



Name: _____

Date: .../.../ 2023

Class: S8

Tel: 038 255 2594

**GLOBAL ENGLISH 8: UNIT 6 – NATURAL WONDERS
VOCABULARY 2**

A. VOCABULARY

***Lưu ý:** Các từ vựng mở rộng thầy cô cho ghi trong vở (nếu có) và các từ vựng mở rộng trong phiếu để có chú thích nghĩa: con vẽ nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	assembly line (n)	dây chuyền lắp ráp	12	imaginative (a)	giàu trí tưởng tượng
2	result in (phr.v)	dẫn đến, kết quả là	13	regard (v)	coi như, xem như
3	assemble (v)	tập hợp	14	carry on (phr.v)	tiếp tục
4	relatively (adv)	trương đối	15	persist (v)	kiên trì
5	lumber (v)	đi chậm	16	provoke (v)	khêu khích
6	dismount (v)	xuống xe, xuống ngựa	17	revolutionary (a)	thuộc cách mạng, đổi mới
7	bizarre (a)	kì dị	18	consume (v)	dùng, tiêu thụ
8	absurd (a)	ngớ ngẩn	19	distinct (a)	riêng biệt
9	issue (v)	đưa ra, phát hành	20	immerse (v)	đắm chìm
10	frustrating (a)	làm nản lòng, gây bức dọc	21	absorb (v)	hấp thụ
11	imaginary (a)	tưởng tượng, không có thực	22	make over (phr.v)	thay đổi diện mạo

***Note:** n – noun: danh từ; v – verb: động từ; adv - adverb: trạng 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 chính phát âm theo từ điển.**

B. HOMEWORK

I. Reorder the letters in the bracket to make a meaningful sentence.

0. The two concepts are quite **distinct** (I T N I T C S D) from each other.

1. She got some books out of the library and _____ (D R E M E I M S) herself in Jewish history and culture.
2. In cold climates, houses need to have walls that will _____ (B A R B O S) heat.
3. She is often brilliantly _____ (V G M I N T E I A I A) in filling out the details of the writer's life.
4. He is generally _____ (D A D E G R R E) as the father of international law.
5. In the distance, we could see a *herd* (đàn) of elephants _____ (M E I G R U N L B) across the *plain* (đồng bằng).

C. FCE PRACTICE

FCE 1 (2008) – TEST 1 – READING PART 3

For questions 25–34, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0	B	I	T	T	E	R	L	Y										
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

NEW WATERPROOF CLOTHING

There are few experiences as unpleasant as being (0) *bitterly* cold and dripping wet on board a boat. The (25) that you may be several hours away from warm, dry clothing is enough to slow down even the (26) sailor.

BITTER

KNOW

TOUGH

However, recent (27) developments in the types of material used to make waterproof clothes have, hopefully, put an end to the (28) of the sailor. New suits, trousers and jackets have been designed which allow people to stay warm and dry at sea and can be worn (29) for days on end.

SCIENCE

SUFFER

COMFORT

The new clothing is by no means cheap, but that will not stop it from selling well, and not just in the sailing market. (30) previous types of waterproof clothing, which tended to leave the wearer hot, sweaty and sticky even after a (31) short burst of (32) activity, these new clothes are manufactured with an (33) inner layer. This is made of a special material which allows the clothes to 'breathe' – in other words, body heat can escape so that the body stays dry, but still maintains its (34) in all weathers.

LIKE

RELATIVE

ENERGY

ADDITION

WARM

So you want to become a journalist?

Susannah Butter tells us what being a journalist is really like.

A

A journalist's life can be hectic. The morning is usually the busiest part of the day because the newspaper I work on has to be ready for printing by noon. I work on the features pages – that is, on longer articles, often about interesting people's lives, which requires a lot of thought and organisation. With some of our articles we can take time to think, do proper research and write them in advance. Whereas others are more urgent, timely pieces with a quick turnaround. I'm sometimes asked to write a story that's needed for the next day. It can be scary knowing you have to find lots of information, write around 1,000 words and get ideas for pictures in just a few hours. I like digging up stuff that hasn't been reported and then presenting it in a way that readers will understand and value. It's great when you see people reading and enjoying a piece you've written. At all times, you need to think about how a story can be sold – for example, what accompanying picture and headline will draw people in.

B

Writing an article can involve having to find people's addresses and knocking on doors to ask them questions. My job allows me to meet and talk to a huge range of interesting people, and it changes all the time. In just one week, I might be working on an interview with a singer, a piece about coffee shops and an investigation into an unsolved crime. I think I'd get bored working on one thing all the time! My least favourite thing is probably chasing people for answers – this can involve a long chain of people that eventually leads you to the one person you want to write about. You have to be patient and persistent, politely reminding people what you want and when. You have to know just how far you can push them.

C

Pursuing a career in journalism was a natural choice for me because I'd always read newspapers and been quite nosy about other people's lives. At university, I did a bit of student journalism, editing the arts pages of a student newspaper and doing some writing. In my final year, I went to a careers talk about journalism. After I graduated, I emailed the journalist I'd met at the talk and asked her for work experience. I got it and really enjoyed it. People kept telling me that print journalism was dead, that there's no money in it in the age of the internet. But I figured that I'd give it a go anyway. I decided to take it seriously and get as qualified as I could. I've never regretted it.

D

For those considering a career in journalism, I would recommend reading as much as you can and keeping your eyes and ears open in everyday situations, which is great for getting ideas for stories. You also need to think about articles which work well and why, and remember this when you sit down to write your own. Being a good writer is an advantage, but in my experience journalism is as much about having new ideas and getting things done (preferably quickly!). But don't assume you will be writing front-page stories, or even having your name on any articles at first. Initially, it's about getting to know the people and the system. If they like you, they're more likely to give you an interesting task, listen to your ideas or give you advice.

You are going to read a magazine article about being a journalist. For questions 43–52, choose from the sections (A–D). The sections may be chosen more than once.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

In which section does the writer mention

having to rely on others when researching a story?

43	
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how inspiration for articles can come from listening to people's conversations?

44	
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some views on the state of the profession?

45	
----	--

the need to have realistic expectations?

46	
----	--

the pressure of having to meet deadlines?

47	
----	--

the importance of analysing what makes a good article?

48	
----	--

getting a sense of satisfaction from the responses of readers?

49	
----	--

the advantages of establishing positive relationships with other journalists?

50	
----	--

variety being a benefit of working as a journalist?

51	
----	--

the degree of preparation involved in producing different articles?

52	
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FCE 1 (2008) – TEST 3 – LISTENING PART 3

Các con mở link nghe sau đây bằng máy tính:

<https://tinyurl.com/522c8kv4> (23:13s-30:45s)

You will hear five different people talking about hotels they have recently stayed in with their children. For questions 19–23, choose from the list (A–F) what each speaker says. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

A Teenagers might not enjoy staying at this particular hotel.

Speaker 1

	19
--	----

B The hotel was quite expensive.

Speaker 2

	20
--	----

C A playground would have improved the facilities.

Speaker 3

	21
--	----

D The hotel needed to know if you wanted your children to eat early.

Speaker 4

	22
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E There was no swimming pool available in the hotel.

Speaker 5

	23
--	----

F Children under ten were not allowed to stay at the hotel.

FCE 1 (2008) – TEST 3 – LISTENING PART 4

Các con mờ link nghe sau đây bằng máy tính:

<https://tinyurl.com/522c8kv4> (30:59s - hết)

You will hear a radio interview with a young tennis player, Alice Winters and her coach, Bruce Gray. For questions 24–30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- 24 What does Bruce say about getting financial help?
- A He is surprised by how hard it is to get any.
 - B He expects that they will get some soon.
 - C He thinks they can succeed without it.
- 25 What is Alice's attitude towards training?
- A She enjoys organising it herself.
 - B She wishes she had more time for other things.
 - C She sometimes finds it hard to make the effort.
- 26 What is Alice's attitude towards her schoolwork?
- A She is determined to do well in it.
 - B It is not the most important thing.
 - C She is confident of her ability.
- 27 How does Alice feel about competitions?
- A The result is the most important thing.
 - B Losing weakens her confidence.
 - C She always expects to win.
- 28 According to Bruce, what makes Alice exceptional?
- A her natural talent for the game
 - B the amount of effort she puts in
 - C the way she reacts to other players
- 29 How does Alice feel about becoming a professional player?
- A She is looking forward to the glamorous lifestyle.
 - B She realises she may not be successful.
 - C She is worried about getting on with the other players.
- 30 How does Bruce describe Alice's character?
- A She's a very sociable person.
 - B She tends to be rather moody.
 - C She is surprisingly mature.

Write the missing English letters that match the given Vietnamese meanings.

1. phát sáng (v)	→ g _____
2. con linh dương (n)	→ a _____
3. nhanh như chớp	→ a _____
4. phát quang sinh học (n)	→ b _____
5. sự tính toán thời gian (n)	→ t _____
6. hiệu ứng dây chuyền (n)	→ k _____
7. bàn tóm tắt (n)	→ r _____
8. giác quan (n)	→ s _____
9. hợp chất (n)	→ c _____
10. chìm (v)	→ d _____
11. nói lấp bắp (v)	→ s _____
12. nhảy vọt (v)	→ l _____
13. sinh vật (n)	→ o _____
14. nơi trú ẩn, trú ngụ (n)	→ s _____
15. sinh vật phù du (n)	→ p _____
16. con báo săn (n)	→ c _____
17. tuý sống (n)	→ s _____
18. thần kinh (n)	→ n _____
19. giải quyết (v)	→ t _____
20. tránh khỏi, đuổi đi (phr.v)	→ s _____
21. di sản (n)	→ h _____
22. nói quá, phóng đại (v)	→ e _____

***Lưu ý:** Với những từ con không nhớ và viết sai, con viết từ đó vào vở 2 dòng.