always been easy but I've had many opportunities. Running is important to me and so is my family.
- C 

I regret becoming involved in athletics. It was horrible leaving Mozambique and my parents. I'd like to go back to football.
- D 

The US has some wonderful training facilities, so I'm glad that I agreed to go when I was first offered the chance.

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 made B turned C done D put

Answer: 0

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HONEY

Honey is a sweet liquid (0) by bees. It (26) of water and sugars. Bees may travel as (27) as seventy-five thousand kilometres and visit over two million flowers to produce just half a kilo of honey. The colour and flavour of honey depend (28) the type of flower visited. In (29), there are more than three hundred (30) of honey.

The lighter-coloured ones are generally milder in flavour than darker honey.

In ancient (31), honey was the main sweet food, as sugar was very (32) Honey was of great (33) to the ancient Egyptians, who used it as payment.

Today, honey is produced and eaten in (34) part of the world. Research suggests that it prevents tiredness and improves athletic performance. However, honey is not just food - it (35) be taken for sore throats and is used in many skin and hair-care products.

26	A involves	B contains	C includes	D consists
27	A well	B long	C soon	D far
28	A to	B on	C for	D with
29	A case	B order	C fact	D place
30	A varieties	B collections	C sets	D differences
31	A seasons	B times	C years	D dates
32	A distant	B rare	C small	D slim
33	A cost	B price	C value	D charge
34	A all	B some	C most	D every
35	A shall	B need	C can	D ought

WRITING

Part 1

Questions 1–5

Here are some sentences about reading books.

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 I could read when I was four.

I able to read since I was four.

Answer: 0 have been

1 None of my friends enjoy reading as much as I do.

I enjoy reading any of my friends.

2 I borrowed a very good book from my teacher.

My teacher me a very good book.

3 It doesn't matter to me if a book is long or short.

I don't if a book is long or short.

4 My mother finished *War and Peace* in only three weeks.

It only my mother three weeks to finish *War and Peace*.

5 I am often given books as presents.

People often me books as presents.

Part 2

Question 6

Richard, your English friend, has sent you some birthday money for you to buy a new DVD.

Write an email to Richard. In your email, you should

- thank him for the present
- tell him which DVD you are going to buy
- explain why you have chosen this film.

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.

Question 7

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

My sister's getting married next week and we are all excited about the wedding. Tell me about weddings in your country. What do people wear? Do they eat special food?

- Now write a letter, answering your penfriend's questions.
- Write your **letter** on your answer sheet.

Question 8

- Your teacher has asked you to write a story for homework.
- Your story must begin with this sentence:

As the concert finished, I heard someone call my name.

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