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Vocabulary:
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 chú thích nghĩa: con vẽ nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.

* Extra vocabulary

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	reservoir (n)	hồ chứa	6	acclimatation (n)	sự thích nghi khí hậu
2	brave (v)	bất chấp, đương đầu với	7	verdict (n)	sự nhận định
3	straightforward (a)	dỄ làm, không phức tạp	8	cramp (v)	làm cho bị chuột rút
4	novice (n)	người mới học	9	spasm (n)	sự co thắt
5	opt (v)	chọn, chọn lựa			

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

REVISION

I. Use the definitions and muddled letters to write the correct words.

0. music from a play in which the words are sung:

opera (pero a)

(sinecure)

(oxytocin end)

(tosacelb)

earmdi

(eeearmditunst)

(minainat)

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. She entertained with her varied *of patriotic (või nước) songs.*

2. _____ the money to his chest, he hurried to the bank.

3. Timothy Hutton heads a strong _____ cast as a Manhattan pianist

4. Few scholars have been engaged in this work, and many of the communities live in areas _____ by civil war.

5. During this period (1986), an _____ election campaign was taking place in the district to elect a district representative to the national assembly.

III. Fill in the blanks with suitable words/ phrases (hints are provided). Change the form of the words/ phrases if necessary.

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

1. Alexis was h (feeling very sad or disappointed) when she was dropped from the team.

2. She tended to give brief answers and where her answers were longer, they were largely

d _____ (describing something, especially in a detailed, interesting way).

3. They crowded around the spokesperson, e _____ (wanting very much to do or have something, especially something interesting or enjoyable) for any news.

4. With the end of the war, the volunteer army was s _____ (quickly or immediately) reduced in size, disappearing entirely within a couple of years.

5. I asked her what the time was, but she didn't r (to say or do something as a reaction to something that has been said or done).

IV. Decide whether each of the following definitions is TRUE (T) or FALSE (F).

Definition	T	F
0. A sculptor is someone who creates sculptures.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1. An extremist is a large group of musicians who play a variety of different instruments together.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Gunpowder is an explosive substance which is used to make fireworks or cause explosions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. A mathematician is a person who is trained in the study of numbers and calculations.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. An equation is a long, formal piece of writing about a particular subject.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. A scholar is a person who acts, sings, or does other entertainment in front of audiences.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

o. *She is optimistic about her chances of winning a gold medal* (optimistic).

1. _____ (carry on).

2. _____ (nominate).

3. _____ (agriculture).

3. _____ (agriculture).

CAMBRIDGE PRACTICE

*Lưu 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 an article by reporter Joanna Ruck about a swimming event in a lake in the north of England. 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.

Open water swimming

Reporter Joanna Ruck recently attempted her first long-distance swim in a large lake.

I had only swum in open water a few times, and always in calm reservoirs or gentle lakes, so I wasn't quite prepared for how imposing and rough Lake Windermere, in the north of England, appeared on a cold grey day. But I, along with 10,000 others, was about to brave the lake to complete the challenge of the Great North Swim.

I'd arrived on a train packed with people descending on Windermere, and the hotel was buzzing with talk about what distances they were doing, and everyone was swapping techniques and advice. I headed to the lake just as the 5 km race was finishing, the longest distance over the weekend. A swimmer who had just completed this race told me the water felt colder than the 15.6°C it had been measured at, and that the water was a bit rough. But if 10,000 other people weren't put off, I wouldn't be either.

My training had involved a few sessions in a local reservoir, but had mainly been in a pool where seeing where you're going is fairly straightforward. It's very different in rough water. My new wetsuit had only arrived two days before the swim so I'd popped to my local open-air swimming pool to give it a quick try out. I'd managed to do the mile (1.61 km) there in 29 ½ minutes – but how would I fare in open water?

Most of the people taking part were doing a one-mile race. 26 races were planned over the whole weekend. There seemed to be a mix of open-water enthusiasts alongside complete novices – which, according to the organisers, is precisely the aim of the swims, to get as many people as possible completing their own challenge. The oldest woman competing was 77, taking part in the two-mile race alongside a man who last year had swum in every one-mile race.

I had opted for the third one-mile race of the day. This gave me time to watch the impressive performance from the elites, who have their own races before everyone else gets going, and the start of the masses. A former Olympic swimmer emerged from his mile event, completing it in 22 minutes 29 seconds, and I asked his advice for my race. He told me: 'You'll be fine, it's all about focusing on where you're going and staying calm.' Easy for him to say.

There were just over 200 people in my race. We were all taken through an acclimatisation area, a children's paddling pool-sized part of the lake where we plunged in to feel how cold the water was. 'Not too bad' was the verdict! We took off with a flurry of splashes and headed out towards the middle of the lake. We'd been warned that the first 100 m would be really rough, but that it would feel much calmer after that. Somewhere near the 750 m mark I was still waiting for the calm; it felt more like swimming in the sea than a lake. I felt battered by the water. I tried to focus on my breathing and technique, and just keep going. Then, as I approached the 400 m-to-go mark my lower right leg cramped painfully. I recalled overhearing people in the hotel the night before talking about how they keep swimming through cramp, so I tried.

It didn't work, so now instead of just my lower calf cramping the entire leg went into spasm. I didn't want to stop, so flexed my foot and just kicked with the left leg: fine until a friendly steward in a kayak pointed out that I'd drifted off course. However, I could now see the finishing post so just concentrated on getting there – still one-legged. My finishing time was 38 minutes 23 seconds but that didn't seem to matter – the atmosphere was fantastic and everyone felt a sense of achievement, whatever their time. I'm hooked, and want to give it another go. I've already signed up for my next open-water swim.

31 In the second paragraph, how did the writer feel?

- A disappointed by the difficult weather conditions
- B concerned by the other swimmers in the event
- C determined to be as tough as the people around her
- D relieved to have missed the most challenging event

32 What does 'it' refer to in line 12?

- A trying to swim so far
- B swimming in rough water
- C her new wetsuit
- D the open-air pool

33 Why does the writer mention the two people in the fourth paragraph?

- A to demonstrate how diverse the participants are
- B to show that most swimmers are very inexperienced
- C to explain the problems faced by those running the event
- D to justify her presence amongst the better swimmers

34 What is meant by 'Easy for him to say' in line 23?

- A He could have given her more useful tips.
- B He did not understand what it was like to be her.
- C He should have listened to her more carefully.
- D He was not even out of breath after his efforts.

35 What does the writer say about the swim in the sixth paragraph?

- A It would have been easier if she had taken other people's advice.
- B It was an effective way to prepare for more demanding swims.
- C It required less concentration after she had relaxed a little.
- D It turned out to be harder than she had been led to believe.

36 What does the writer express in the final paragraph?

- A her surprise at having managed to finish
- B her eagerness to repeat the experience
- C her pride at having swum so quickly
- D her confidence in her own ability

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

- 1 You hear two people talking about their new boss.
What do they agree about?
A She didn't seem very confident at first.
B She doesn't appear to enjoy her work.
C She probably won't be easy to work for.

- 2 You hear a young man talking about his sports studies course.
What does he say about it?
A The teaching is better than he'd expected.
B Some of the students should have chosen a different course.
C It will qualify him to teach a wide variety of sports.

- 3 You hear a woman talking about a trip to the theatre.
What is she doing?
A expressing concern for someone on the trip
B regretting having gone on the trip
C criticising the way somebody behaved on the trip

- 4 You hear a lecturer discussing a scientific experiment with a student.
What is the lecturer's purpose?
A to show the student how to interpret the results
B to help the student make sure the results are accurate
C to explain to the student why the results were wrong

- 5 You hear a man talking about a novel he has read.
What does he think about it?
A the plot is not predictable
B the characters are interesting
C the setting is unusual

- 6 You hear a student talking about a geography trip.
How did she feel about it when she got home?
A Relieved that she'd been able to take part in all the activities.
B Pleased to have got to know so many people on her course.
C Disappointed because she'd learned less than she'd hoped to.

- 7 You hear two friends talking in an art gallery.
What does the woman say about the exhibition?
A It will probably be a success with the public.
B It is similar to other ones she has seen recently.
C It has a surprisingly large number of paintings in it.

- 8 You hear a student talking about learning a new language.
What does he say about it?
A He is finding it quite easy.
B He knows it will be useful.
C He thinks it should be compulsory.

I. Choose the correct answer.

II. Use the past modals and words/ phrases in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. Don't phone Ann now. _____

(she might / have / lunch).

2. I ate too much. Now I feel sick. _____

(I shouldn't / eat / so much).

3. I wonder why Tom didn't phone me. _____

(he must / forget).

4. You've signed the contract. _____

(it / can't / change / now).

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!

