

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

Date: .../.../2023

Class: S8

Tel: 038 255 2594

## GLOBAL ENGLISH 8: UNIT 7 – HISTORICAL FIGURES

### VOCABULARY 1

#### 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 về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	<b>emperor</b> (n)	hoàng đế	15	<b>expel</b> (v)	trục xuất, loại bỏ
2	<b>empress</b> (n)	hoàng hậu	16	<b>gunpowder</b> (n)	thuốc súng
3	<b>empire</b> (n)	đế chế	17	<b>catapult</b> (n)	máy bắn đá
4	<b>ruler</b> (n)	người cai trị	18	<b>ruthless</b> (a)	tàn nhẫn
5	<b>civil rights</b> (n)	quyền công dân	19	<b>poison</b> (v)	đầu độc
6	<b>activist</b> (n)	nhà hoạt động	20	<b>religious belief</b> (n)	niềm tin tôn giáo
7	<b>apartheid</b> (n)	chế độ phân biệt chủng tộc	21	<b>mass shooting</b> (n)	xả súng hàng loạt
8	<b>protest</b> (v)	phản đối, phản kháng	22	<b>extremist</b> (n)	người theo chủ nghĩa cực đoan
9	<b>courage</b> (n)	sự dũng cảm	23	<b>compassion</b> (n)	lòng trắc ẩn
10	<b>conquer</b> (v)	chinh phục	24	<b>imperial court</b> (n)	triều đình
11	<b>capture</b> (a place, a person) (v)	đoạt lấy, nắm bắt (một địa điểm, một người)	25	<b>orchestra</b> (n)	dàn nhạc
12	<b>win a battle</b> (v)	chiến thắng một trận chiến	26	<b>CE</b> (the Common Era)	Công Nguyên
13	<b>tribe</b> (n)	bộ lạc	27	<b>BCE</b> (before the Common Era)	trước Công Nguyên
14	<b>rival</b> (n)	đối thủ			

\***Note:** n – noun: danh từ; v – verb: động từ; a – adjective: tính 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. Choose the correct answers.

0. \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who is in charge of a country.

- A. Ruler                                      B. Extremist                                      C. Imperial court

1. I was hoping she might show a little \_\_\_\_\_ for his accident.

- A. poison                                      B. compassion                                      C. courage

2. My brother was \_\_\_\_\_ from school for bad behaviour.

- A. expelled                                      B. protested                                      C. conquered



For questions 35–42, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

**Example:**

0 You must do exactly what the manager tells you.

**CARRY**

You must ..... instructions exactly.

The gap can be filled by the words 'carry out the manager's', so you write:

**Example:** 0 **CARRY OUT THE MANAGER'S**

## C. FCE PRACTICE

### FCE 1 (2008) – TEST 1 – READING PART 4

Write **only** the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

35 Marcella left home very early because she wanted to be sure of catching the train.

**ORDER**

Marcella left home very early ..... miss the train.

36 You must show your student card as you enter the library.

**REQUIRED**

You ..... student card as you enter the library.

37 On arriving at an airport, I usually go straight to the check-in desk.

**SOON**

I usually go straight to the check-in desk as ..... to an airport.

38 Patrick hadn't heard from his uncle in Australia for over five years.

**MORE**

It was ..... Patrick had heard from his uncle in Australia.

39 On business trips, I prefer driving home to staying in a hotel overnight.

**RATHER**

On business trips, I'd ..... in a hotel overnight.

40 Jack found it difficult to control his skis on the steep slope.

**UNDER**

Jack found it difficult to ..... on the steep slope.

41 They say the fashion model was discovered by her agent while working at a restaurant.

**SAID**

The fashion model is ..... discovered by her agent while working at a restaurant.

42 Such success has not been achieved by many players in the world of ice hockey.

**FEW**

Only ..... such success in the world of ice hockey.

# My line of work

Four people talk about their jobs.

A

**Lisa – Exhibition Programmes  
Organiser, Science Museum**

I'm responsible for putting temporary exhibitions together. This includes planning and designing the exhibition and promoting it. I have to read up about the subject of the exhibition beforehand and then talk to important people in the area so that I can establish the main themes and aims of the exhibition, and plan what objects and pictures should be displayed. I have to make sure the public can understand the thinking behind the exhibition, which means planning interactive displays, workshops and theatre. I also have to bring in engineers and electricians to make sure the final display is not dangerous to visitors. Before the exhibition opens, I help design and write the brochures and leaflets that we'll use to tell people about it.

B

**Janet – Teacher of London  
Taxi Drivers**

The first thing I do when I get here at 7.30 a.m. is check the accounts. Then I see what new maps and documents need to be produced in order to learn the 'runs' or routes necessary to pass the London taxi-driver test. By midday, about 50 students are in school, working out how to make the journeys. They work out the most direct route, using the correct one-way streets, and right- and left-hand turns. I get involved when there's a difference of opinion – like whether you can do a right turn at a particular junction. When they're close to the test, I'll give them a simple route and no matter what way they say they'll go, I'll tell them they have to use another route because the road is closed. The next student will have to find a third route and again I'll come up with a reason why they can't go that way. It's just to make them think.

C

**Sarah – Marine Conservationist**

I live by the coast and work from home. This involves responding to telephone enquiries, producing educational resources and setting up training courses. Occasionally, I go into our main office but generally I am on the coast. I also work with schools and study centres and run courses for coastal managers and those involved in making decisions about the fate of the seas. I do things like take them out to sea in a boat in an attempt to make them think more about the life underneath them. This often changes their views as it's very different from making decisions using a computer screen. I am extremely lucky because conservation is my hobby, so the job has many highs for me. The downside of the job is that I work for a charity, so there is a constant need for more money. This means I'm always looking for more resources and I'm not able to achieve everything I want.

D

**Chris – Map and Atlas Publisher**

My work is pretty varied. I have to make sure that the publishing programme matches market requirements, and ensure that we keep stocks of 300 or so of the books that we publish. We have very high standards of information and content. We receive many letters from readers on issues such as the representation of international boundaries and these in particular require a careful response. I discuss future projects and current sales with co-publishers. I work as part of an enthusiastic group which makes the job that much more enjoyable. The negative side, as with many jobs, is that there is far too much administration to deal with, which leaves less time to work on the more interesting tasks such as product development and design.

You are going to read a magazine article in which various people talk about their jobs. For questions 16–30, choose from the people (A–D). The people may be chosen more than once.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

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## Which person says their job involves

large amounts of paperwork?	16	<input type="text"/>
training high-level staff in their area of work?	17	<input type="text"/>
taking measures to protect public safety?	18	<input type="text"/>
accepting certain financial limitations?	19	<input type="text"/>
encouraging visitor participation?	20	<input type="text"/>
listening to disagreements?	21	<input type="text"/>
doing considerable background research?	22	<input type="text"/>
introducing problems that require solutions?	23	<input type="text"/>
balancing supply and demand?	24	<input type="text"/>
producing advertising literature?	25	<input type="text"/>
organising trips designed to increase people's awareness?	26	<input type="text"/>
constant updating of their own materials?	27	<input type="text"/>
corresponding with the public?	28	<input type="text"/>
working in an area that has personal meaning for them?	29	<input type="text"/>
working with a team of colleagues?	30	<input type="text"/>

FCE 2 (2008) – TEST 2 – LISTENING PART 1

Các con mở link nghe sau đây bằng máy tính: <https://tinyurl.com/2bxc5cua> (0:20s-12:15s)

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions **1–8**, choose the best answer (**A**, **B** or **C**).

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- 1 You overhear two people talking in a restaurant.  
Where has the woman just come from?
  - A a supermarket
  - B a hospital
  - C a football match
  
- 2 You hear a man talking about a mobile phone he has bought.  
What most attracted him to this phone?
  - A its size
  - B its reliability
  - C its price
  
- 3 You hear a man talking on the phone about buying a house.  
What is the purpose of his call?
  - A to apologise
  - B to complain
  - C to obtain information
  
- 4 You hear a teenage girl talking about her hobby.  
What is she talking about?
  - A a computer game
  - B a musical instrument
  - C a piece of sports equipment

- 5 On the news, you hear a story about a cat.  
Where was the cat found?
- A in a train carriage
  - B on the railway lines
  - C on a station platform
- 6 You hear a woman talking about how she gets ideas for her work.  
Who is the woman?
- A a novelist
  - B an artist
  - C a film-maker
- 7 You hear two people talking.  
How does the woman feel?
- A surprised
  - B satisfied
  - C relieved
- 8 You turn on the radio and hear a man speaking.  
What are you listening to?
- A a history programme
  - B a science-fiction story
  - C an advertisement

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

1. hợp chất (n)	→ c _____
2. con linh dương (n)	→ a _____
3. nhày vọt (v)	→ l _____
4. sinh vật phù du (n)	→ p _____
5. con thiên nga (n)	→ s _____
6. giác quan (n)	→ s _____
7. nói quá, phóng đại (v)	→ e _____
8. nói lấp bắp (v)	→ s _____
9. sự tính toán thời gian (n)	→ t _____
10. sinh vật (n)	→ o _____
11. tùy sống (n)	→ s _____
12. ngớ ngẩn (a)	→ a _____
13. tưởng tượng, không có thực (a)	→ i _____
14. thuộc cách mạng, đổi mới (a)	→ r _____
15. thay đổi diện mạo (phr.v)	→ m _____
16. làm nản lòng, gây bức dọc (a)	→ f _____
17. kiên trì (v)	→ p _____
18. khiêu khích (v)	→ p _____
19. tương đối (adv)	→ r _____
20. tập hợp (v)	→ a _____
21. dây chuyền lắp ráp (n)	→ a _____
22. tiếp tục (phr.v)	→ c _____

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