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 Class: S8
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Reading:
 Listening:
 Mini Test:

GLOBAL ENGLISH 8: SPEAKING PRACTICE & VOCABULARY REVISION

* 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.

* Extra vocabulary

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	obstacle (n)	rào cản, trở ngại	5	passion (n)	niềm say mê
2	poverty (n)	sự nghèo đói	6	inspire somebody to something (phr.v)	truyền cảm hứng cho ai
3	aeronautical (a)	(thuộc) hàng không	7	cockpit (n)	(hàng không) buồng lái (của phi công)
4	dynamic (a)	năng động, sôi nổi	8	convince (n)	thuyết phục

* Note: n = noun: danh từ; a = adjective: tính từ; phr.v = phrasal verb: cụm động từ.

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

HOMEWORK

I. Match the words in column A with their definitions in column B.

A	B	Answer
0. music	a. used with adjectives to say that the quality something has is very noticeable or typical	0 – b
1. very	b. the sound you make by playing instruments or singing	1 –
2. glacier	c. happening or done in the same period of time	2 –
3. curtail	d. the practice or science of farming	3 –
4. agriculture	e. to reduce or limit something	4 –
5. contemporary	f. a large mass of ice which moves slowly down a mountain valley	5 –

II. 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. Her first reaction to winning the award was _____.

A. antelope **B. disbelief** **C. shelter**

2. He _____ in smoking even after having a heart attack.

A. lumbered **B. drowned** **C. persisted**

3. Food poisoning is caused by a bacterial _____.

A. organism **B. assembly line** **C. swan**

4. A group of angry parents had _____ outside the head teacher's office.

A. assembled **B. exposed** **C. absorb**

III. Fill in each blank with ONE suitable word/ phrase from the hint in the bracket.

0. I'm trying to illustrate (make clearer) to you what it's like when you are there.

1. He was dying for a long time, then there was a year of mourning, now we have a new e _____ (the man who is the ruler of an empire).

2. The second was the realisation that h _____ (a kind of photograph made with a laser that looks as if it is not flat when you look at it from an angle) do not have to be recorded on film.

3. When choosing an editor, chose an o _____ (a large group of musicians playing many different kinds of instruments and led by a conductor) leader-an expert to help you create harmony from content and style.

4. Students have threatened to b _____ (to refuse to buy something, use something, or take part in something as a way of protesting) certain banks as a protest at their investment policies.

5. She was determined to c _____ (to gain control over something that is difficult, using a lot of effort) her fear of flying.

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

CAMBRIDGE PRACTICE

***Luru ý:**

1. Khi làm bài tập có từ mới, các con phải tra từ điển. Sau khi tra từ điển, các con chép mỗi từ mới 1 dòng để ghi nhớ.
2. Các con gạch chân các từ khoá chính trong bài đọc.

You are going to read part of an article about a pilot. For questions 31–36, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Flying high

Barrington Irving is very good at rising above obstacles. Literally. Raised in Miami's inner city, surrounded by crime, poverty and failing schools, he beat the odds to become the youngest person ever to fly solo around the world. He built a plane himself, made his historic flight, graduated with excellent marks from an aeronautical science programme, and founded a dynamic educational non-profit-making organisation.

line 5 Then he turned 28.

His message for kids: 'The only thing that separates you from chief executives in corner offices or scientists in labs is determination, hard work, and a passion for what you want to achieve. The only person who can stop you from doing something great is you. Even if no one believes in your dream, you have to pursue it.' The secret, he believes, is having a dream in the first place, and that starts with powerful learning experiences that inspire kids to pursue careers – particularly in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

The moment of inspiration for Irving came at the age of 15 while he was working in his parents' bookstore. One of their customers, a Jamaican-born professional pilot, asked Irving if he'd ever thought about becoming a pilot. 'I told him I didn't think I was smart enough; but the next day he gave me the chance to sit in the cockpit of the commercial airplane he flew, and just like that I was hooked. There are probably millions of kids out there like me who find science and exploration amazing, but lack the confidence or opportunity to take the next step.'

To follow his dream, Irving turned down a full football scholarship to the University of Florida. He washed airplanes to earn money for flight school and increased his flying skills by practising at home on a \$40 flight simulator video game. Then another dream took hold: flying solo around the world. He faced more than 50 rejections for sponsorship before convincing several manufacturers to donate individual aircraft components. He took off with no weather radar, no de-icing system, and just \$30 in his pocket. 'I like to do things people say I can't do.'

After 97 days, 26 stops and dozens of thunderstorms, monsoons, snowstorms and sandstorms, he touched down to a roaring crowd in Miami. 'Stepping from the plane, it wasn't all the fanfare that changed my life. It was seeing so many young people watching and listening. I had no money, but I was determined to give back with my time, knowledge and experience.' He's been doing it ever since. Irving's non-profit-making organisation, Experience Aviation, aims to boost the numbers of youth in aviation and other science- and maths-related careers. Kids attend summer- and after-school programmes tackling hands-on robotics projects, flight simulator challenges and field trips to major industries and corporations. In his Build and Soar programme, 60 students from failing schools built an airplane from scratch in just ten weeks and then watched Irving pilot it into the clouds.

'We want to create a one-of-a-kind opportunity for students to take ownership and accomplish something amazing,' he notes. 'Meaningful, real-world learning experiences fire up the neurons in kids' minds. If you don't do that, you've lost them. Purposeful, inspiring activities increase the chance they'll stay on that learning and career path. We've had one young lady receive a full scholarship to Duke University to study mathematics, and several young men are now pilots, engineers, and aircraft mechanics.' Perhaps Irving's most compelling educational tool is the example his own life provides. After landing his record-breaking flight at age 23, he smiled out at the airfield crowd and said, 'Everyone told me what I couldn't do. They said I was too young, that I didn't have enough money, experience, strength, or knowledge. They told me it would take forever and I'd never come home. Well ... guess what?'

line 39

31 Why does the writer say 'Then he turned 28' in line 5?

- A** to explain why Irving was ready for a change in his lifestyle
- B** to emphasise how much Irving had achieved in his life so far
- C** to show why Irving's organisation had become so successful
- D** to justify the enthusiasm Irving demonstrated through his actions

32 According to Irving, what is the most important requirement for success?

- A having friends who believe you will eventually succeed
- B having something specific that you want to accomplish
- C having plenty of opportunities to study different subjects
- D having contacts in organisations who can share their knowledge

33 What does Irving say about what happened in his parents' bookshop?

- A He realised immediately how lucky he was.
- B He felt too embarrassed to refuse the offer.
- C He was initially doubtful about his own abilities.
- D He understood that his efforts would be rewarded.

34 What do we learn about Irving in the fourth paragraph?

- A Once he knew how to fly he took on a further challenge.
- B He chose to get by on as low a budget as possible.
- C He was eventually given just enough money to keep going.
- D The most useful flying tips he picked up were from a game he bought.

35 Why did Irving set up his non-profit-making organisation?

- A He wanted to help improve the schools in his area.
- B He hoped to avoid becoming a celebrity pilot.
- C He thought he could teach people more than the flight schools could.
- D He saw there was widespread interest in what he was doing.

36 What does 'compelling' mean in line 39?

- A exciting and demanding
- B interesting and amusing
- C powerful and effective
- D clear and simple

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

- 1 You hear a student talking to her tutor about studying history at university.
What does the student say about studying history?
A It will provide her with some valuable skills.
B It is necessary for the career she has chosen.
C It wasn't her first choice of subject.

- 2 You hear a man talking about poetry.
What is he doing?
A describing differences between poetry and other literature
B persuading people to get involved in writing poetry
C explaining why a popular belief about poetry is incorrect

- 3 You hear a young woman talking about having studied abroad.
What does she say about it?
A It helped her get a job in the field she wanted.
B It wasn't an easy thing to have done.
C It gave interviewers an incorrect impression of her.

- 4 You hear two students talking about a lecture on choosing colours for websites.
What do they agree about?
A how important it is to keep a consistent image
B how useful it is to adapt websites for different countries
C how interesting it is to study the use of colour on websites

- 5 You hear a tutor discussing a student's work with him.
What is the purpose of their conversation?
A to discuss the student's ideas for an essay he's working on
B to check the student understands the point of some feedback
C to help the student think of ways to improve his work

- 6 You hear a woman talking about a hobby she has taken up.
What does she think about it?
A It isn't worth the effort required.
B It's harder than she expected it to be.
C The teacher's instructions aren't always clear.

- 7 You hear two friends discussing a film adaptation of a book they have read.
The students agree that the film adaptation
A was unnecessarily different from the book.
B failed to get the point of the story across.
C must have been disappointing for the book's author.

- 8 You hear a student talking about giving a presentation to his class.
How did he feel about it at first?
A determined to prepare as well as he could
B unwilling to use techniques people had suggested
C convinced he wouldn't be able to do it well

I. Choose the correct answer.

II. Complete the sentences. Use a verb and preposition from the box. If necessary, put the verb into the correct form.

fall hold slow take **+ on / off / up / down / over**
get break speak wake

1. I went to sleep at 10 o'clock and _____ at eight o'clock the next morning.
2. "It's time to go." "_____ a minute. I'm not ready yet."
3. The train _____ and finally stopped.
4. I like flying but I'm always nervous when the plane _____.

Mọi ý kiến đóng góp của phụ huynh sẽ là động lực để StarLink nâng cao chất lượng đào tạo. Mời bố mẹ quét mã ở đây để thực hiện khảo sát a!

