

GLOBAL ENGLISH 6: UNIT 1 – MY WORLD
VOCABULARY REVISION

Lưu ý: Các từ vựng mở rộng thầy cô cho ghi trong vỏ (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.

HOMEWORK

I. Circle the underlined parts that need correction and correct them.

0. He loved to bully his younger sister. → _____
A **B** C

1. We can find mountain rangers across the world on all seven continents. → _____
A B C

2. The new law will reduce polution of the rivers. → _____
A B C

3. The company is trying to improve customer satisfied. → _____
A B C

4. He looked at me in amaze. → _____
A B C

5. *Crowds (đám đông) gathered to protest about the police violence.* → _____
A B C

II. Circle the correct answer.

0. Quang Ninh _____ is beautiful.
A province B. degree C. continent

1. She's very different from her _____ image (hình ảnh).
A. protest B. media C. campaign

2. Last weekend temperatures reached 40 _____.
A. bans B. degrees C. coordinate

3. Rising oil prices could _____ the global economy (nền kinh tế toàn cầu).
A. admire B. protest C. harm

4. The lane is _____ to the main road.
A. parallel B. pole C. degree

5. Asia and Africa are the two biggest _____.
A. counties B. continents C. districts

III. Fill in the blanks with the given words in the box.

scratched	terrifying	vertical	starving	admire	mean
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0. She's scratched herself to try to lose weight.
1. All those who know him will admire him for his work.
2. Spending a night in jail was a(n) terrifying experience.

3. I thought it was really _____ of him not to let her use the car.
 4. The dog _____ itself behind the ear.
 5. The gadget can be attached (*được gắn*) to any _____ surface.

IV. Put the letters in brackets into the correct order to complete the sentences, capitalize the letters if necessary.

0. I have a fear (**E R F A**) of spiders.
 1. There was a *bang* (*tiếng động lớn*) and I heard someone _____ (**M C S R A E**).
 2. Robert Peary explored the North _____ (**O L E P**) in 1909.
 3. He returned to his home _____ (**O Y N U T C**) in England.
 4. Brian looked *as white as a sheet* (*gương mặt trắng bêch*) after he rode the roller _____ (**C R E S A O T**).
 5. Although we didn't win, we were able to take some _____ (**T S A F C A S I O I N T**) from our performance.

V. Read the descriptions of some words, then write the complete words (the first letter is already there).

0. *the quality of being brave*
 1. to respect somebody for what they have done or to respect their *qualities* (*phẩm chất*)
 2. a mountain with a large opening at the top through which gases and lava flow out
 3. the *process* (*quá trình*) of making air, water, soil, etc. dirty
 4. a person who works to achieve *political* (*chính trị*) or *social* (*xã hội*) change
 5. to frighten or hurt a weaker person; to use your strength or power to make somebody do something

B R A V E R Y

A _____

V _____

P _____

A _____

B _____

VI. Match to make meaningful sentences.

0. <i>The man began</i>	a. <i>to scream.</i>
1. She watched in satisfaction	b. in a way that does not harm the environment.
2. It's important to grow the <i>business</i> (<i>doanh nghiệp</i>)	c. <i>innocent</i> (<i>ngây thơ, vô tội</i>) children starving in the streets.
3. They are protesting	d. as he opened the present.
4. Their <i>policies</i> (<i>chính sách</i>) will leave (<i>để</i>)	e. the bullies are in a class.
5. Teachers usually know who	f. against the new law.

0- a	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-
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PART 3 Questions 11-15

For each question, choose the correct answer.

So what happens after school? by Sam Adams

I was wondering what I should do with my life when I finish school. My parents told me that I still had a couple of years ahead of me but that did not reassure me. So I went online and found everything about career advisors.

Most secondary schools in England have members of staff who give careers advice to their students. They are called careers advisors. A year before they leave school, the careers advisor will talk to the students one by one and ask them what they want to do in the future. The advisor will look at the students' grades to see what subjects they are stronger in. For example, if they are good at maths, they can become an accountant.

The advice is not just about the part of finding a job; it's also telling the student what university course they must do first. If a student wants to become a lawyer, he or she will have to go to university for three or four years to study law. However, if someone wants to be a doctor, they will need good grades in biology and other science subjects. With good grades, they can go to university and do their basic medical training which is

six years. But their studying doesn't finish at university. They then have to study at hospital for another two or three years.

The careers advisor also helps students who don't have the grades to go to university. The advisor helps the students with their CV and shows them how to find and apply for jobs. Sometimes there are short courses they can do to learn a new skill quickly. For example, they can go on a hairdressing course and then learn more while they work. Some organisations offer training on the job, such as factories and farms. The government has many areas which offer possibilities for those who can't go to university. Students can join the army and be trained to become a soldier, or if they want, they could become a sailor with the navy.

So I guess that now I shouldn't be feeling so anxious. When the time comes, I'll make sure I'll ask a careers advisor for help.



11. **How do career advisors meet the students?**

- A. in a small group
- B. in individual meetings
- C. all the class together
- D. the whole school at the same time

12. **What does the advisor look for before giving advice?**

- A. what the student isn't very good at
- B. university courses in other countries
- C. what the student is better at
- D. the student's CV and folder

13. **What happens after studying medicine at a university?**

- A. The student must go on to study biology as well.
- B. The student can train others to become doctors, too.
- C. The student can practise medicine immediately after.
- D. The student carries on learning for another few years.

14. **How do advisors help students with not very good grades?**

- A. They show them the best way to get a job.
- B. They help them with on-the-job training.
- C. They give extra classes to help them get to university.
- D. They take them to a farm and a factory to show them their options.

15. **What would Sam text to a friend who seeks career advice?**

- A. I'm as worried as you are as I don't know what options are available for us.
- B. I guess you could ask your parents for help; that's what I did.
- C. There is no need to panic as there are people at school that can help you with that.
- D. Your teachers will make career decisions for you so that you don't have to deal with it.

PART 3 Questions 11-15

For each question, choose the correct answer.

My new hobby - gardening by Beth Collins

A garden is much more than just creating a beautiful environment. It can be a way to save or even make money and, more than that, it can be a place where you can express yourself. For me it's a bit of all these things. I know it may sound strange for a 13-year-old to be interested in gardening but I always have been and I would love to make a career out of it.

I have learned many things these past few years I have been reading about and doing some gardening. So, here is my top advice about gardening. First, you do not need to spend a lot of money to have a beautiful garden. Some of the gardens I think are the prettiest are just lines of plants. There aren't many garden decorations and pathways. It's just beautiful plants loaded with fruits and vegetables. We can also find many useful things for free, from pieces of old wood, to old pots and pans. Or, we can build things for free from materials that other people have thrown away.

If you just remember that planting way more than you need will take the stress away of losing some plants, you will save

yourself a lot of worry, too. You need to ask yourself, which plants produce enough food to make them worth growing. I actually sat down and did the maths on that one this spring. It amazed me what some plants were worth. A tomato, for example, can produce £50-£150 worth of fruit. It takes up a lot of space but that's a lot of money coming out of a 50p seed! So if I had known sooner what each plant could save us, I would have told my parents to fill our garden with different plants.

And finally, gardening doesn't have to be all or nothing. But then I guess that's more of a personality weakness than anything. I struggle with doing things a little at a time. Once I decide to do something, I usually devote every waking hour to it for a little while and then get tired. So it's okay to just have one tomato plant, and it's okay to have an off year. It will save you a lot of stress.



11. **Beth wants to express**

- A. how designing your own garden should be hard work.
- B. how gardens can mean different things to different people.
- C. the importance of selling flowers to make money.
- D. how gardeners have the best job when it comes to profit.

12. **How does Beth describe her perfect garden?**

- A. decorative
- B. colourful
- C. simple
- D. complicated

13. **What advice does Beth give to future gardeners?**

- A. spend lots of money to make your garden perfect
- B. use what you can find around you
- C. refuse to spend any money on your garden
- D. ask other gardeners to help you

14. **How does Beth feel about gardening?**

- A. She wants to grow everything she eats.
- B. She hasn't learnt from her mistakes.
- C. She needs to work harder in her garden.
- D. She has learned plenty of useful tips.

15. **What would Beth text her friend about gardening?**

- A.

I'm so excited about my new hobby; it's not only fun but I hope I'll make money out of it one day.
- B.

Gardening is so hard; you have to spend a lot of money and it's stressful, too.
- C.

I'm now spending lots of time watching my parents do the gardening and it looks great.
- D.

Gardening needs lots of skills and money but it's certainly worth it. I love it.

Con hãy làm bài nghe theo link sau:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1cHd4GdSLeK>

PART 3 Questions 14-19

For each question, write the correct answer in the gap. Write one or two words or a number or a date or a time.

You will hear a student called Julie talking to her class about her trip to Venice.

Julie's trip to Venice

You can use bus, (14) _____ or boat to go to Venice from the airport.

Julie and her parents started their journey to Arsenale at (15) _____.

The museum card costs (16) £_____.

Julie's favourite place to walk was over (17) _____.

The best food to eat in Venice is (18) _____.

Julie's parents bought some (19) _____ for her relatives.

I. Write the correct English meaning of the Vietnamese word or phrase.

No.	Vietnamese	English
1.	nguỡng mộ (v)	a_____
2.	song song (adj)	p_____
3.	môn cầu lông (n)	b_____
4.	đói bụng, chết đói (v)	s_____
5.	đùi (n)	t_____

II. Circle the correct answer.

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