Name: _____ **Date:** .../ .../ 20...

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GLOBAL ENGLISH 7: UNIT 7 – SUCCESS
VOCABULARY REVISION

HOMEWORK

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

I. Put the letters in brackets into the correct order to complete these sentences.

0. Interest rates rose by two ***P E R C E N T A G E*** *(E N R G A E T C P E) points.*

1. We talked to the company's *chief (trưởng, người đứng đầu)* _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ (C C O A U T T N A N).

2. Rachel is studying to be a/an _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ (A A P H R I S T M C).

3. The hospital's emergency _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ (O E E R G T R N A) is designed to cope with power cuts.

4. Your phone number is _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ (A R O P T L E B) if you decide to move to a different home or office.

5. You need to be more _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ (V D E S I I E C) when making decisions.

II. Match the word with its definition.

0. lawyer	***0 - F***	A. light and small enough to be easily carried or moved
1. penfriend	1 -	B. a device that causes a ship or aircraft to move, consisting of two or more blades that spin at high speed
2. convert	2 -	C. the first example of something, such as a machine or other industrial product, from which all later forms are developed
3. prototype	3 -	D. someone who you write friendly letters to regularly, but you have never met
4. propeller	4 -	E. to (cause something or someone to) change in form or character
5. portable	5 -	***F. someone whose job is to give advice to people about the law and speak for them in court***

III. Complete the sentences by using words in the box.

logical	**modest**	**easy-going**	**over the moon**	**disability**	***penfriend***

0. A person that you make friends with by writing letters or emails, often somebody you have never met is called a ***penfriend.***

1. The regulations apply to people unable to work because of _____.

2. It's *undeniable (không thể phủ nhận)* that everyone needs to make a/an _____ choice of private life.

3. Although being an outstanding scientist, he's a/an _____ man.

4. My boyfriend is a friendly and _____ type of guy.

5. They're _____ about their trip to Japan.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

IV. Circle the correct answer A, B or C.

0. Helen _____ the music club's activities when she was still a student.

A. got involved in *B. converted into* *C. worked her way up*

1. Hammer a _____ into the wall and we'll hang the mirror from it.

A. lid B. nail C. fleet

2. The British _____ came under attack by enemy aircraft.

A. blade B. pinwheel C. fleet

3. If a vehicle _____, it starts moving onto a road or onto a different part of the road.

A. pulls out B. gets involved in C. is blocked in

4. Parents are a child's primary_____.

A. battlefront B. role models C. penfriend

5. Khadijah has _____ in France, Turkey and South Africa.

A. made the news B. make news C. made the new

V. Underline the correct word to complete the below sentence.

*0. John has an **easy-going** / **easily-going** attitude.*

1. A **hydroelectric** / **propeller** power plant produces electricity by the force of fast moving water such as rivers or waterfalls.

2. Generally, places good for wind harvesting of energy through **turbines** / **battlefronts** are not good for buildings or people.

3. What's the *formula (công thức)* for **converting** / **making** pounds into kilograms?

4. *Screw (vặn)* the **lid** / **nail** of the jam jar on tightly.

5. There are important areas for study that *oblige (bắt buộc)* us to become more *imaginative (giàu trí tưởng tượng)* and **adventurous** / **adventure** in *research methodology (phương pháp nghiên cứu khoa học)*.

VI. Find a suitable job based on the definition.

0. ELECTRICIAN	***(A) a person whose job is to connect, repair, etc. electrical equipment***
1. _____	(B) a person whose job is to deal with people arriving at or phoning a hotel, an office building, a doctor's surgery, etc.
2. _____	(C) a person whose job is designing buildings
3. _____	(D) a member of an army, especially one who is not an officer
4. _____	(E) a person who has been trained in the science of animal medicine, whose job is to treat animals who are sick or injured
5. _____	(F) a person who is trained and qualified to advise people about the law and to represent them in court, and to write legal documents

LIVEWORKSHEETS

You are going to read a magazine article about letter writing. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A–H** the one which fits each gap (**9–15**). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet.**

Drop me a line!



In our fast world of phones, emails and computers, the old-fashioned art of letter writing is at risk of disappearing altogether. Yet, to me, there is something about receiving a letter that cannot be matched by any other form of communication. There is the excitement of its arrival, the pleasure of seeing who it is from and, finally, the enjoyment of the contents.

Letter writing has been part of my life for as long as I can remember. It probably began with the little notes I would write to my mother. My mother, also, always insisted I write my own thank-you letters for Christmas and birthday presents. **9** ____

When I left home at 18 to train as a doctor in London, I would write once a week, and so would my mother. Occasionally my father would write and it was always a joy to receive his long, amusing letters. **10** ____ Of course, we also made phone calls but it is the letters I remember most.

There were also letters from my boyfriends. In my youth I seemed to attract people who had to work or study away at some time and I was only able to stay in touch by correspondence. **11** ____ I found that I could often express myself more easily in writing than by talking.

I love the letters that come with birthday or Christmas cards. **12** ____ And it's even nicer when it's an airmail envelope with beautiful stamps. My overseas letters arrive from Mangala in Sri Lanka, from someone I trained with over 20 years ago, and I have a penfriend in Australia and another in Vancouver.

Then there's the lady who writes to me from France. If we hadn't started talking in a restaurant on the way home from holiday, if my husband hadn't taken her photo and if I hadn't asked her for her address, I would never have been able to write to her. **13** ____ As it is, we now have a regular correspondence. I can improve my French (she speaks no English); we have stayed at her home twice and she has stayed with us.

My biggest letter-writing success, however, came this summer, when my family and I stayed with my American penfriend in Texas. **14** ____ Everyone was amazed that a correspondence could last so long. The local press even considered the correspondence worth reporting on the front page.

I am pleased that my children are carrying on the tradition. Like my mother before me, I insist they write their own thank-you letters. My daughter writes me little letters, just as I did to my mother. **15** ____ However convenient communicating by email may appear to be, I strongly urge readers not to allow letter writing to become another 'lost art'.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

A Most of the letters from home contained just everyday events concerning my parents and their friends.

B We had been corresponding for 29 years but had never met.

C It didn't matter how short or untidy they were as long as they were letters.

D Notes are appreciated, but how much better to have a year's supply of news!

E Poor handwriting can spoil your enjoyment of a letter.

F But instead of harming the relationships, letter writing seemed to improve them.

G She and my son have penfriends of their own in Texas, organised by my penfriend.

H More important, if she hadn't replied, we would be the poorer for it.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

You are going to read a newspaper article about human beings getting taller. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A–H** the one which fits each gap (**9–15**). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet.**

It's true – we're all getting too big for our boots

Chris Greener was fourteen when he told his careers teacher he wanted to join the navy when he left school. 'What do you want to be?' asked the teacher. 'The flagpole on a ship?' The teacher had a point – because Chris, though still only fourteen, was already almost two metres tall. Today, at 228 cm, he is Britain's tallest man.

Every decade, the average height of people in Europe grows another centimetre. Every year, more and more truly big people are born. Intriguingly, this does not mean humanity is producing a new super race. [9] Only now are we losing the effects of generations of poor diet – with dramatic effects. 'We are only now beginning to fulfil our proper potential,' says palaeontologist Professor Chris Stringer. 'We are becoming Cro-Magnons again – the people who lived on this planet 40,000 years ago.'

For most of human history, our ancestors got their food from a wide variety of sources: women gathered herbs, fruits and berries, while men supplemented these with occasional kills of animals (a way of life still adopted by the world's few remaining tribes of hunter-gatherers). [10] Then about 9,000 years ago, agriculture was invented – with devastating consequences. Most of the planet's green places have been gradually taken over by farmers, with the result that just three carbohydrate-rich plants – wheat, rice and maize – provide more than half of the calories consumed by the human race today.

[11] Over the centuries we have lived on soups, porridges and breads that have left us underfed and underdeveloped. In one study in Ohio, scientists discovered that when they began to grow corn, healthy hunter-gatherers were turned into sickly, underweight farmers. Tooth decay increased, as did diseases. Far from being one of the blessings of the New World, corn was a public health disaster, according to some anthropologists.

[12] The fact that most people relying on this system are poorly nourished and stunted has only recently been tackled, even by the world's wealthier nations. Only in Europe, the US and Japan are diets again reflecting the richness of our ancestors' diets.

As a result, the average man in the US is now 179 cm, in Holland 180 cm, and in Japan 177 cm. It is a welcome trend, though not without its own problems. [13] A standard bed-length has remained at 190 cm since 1860. Even worse, leg-room in planes and trains seems to have shrunk rather than grown, while clothes manufacturers are constantly having to revise their range of products.

The question is: where will it all end? We cannot grow for ever. [14] But what is it? According to Robert Fogel, of Chicago University, it could be as much as 193 cm – and we are likely to reach it some time this century.

However, scientists add one note of qualification. Individuals may be growing taller because of improved nutrition, but as a species we are actually shrinking. During the last ice age, 10,000 years ago, members of the human race were slightly rounder and taller – an evolutionary response to the cold. (Large, round bodies are best at keeping in heat.) [15] And as the planet continues to heat up, we may shrink even further. In other words, the growth of human beings could be offset by global warming.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

A We must have some programmed upper limit.

B As they benefit from the changes in agriculture, people expect to have this wide variety of foods available.

C In fact, we are returning to what we were like as cavemen.

D This poor diet has had a disastrous effect on human health and physique.

E Since the climate warmed, we appear to have got slightly thinner and smaller, even when properly fed.

F Nevertheless, from then on agriculture spread because a piece of farmed land could support ten times the number of people who had previously lived off it as hunter-gatherers.

G One research study found that they based their diet on 85 different wild plants, for example.

H Heights may have risen, but the world has not moved on, it seems.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

FCE 2 – TEST 1 – LISTENING PART 2

Con hãy mở link nghe sau bằng máy tính nhé: https://tinyurl.com/4axxfxjf (từ 13:10 - 21:22)

You will hear part of a talk about dolls. For questions **9–18**, complete the sentences.

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)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

No.	Vietnamese	English
1.	luật sư (n)	**l**_____
2.	kế toán viên (n)	**a**_____
3.	kiến trúc sư (n)	**a**_____
4.	dược sĩ (n)	**p**_____
5.	thợ sửa ống nước (n)	**p**_____
6.	bác sĩ thú y (n)	**v**_____
7.	người lính (n)	**s**_____
8.	thợ cơ khí (n)	**m**_____
9.	chuyển hoá thành, chuyển đổi thành (phr.v)	**c**_____ **i**_____
10.	sự khuyết tật (n)	**d**_____
11.	hợp lý, hợp với lôgic (a)	**l**_____
12.	khiêm tốn, giản dị (a)	**m**_____
13.	thích phiêu lưu, mạo hiểm (a)	**a**_____
14.	có trật tự, tổ chức (a)	**o**_____
15.	nắp, vung (n)	**l**_____
16.	không thân thiện, thù địch (a)	**h**_____
17.	mặt trận (n)	**b**_____
18.	đội tàu, hạm đội (n)	**f**_____
19.	truyền (cảm hứng, ý nghĩa, …) (v)	**i**_____
20.	lạc quan (a)	**o**_____

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

LIVEWORKSHEETS