# MS. CHI ENGLISH

**Name:** _____ **Date:** …/…/ 20…

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## GLOBAL ENGLISH 7: UNIT 5 – TRANSPORT SYSTEMS

## VOCABULARY

### A. VOCABULARY

| No. | New words | Meaning | No. | New words | Meaning |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **speedboat** (n) | *thuyền máy* | 26 | **up to** (adv) | *lên đến* |
| 2 | **van** (n) | *xe tải* | 27 | **set aside** (phr.v) | *dành riêng ra* |
| 3 | **tractor** (n) | *máy kéo* | 28 | **brief** (a) | *vắn tắt* |
| 4 | **raft** (n) | *bè gỗ* | 29 | **reed** (n) | *sậy* |
| 5 | **tram** (n) | *xe điện (xe chở khách công cộng, chạy trên đường ray)* | 30 | **far apart** (a) | *cách nhau* |
| 6 | **snowmobile** (n) | *xe trượt tuyết* | 31 | **steam railway** (n) | *đường sắt hơi nước* |
| 7 | **fare** (n) | *tiền vé (tàu, máy bay…)* | 32 | **locomotive** (n) | *đầu máy (xe lửa)* |
| 8 | **tube-shaped** (a) | *có dạng hình ống* | 33 | **revolutionize** (v) | *cách mạng hóa* |
| 9 | **bus shelter** (n) | *trạm dừng xe buýt* | 34 | **long-distance** (a) | *khoảng cách xa* |
| 10 | **congestion** (n) | *tắc đường* | 35 | **remote area** (n) | *vùng sâu, vùng xa* |
| 11 | **architecture** (n) | *công trình kiến trúc* | 36 | **omnibus** (n) | *xe buýt* |
| 12 | **elaborate** (a) | *tỉ mỉ, công phu* | 37 | **upper deck** (n) | *boong trên* |
| 13 | **marble** (n) | *cẩm thạch* | 38 | **horse-drawn bus** (n) | *xe buýt ngựa kéo* |
| 14 | **column** (n) | *cột, trụ* | 39 | **replace** (v) | *thay thế* |
| 15 | **mosaic** (n) | *tranh khảm* | 40 | **petrol engine** (n) | *động cơ chạy bằng xăng* |
| 16 | **chandelier** (n) | *đèn chùm* | 41 | **take over** (phr.v) | *giành quyền kiểm soát* |
| 17 | **bullet train** (n) | *đường sắt cao tốc* | 42 | **hot air balloon** (n) | *khinh khí cầu* |
| 18 | **metro train** (n) | *tàu điện ngầm* | 43 | **account** (n) | *bản miêu tả, bản báo cáo* |
| 19 | **regular** (a) | *thường xuyên* | 44 | **demonstration** (n) | *sự mô tả, sự chứng minh* |
| 20 | **commute** (v) | *đi lại thường xuyên giữa nơi làm việc và nhà ở* | 45 | **attach** (v) | *gắn vào, đính kèm* |
| 21 | **commuter** (n) | *người đi lại thường xuyên giữa nơi làm việc và nhà* | 46 | **proper** (a) | *đúng, thích hợp, có thực* |
| 22 | **reliable** (a) | *đáng tin cậy* | 47 | **council** (n) | *hội đồng* |
| 23 | **punctual** (a) | *đúng giờ* | 48 | **streetwise** (a) | *khôn ngoan* |
| 24 | **rail pass** (n) | *thẻ đường sắt* | 49 | **pedestrian** (n) | *người đi bộ* |
| 25 | **cycle path** (n) | *đường cho xe đạp* | 50 | **speed bump** (n) | *gờ giảm tốc* |



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

**phr.v = phrasal verb: cụm động từ;**

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

## B. HOMEWORK

***Note: DO NOT apply short forms (contractions) in sentences. Use "was not/ do not/ have not…" instead of "wasn't/ don't/ haven't…"**

### I. Fill in the blanks with the correct words in the box

| ~~*regular*~~ | architecture | revolutionized | van | attached | commuting |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

*0. He paid* ***regular*** *amounts of money to a charity (từ thiện).*

1. Newton's discoveries _____ physics.
2. A document was _____ to an invoice *(hóa đơn)* with a pin *(cái ghim)*.
3. It's exhausting _____ from Brighton to London every day.
4. There are examples of most styles of _____ in the town.
5. A delivery _____ was almost blocking the narrow street.

### II. Match words in column A with the correct definitions in column B

| A | B |
|---|---|
| ~~*0. bus shelter*~~ | ~~*a) a place to wait for buses that has a roof*~~ |
| 1. punctual | b) a large balloon made of strong material that is filled with hot air or gas to make it rise in the air, usually carrying a basket for passengers |
| 2. hot-air balloon | c) a situation in which a place is too blocked or crowded, causing difficulties |
| 3. reed | d) arriving, doing something, or happening at the expected, correct time; not late |
| 4. congestion | e) able to deal successfully with dangerous situations in big cities |
| 5. streetwise | f) a tall, slender-leaved plant of the grass family |

| ***0 - a*** | 1 - | 2 - | 3 - | 4 - | 5 - |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

### III. Put the words in the correct order

*0. He/ in/ usually/ van/ of/ sleeps/ back/ his/ the*

⇨ _____ ***He usually sleeps in the back of his van*** _____.



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1. preparations/ They/ wedding/ making/ for/ most/ the/ the/ are/ elaborate

⇨ _____.

2. and/ restaurant / The/ traffic/ would / noise/ increase/ congestion

⇨ _____.

3. supported/ arts/ from/ is/ This/ council/ by/ local/ grant/ a/ play/ the

⇨ _____.

4. Robots/ people/ on/ are/ lines/ assembly *(lắp ráp)*/ replacing

⇨ _____.

5. the/ pedestrians/ were/ injured/ Two/ when/ skidded *(trượt bánh)*/ car

⇨ _____.

**IV. Choose the correct answer by circling A, B or C**

*0. I had a _____ look at her report before the meeting.*

*(A.) brief* *B. briefly* *C. briefness*

1. There is a good cycle path _____ the canal *(con kênh)* that allows you to avoid the traffic.

A. on B. inside C. beside

2. Although _____ phone calls are going up, the charge for local calls will not alter.

A. long-distance B. long distant C. length distance

3. Local residents are asking for _____ to be installed in their street to force people to drive more slowly.

A. rail pass B. speed bump C. cycle path

4. The five o'clock train is always packed with _____.

A. dogs B. commuters C. vans

5. This model is powered by an 8-litre _____.

A. remote area B. horse-drawn bus C. petrol engine

**V. What kind of means of transport are these?**

| ~~***speedboat***~~ | **van** | **tractor** | **raft** | **tram** | **snowmobile** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

*0. A small boat with a powerful engine that travels very fast*

⇨ _____***speedboat***_____

1. A flat structure made of pieces of wood tied together and used as a boat or floating platform

⇨ _____

2. A motor vehicle with large back wheels and thick tires, used on farms for pulling machinery

⇨ _____

3. A small motor vehicle for travelling on snow and ice

⇨ _____

4. An electric vehicle that transports people, usually in cities, and goes along metal tracks in the road

⇨ _____



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5. A medium-sized road vehicle, used especially for carrying goods, that often has no windows in the sides at the back

⇨ _____

**VI. Make your own sentences with the words from the Vocabulary part**

0. _____.
1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.

## FCE 2 – TEST 1 – LISTENING PART 2

Con làm bài nghe theo link sau: https://youtu.be/CjLBs9r-kQY

### Dolls

The first known dolls were found in [ 9 ] in ancient Egypt.

The earliest dolls in the museum date from the [ 10 ]

Early European dolls were dressed like [ 11 ]

On the 17th-century dolls, you can see details like the [ 12 ]

17th-century dolls may cost as much as [ 13 ] each.

Collectors look for examples in perfect condition, with their [ 14 ]

19th-century dolls had [ 15 ] and real hair.

If you can take off the doll's hair, you may see the [ 16 ] underneath.

Before the 20th century, all dolls were [ 17 ], not babies.

From the 1930s, dolls were made of [ 18 ]



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## PET 3 – TEST 1 – READING PART 4

### Questions 21–25

- Read the text and questions below.
- For each question, mark the letter next to the correct answer – **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** – **on your answer sheet.**

'The best age to start learning the violin is between three and six,' says Margaret Porter, a violinist and music teacher. 'It's the time when you are learning about the world.' Margaret, who lives in London, prefers to take pupils at three and four, although she has made lots of exceptions for keen five-year-olds. When she started teaching the violin in 1972, her first class consisted of her children's five-year-old school friends.

Margaret's pupils have group lessons. Each group has about a dozen pupils and each lesson lasts an hour, once a fortnight. In addition, each pupil has one individual lesson a week with her. Parents also have to attend the classes. It is important that the parents take an active interest in the lessons.

From the earliest lessons pupils learn to play by ear. They do not even try to read music until they have been playing for several years, and for a long time there is a big difference between their playing and reading of music. Margaret says that her method is not supposed to produce great violinists, and always suggests that pupils who perform particularly well should leave and study the violin using more traditional methods.



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

A explain why Margaret likes teaching the violin
B describe a different way of learning the violin
C give advice on how to find a music teacher
D explain why Margaret has a lot of pupils

22 Why should someone read the text?

A to discover how Margaret learnt the violin
B to learn why it is important to read music
C to find out about Margaret's teaching method
D to learn why children should play the violin

23 What opinion does Margaret have about her best pupils?

A They ought to find another teacher.
B They will become great violinists using her method.
C They could try harder.
D They take several years to learn to read music.

24 Margaret's first pupils were

A her children.
B three- and four-year-olds.
C her own friends.
D her children's friends.

25 Which of the following would Margaret include in an advertisement for her classes?

A

**Learn to play the violin with your children – 2 lessons a week.**

B

**Watch your children learn to play the violin.**

C

**Group violin lessons for children – no more than 5 per group.**

D

**We'll look after your children while you learn the violin.**



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# MINI TEST

## I. Fill in the blanks with the missing English words

| English words | Meaning |
|---|---|
| *0.* ***skydiving*** | *môn nhảy dù (rơi tự do trước khi bung dù)* |
| 1. | môn chèo xuồng vượt thác |
| 2. | đom đóm |
| 3. | dự báo thời tiết |
| 4. | từ có vần |
| 5. | trang bị (quần áo, phụ kiện cho hoạt động đặc biệt) |
| 6. | môn dù lượn |
| 7. | huấn luyện viên |
| 8. | chật hẹp, tù túng |
| 9. | nhận biết, nhận ra |
| 10. | thẻ lên tàu |
| 11. | đủ trình độ chuyên môn |
| 12. | đồng hành |

## II. Read the definitions, fill in the blanks with the correct words in the box

| ~~***identify***~~ | **baggage reclaim** | **gear** | **cramped** | **tough** | **shiver** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

*0. To recognize someone or something and say or prove who or what that person or thing is*

⇨ ***identify***

1. Difficult to do

⇨ _____

2. Causing somebody to feel uncomfortably hemmed in by lack of space

⇨ _____

3. Where you get your bags at an airport

⇨ _____

4. Shake slightly and uncontrollably as a result of being cold, frightened, excited

⇨ _____

5. Clothes and things used for a particular purpose

⇨ _____



LIVEWORKSHEETS