

**LESSON 4: CHARACTER & PERSONALITY
VOCABULARY & FCE INSTRUCTION**

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 chủ thích nghĩa: con về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.

No.	New words	Meaning	No.	New words	Meaning
1	witty (adj)	hóm hình, dí dỏm	10	optimistic (adj)	lạc quan
2	garrulous (adj)	nói nhiều, ba hoa	11	reliable (adj)	đáng tin cậy
3	impulsive (adj)	hấp hấp, bốc đồng	12	sensitive (adj)	nhạy cảm
4	absent-minded (adj)	đang trí	13	bigoted (adj)	tin mù quáng
5	open-minded (adj)	phóng khoáng, sẵn sàng tiếp thu cái mới	14	sociable (adj)	dễ gần, hòa đồng
6	obstinate (adj)	bướng bỉnh, ngoan cố	15	couch potato (n)	người nghiện xem tivi, ăn vặt và lười vận động
7	reserved (adj)	kín đáo, dè dặt	16	stick-in-the-mud (n)	người bảo thủ, chậm tiến, lạc hậu
8	punctual (adj)	đúng giờ (không chậm trễ)	17	the life and soul of the party (idiom)	ai đó là trung tâm của buổi tiệc
9	pessimistic (adj)	bí quan			

* Note: adj = adjective: tính từ; n = noun : danh từ; idiom : thành ngữ

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

B. HOMEWORK

I. Complete the sentences by using words or phrases in the box. Change the form of the words or phrases if necessary.

bigoted punctual witty sociable optimistic **cricket** absent-minded

0. He spent the entire afternoon watching a cricket match.
1. She is kindly but _____, often forgetting appointments and birthdays.
2. We remain _____ that we will deliver on our *targets* (*mục tiêu*) for costs, *working capital* (*vốn lưu động*) and *debt* (*nợ*).
3. She's so _____ that she refuses to accept anyone who doesn't think like her.
4. His plays were very good, very _____.
5. Please try to be _____, so we can start the meeting on time.

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

0. He holds his tennis with a vice-like grip (*nắm chặt*).

A. racket **B. goggles** **C. rein**

1. I had talked too much about myself and felt like a _____ old fool (*người làm trò hè*).

A. sociable **B. reserved** **C. garrulous**

2. You know I'm right really. You're just being _____.

A. open-minded **B. obstinate** **C. sensitive**

3. Don't be so _____ - think before you act.

A. sociable **B. pessimistic** **C. impulsive**

4. Her reply showed that she was very _____ to *criticism* (*lời chỉ trích*).

A. sensitive **B. optimistic** **C. punctual**

5. A *graceful* (*phong nhã*) and _____ man, he lacked fluency in his speeches and was not a natural *politician* (*chính trị gia*).

A. sociable **B. reserved** **C. bigoted**

III. Match the word with its definition.

<i>0. saddle</i>	<i>0 - A</i>	<i>A. a leather seat on a horse</i>
1. pessimistic	1 -	B. willing to consider ideas and opinions that are new or different to your own
2. reliable	2 -	C. a person who watches a lot of television and does not have an active life
3. couch potato	3 -	D. someone who is old-fashioned and too serious and avoids enjoyable activities
4. stick-in-the-mud	4 -	E. thinking that bad things are more likely to happen or emphasizing the bad part of a situation
5. open-minded	5 -	F. deserving trust, dependable

IV. Write the words that need correction and correct them.

0. *The lasering beam heals the eye painlessly.* lasering → laser

1. He was very sociable, and enjoy eating, drinking and smoking. _____ → _____

2. He was regularly seen attending nightclubs and discos, and was generally the live and soul of the party. _____ → _____

3. I finds that the most garrulous are not generally those who desire to get on with the work. _____ → _____

4. A lot of kids today is overweight couch potatoes. _____ → _____

5. Rosa was impulsive and sometimes regretted things she'd done. _____ → _____

C. FCE PRACTICE

For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 A branch B item C piece D part

0	A	B	C	D
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Checking your mobile phone

How often do you check your phone? For many of us, our phone is an essential (0) of everyday life, but apparently we are spending an increasing amount of time checking it for information without being (1) of doing so.

Research in Helsinki shows that phone checking (2) lasts less than 30 seconds on each occasion, and usually (3) of opening a single application such as social media. The study also found many users check their mobiles throughout the (4) day, and that what they check is often (5) with particular contexts. For instance, when travelling to work or college, people tend to check their email; if they are bored, they get a quick (6) on the latest news.

Checking this frequently can easily become a habit, which some say can (7) us from more important things. Others, though, believe that being able to (8) so much new information so quickly makes life far more interesting.

1 A sensitive	B cautious	C sensible	D conscious
2 A virtually	B typically	C widely	D suitably
3 A consists	B composes	C involves	D includes
4 A complete	B total	C normal	D entire
5 A attached	B assumed	C associated	D accompanied
6 A update	B revision	C review	D upgrade
7 A disturb	B distract	C disrupt	D distribute
8 A capture	B import	C obtain	D seize

FIRST TRAINER 1 – TEST 3 – READING AND USE OF ENGLISH PART 1

FIRST TRAINER 1 – TEST 3 – READING AND USE OF ENGLISH PART 2

For questions 9–16, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example: 0

T	H	E										
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The Australian city of Perth

Perth, (0) capital of the state of Western Australia, has been described as one of the most remote cities (9) Earth. Founded in 1829 and named after Perth in Scotland, it grew rapidly in the late nineteenth century (10) a result of the discovery of gold in the state. Nowadays it has a population of around two million people, and many of (11) were born outside Australia. This has led (12) Perth becoming a culturally diverse city, in (13) of the fact that the nearest large town is over 2,000 kilometres away, with well-established communities from southern Europe and South-East Asia (14) particular. The city's five universities have also attracted students from (15) over the world. Young people find much to enjoy in and around Perth on (16) of its outdoor lifestyle, which offers a wide range of activities including swimming at its many beaches, cycling both in town and countryside, and visiting nearby nature reserves.



FIRST TRAINER 1 – TEST 3 – READING AND USE OF ENGLISH PART 3

For questions 17–24, 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** G R O W T H

Advertising in schools

In certain countries, there has been rapid (0) in the spending power of teenagers. Realising this, firms are aiming even more of their (17) at young people, and (18) they are doing this by advertising directly in schools. These companies see children as the (19) of the future, and hope that when they become adults they will maintain their (20) to brands they first started buying in their youth.

**GROW
PRODUCE
INCREASE
CONSUME
LOYAL**

As a result, many (21) are keen to supply equipment to schools, sponsor sports activities or provide students with kit that carries their logo.

MANUFACTURE

Other firms install machines selling snacks and drinks, and these are often highly
(22) for both the companies and the schools.

PROFIT
AGREE

There is, however, considerable (23) about whether this is a good idea. Some claim these firms provide a useful service, but others argue that these machines encourage (24) eating habits at a time when many doctors are concerned about the diet of the young.

HEALTH



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

No.	Vietnamese	English
1.	người đi bộ (n)	p_____
2.	giao lộ (n)	j_____
3.	giờ cao điểm (n)	r_____ h_____
4.	khiến ai cực kì buồn chán hoặc tức giận (idiom)	d_____ s_____ a_____ t_____ b_____
5.	giới hạn tốc độ (n)	s_____ l_____
6.	tắc đường (n)	t_____ j_____
7.	đèn giao thông (n)	t_____ l_____
8.	làn đường dành cho xe buýt (n)	b_____ l_____
9.	đâm sầm vào (ô tô) (v)	c_____
10.	một chiều (adj)	o_____ -

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

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