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GLOBAL ENGLISH 6: UNIT 3 – LIVING THINGS
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	**mammal** (n)	động vật có vú	13	**huddle** (v)	túm tụm lại với nhau
2	**amphibian** (n)	động vật lưỡng cư	14	**colony** (n)	đàn chim
3	**reptile** (n)	loài bò sát	15	**ecosystem** (n)	hệ sinh thái
4	**insect** (n)	côn trùng	16	**food chain** (n.phr)	chuỗi thức ăn
5	**penguin** (n)	chim cánh cụt	17	**creature** (n)	sinh vật
6	**Arctic** (n)	Bắc cực	18	**predator** (n)	động vật ăn thịt
7	**Antarctic** (n)	Nam cực	19	**prey** (n)	con mồi
8	**chick** (n)	chim non, gà con	20	**omnivore** (n)	động vật ăn tạp
9	**breed** (v)	sinh sản	21	**algae** (n)	tảo
10	**mate** (n)	(động vật) bạn tình	22	**seal** (n)	hải cẩu
11	**mate** (v)	(động vật) giao phối để sinh sản	23	**krill** (n)	nhuyễn thể (sinh vật nhỏ ở biển, là thức ăn cho cá voi)
12	**hatch** (v)	(trứng) nở			

***Note:** *n = noun: danh từ;* *v = verb: động từ;*
n.phr = noun phrase: cụm danh từ

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

B. HOMEWORK

I. Circle the correct answer.

0. Two thousand grey _____ are born there every autumn.

(A) *seals* *B. breed* *C. mate*

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1. The birds *nest (làm tổ)* in huge _____.

A. huddle B. colonies C. krill

2. We _____ together for warmth.

A. huddled B. hatched C. bred

3. The green covering on top of the water in the pond is _____.

A. omnivore B. mammal C. algae

4. Cold and hungry, they *drifted (trôi dạt)* towards the _____.

A. hatch B. krill C. Arctic

5. Most birds spend most of the day eating _____.

A. insects B. mammals C. penguins

II. Match the definition with the suitable word.

~~***0. a black and white bird that lives in the Antarctic***~~	~~***a. penguin***~~
1. an animal or a person that eats all types of food, especially both plants and meat	b. predator
2. very small shellfish that live in the sea around the Antarctic and are eaten by whales	c. omnivore
3. a baby bird, especially a baby chicken	d. Antarctic
4. an animal that kills and eats other animals	e. chick
5. the regions of the world around the South Pole	f. krill

0- a	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-

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

mammals	**prey**	~~***mate***~~	**amphibians**	**breed**	**hatch**

0. A male bird sings to attract a ___***mate***___.

1. Mice and other small creatures are the owl's _____.
2. The butterfly's eggs soon _____ into *larvae (ấu trùng)*.
3. Many animals only _____ at certain times of the year.
4. Humans, dogs, elephants, and dolphins are all _____, but birds, fish, and crocodiles are not.
5. Frogs and *toads (con cóc)* are _____.

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

0. How often do lions ___***breed***___ ***(E R D E B)****?*

1. *Typical (thường thấy)* _____ **(P I L E S T E R)** include snakes, lizards, tortoises, turtles, and crocodiles.
2. There are about 30 million *species (loài)* of _____ **(S I T E S N C)** in the world.
3. _____ **(G E P I N U S N)** cannot fly but use their wings for swimming.

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4. Frogs are _____ **(P A I H N S B A I M)** that can swim in water and walk on land and breathe in both conditions.
5. The *newborn deer (con nai mới sinh)* are helpless _____ **(A T E U R E S R C)** and easy _____ **(E R Y P)** for lions.

V. Make sentences with these words. Change the form of the words if necessary.

~~*informal*~~	mate (v)	Antarctic	omnivore	ecosystem	hatch

0. _____***The atmosphere at work is fairly informal*** _____.

1. _____.

2. _____.

3. _____.

4. _____.

5. _____.

Part 4

Questions 16–20

Five sentences have been removed from the text below.
For each question, choose the correct answer.
There are three extra sentences which you do not need to use.

A	He knew this would still make him feel very afraid.
B	The old-fashioned hot-air balloons made a horrible noise.
C	In fact, he was just a boy when he first started thinking about it.
D	Luckily, he landed safely after a couple of hours.
E	They are also much less dangerous.
F	However, there was an unexpected problem.
G	But these days, he prefers to use balloons.
H	Immediately after that, he tried to learn how this would be possible.

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Adventures in the air

The first ever balloon flight carrying passengers was made by the Montgolfier brothers in 1783. They used hot air to float the balloon over 1,000 metres up into the sky. Nowadays, people still fly in hot-air balloons but there is also a less well-known sport called 'cluster ballooning'; instead of one big balloon, hundreds of small balloons are used.

Cluster ballooning was invented by a lorry driver called Larry Walters. Larry had wanted to fly using balloons for a long time. 16 _____ It took almost 20 years, however, for his dream to finally come true. One day, Larry decided to do an experiment: he wanted to try flying a few metres above his garden. So he bought 45 balloons, filled them with a gas called helium, and tied them to a chair. He then cut the rope that was holding the chair to the ground. 17 _____ The chair, with Larry sitting in it, floated several kilometres into the sky rather than just a few metres!

The wind was blowing strongly and Larry began to float out towards the sea. Things were getting dangerous. Then, to make matters even worse, the wind changed, and the balloons started to blow towards the local airport. Larry felt very worried. 18 _____ The story of Larry's flight was all over the news and this is how the adventure sport of cluster ballooning was born.

One experienced cluster balloonist, Leo Burns, flew his cluster balloons over the largest range of mountains in Europe – the Alps. This wasn't his first flight, though. Leo had got his pilot's licence several years before, so was already used to flying. 19 _____ According to Leo, there is no better way to fly. 'Cluster ballooning's amazing,' he says. 'The balloons are usually completely silent. 20 _____ They weren't as safe as modern cluster balloons either.'

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Con hãy làm bài nghe theo link sau:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mAuxH_GItoI

PART 3 Questions 11-15

For each question, choose the correct answer.

You will hear Sarah talking to her friend Tom about a school trip.

11 Where will they stay?
- **A** in a hotel
- **B** on a campsite
- **C** in a guest house

12 Sarah thinks a camping holiday
- **A** is like her usual holidays.
- **B** will be a nice change.
- **C** is better with families.

13 For Sarah and Tom, the holiday will be
- **A** expensive.
- **B** cheap.
- **C** free.

14 What will the weather be during their school trip?
- **A** rainy
- **B** sunny
- **C** cold

15 Where will they eat?
- **A** on the campsite
- **B** at a cafe
- **C** in the farm

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

No.	Vietnamese	English
1.	(nhiệt) độ (n)	d_____
2.	phương tiện truyền thông (n)	m_____
3.	sự hài lòng (n)	s_____
4.	chiến dịch (n)	c_____
5.	chống đối (v)	p_____

II. Circle the correct answer.

1. Put the milk back _____ the fridge when you've finished with it.

A. with B. in

2. She used to hide her diary _____ her pillow.

A. under B. next

3. There's a mirror _____ the sink.

A. above B. on

4. "Where are my glasses?" – "I don't know. I _____ them."

A. saw B. haven't seen

5. "Does she know that you are going away?" – "Yes, I _____ her."

A. tell B. have told

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

LIVEWORKSHEETS