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 Class: S8
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Vocabulary:
 Reading:
 Mini Test:

COOKING & EATING VOCABULARY & FCE SPEAKING

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.

A. VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	cuisine (n)	ẩm thực	11	roast (v)	nướng (thường là thịt) trên lò hoặc brazier
2	ingredient (n)	nguyên liệu, thành phần	12	barbecue (v)	nấu thức ăn trên bếp nướng thịt ngoài trời
3	recipe (n)	công thức nấu ăn	13	barbecue (n)	bếp nướng thịt ngoài trời/ bữa tiệc thịt nướng ngoài trời
4	marinade (n)	hỗn hợp ướp thức ăn, nước xốt	14	stir-fry (v)	xào
5	slice (v)	cắt thức ăn thành các miếng	15	steam (v)	hấp
6	slice (n)	miếng mỏng, lát mỏng	16	swallow (v)	nuốt
7	chop (v)	chặt, cắt bằng một dụng cụ sắc nhọn như dao, rìu...	17	side plate (n.phr)	đĩa nhỏ đựng món phụ, món ăn kèm
8	dice (v)	cắt thức ăn thành những miếng vuông và nhỏ	18	main course (n.phr)	món chính
9	fry (v)	rán, chiên	19	dessert (n)	món tráng miệng
10	bake (v)	nướng (thường là bánh) bằng lò	20	balanced diet (n.phr)	chế độ ăn uống cân bằng dinh dưỡng

B. CAMBRIDGE VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	to pull at sb's heartstrings (idm)	làm ai rung động, cảm động	7	non-perishable (adj)	không thối rữa
2	attachment (n)	cảm giác yêu mến ai/ cái gì	8	fringe (n)	phần rìa
3	unconventional (adj)	độc đáo	9	tendency (n)	xu hướng
4	tyranny (n)	sự chuyên chế	10	toadstool (n)	một loại nấm có đầu tròn dẹt hoặc cong và thân ngắn

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.

Part 5

You are going to read an article about a zoologist called Lucy Cooke. 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.

Animal defender

Zoologist Lucy Cooke draws attention to some of the world's least attractive animals.

Which species pulls at your heartstrings – a panda or a toad? A lion or a dung beetle? When it comes to emotional attachment, research funding, global popularity and conservation support, the fluffier your fur and the bigger your eyes, the better your chances – unless zoologist Lucy Cooke has a vote. She's on a one-woman mission to show the world why some of the most unlovable animals are actually the most interesting and deserving of our attention, study and protection.

Cooke's popular blogs, online videos, films and TV programmes bring her characteristic sense of humour and unusual storytelling style to a serious message: If we only care for the best known and best loved species, other enormously important parts of the web of life could vanish forever. With her unconventional attitude, she's taking advantage of the power of the internet to reach a new audience that more traditional wildlife programmes have yet to tap.

'My goal is to persuade the unconvinced,' says Cooke. 'A lot of conservation messages are difficult to hear; they make people feel guilty. I think humour is the sugar coating that helps people swallow the pill. If you manage to make someone laugh while you tell them something important, they'll stick around and listen to more.'

Cooke worries about what she calls 'the tyranny of the cute'. 'There are so many television shows about koala bears and kittens,' she observes. 'All the attention seems focused on a handful of charismatic "celebrity" animals. Even scientists get less funding for animals that aren't sweet and cuddly. In fact, large mammal species appear in 500 times as many articles in scientific journals as threatened amphibians.' She adds: 'Weird, freaky creatures fascinate me because they tell an amazing evolutionary story. I'm interested in all of nature, not just the shiny, fluffy bits.'

Amphibians – animals like frogs that live both on land and in water – top Cooke's list. 'Over a third of amphibians are going extinct; it's the worst extinction crisis since the dinosaurs were wiped off the planet. Yet I couldn't convince anyone to commission a film about it. That motivated me to start my Amphibian Avenger blog.' The widely read blog showcases creatures that rarely attract the spotlight. 'Frogs are such a fascinating miracle of evolution that I could study them forever.'

Amphibians also occupy a crucial spot in the middle of the food chain. 'If you remove them, everything else goes haywire,' she notes. 'When amphibians go extinct, birds and snakes that eat them also disappear. Since amphibians breathe through their delicate skin, they are very vulnerable to pollution, climate change, and disease. That makes them fantastic barometers of the health of ecosystems. If amphibians aren't doing well, chances are their overall environment is sick.'

One of Cooke's most popular online videos is about sloths – extremely slow-moving mammals that live in trees. Cooke would like to help elevate the status of sloths, animals that she insists are unfairly laughed at and misunderstood. 'They've always had a reputation for being lazy and stupid.' In fact, 'slothfulness' is the key to the animal's success. A slow metabolism allows the sloth's liver to process poisonous substances found in the leaves it eats. Moving slowly also keeps it hidden from predators. 'My video showed the world how interesting they are,' Cooke says.

The wobbly-nosed proboscis monkey, dung beetles, bats and more get their moment in the sun thanks to Cooke. 'It's about telling their stories in a way that engages a wider audience. I want people to share my sense of wonder, amazement and love for these creatures. Once you understand why they're ugly or odd, I hope you'll appreciate and want to save them as much as I do.'

31 What are we told about Cooke in the second paragraph?

- A She hopes to make more conventional nature documentaries in the future.
- B She is communicating her ideas to people who have not heard them before.
- C Her approach is more suited to the internet than to other media.
- D Her manner shows a lack of concern about the problems she mentions.

32 According to Cooke, what is many people's attitude to nature conservation?

- A They are embarrassed at their lack of knowledge of the subject.
- B They are reluctant to think about the subject.
- C They find it hard to take the subject seriously.
- D They are tired of hearing so much about it.

33 What is Cooke's main point in the fourth paragraph?

- A It is a mistake to limit the types of species that are studied carefully.
- B Too much research is being done into animals that are endangered.
- C Scientists are wasting public money on unnecessary animal studies.
- D Television programmes rarely concentrate on larger species.

34 Cooke says she started her Amphibian Avenger blog because

- A she wanted to raise funds to make a film.
- B she felt inspired to start a search for a new species.
- C she realised she would have to inform people herself.
- D she knew she would always have something interesting to write about.

35 What does 'goes haywire' in line 27 mean?

- A tends to do better
- B carries on as it always has
- C finds ways of coping
- D stops working as it should

36 Cooke's video about sloths is an example of

- A why she believes it is more important to save some animals rather than others.
- B how other scientists have been unwilling to tell people about their work.
- C how she is trying to change people's minds.
- D why some animals deserve their reputation.

Part 5

You are going to read an article about a traveller called Colleen Kinder, who has visited the hottest place in the world. 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.

A journey to the hottest place on earth

Colleen Kinder travels with her father to the Danakil desert in Africa.

No one travels alone to the hottest place on earth. You need, for starters, a driver and a Jeep stocked with water and four days of non-perishable food. There are no places to lodge or dine in this desert, so you'll need space for beds and someone who knows how to cook. And finally, because a journey like this costs many thousands of dollars, you'll need some fellow travelers to split the bill – the sort of people who like to fry themselves on vacation.

My father is the easiest recruit. Dad, who naps best roasting in the afternoon sun, is a lover of extreme heat. He's also an extreme traveler, drawn to the fringes of places, all the countries where no one vacations. From my father, I've inherited both tendencies: I'm known for getting bright pink sunburns, and also for stalking the edges of maps. The Danakil desert lies on the fringes of several countries, which claim a sliver of this sweltering, low-lying desert, named the cruelest place on earth. I don't have to mention this to my father – not the endless salt flats, lakes the bright color of mouthwash, or camels by the thousands. When Dad starts calling this desert 'the frying pan', I know he's in.

We enlist three more people and in Mekele, the starting place for our voyage, we merge with four others. We fill five Jeeps and have nothing in common but a love of travel, and a willingness to sweat for it. The Jeeps plunge down mountains for hours. The heat, of course, is brutal. I remind myself line 16 this is just a warm-up. The real heat won't strike until we reach the sizzling edge of the frying pan,

an uninhabited region, roughly 130 meters below sea level, called Dallol, which holds the record for the highest average annual temperature: 94 degrees.

As we continue, sand gives way to salt, and soon we're in a landscape of white crystals glinting in the fresh morning light. The ground is miraculously flat. Our driver, who has been battling fine sand, cannot resist the urge to go for it. We surge ahead of the other cars in what looks like a Jeep race across some frozen lake. Suddenly, in the pure white expanse, a huge brown mound appears. We're ordered by our guides to find a full liter of bottled water, and to bring it with us up the lumpy brown mountain.

At the summit, I find my travel mates standing in a kind of silent daydream. Astonished, they crouch down beside pale green toadstools – mineral formations whose glossy tabletops are smooth as marble. The hottest place on earth is an assault of color: yellow and deep rust, pea green and purple. Some of the formations look like coral reefs, others like egg shells, air-blown from the hot breath of the earth below. Everyone wanders off alone, crunching over the earth, heads down, staring at the ground and shaking their heads.

I know the ground is hot – you can even hear water boiling underground. Everywhere we step, things break and splinter. Just when I work up the nerve to step with force, the purple ground collapses beneath my foot. The sneaker I pull back out is covered in bright yellow stuff. You start to think: we really shouldn't be here. This desert wasn't built to handle a human intrusion, and the human body certainly wasn't built to handle this desert.

Back in the Jeeps, blazing towards the white horizon, I look down at my sneakers. The fluorescent yellow stuff has faded into neutral dirt, like that was all just some fever dream up there, a place we made right up.

31 What point does the writer make in the first paragraph?

- A Planning for a trip in the desert is straightforward.
- B High temperatures can cause problems for travellers.
- C Travelling individually in the desert is unwise.
- D The expense of desert travel puts many people off.

32 What does the writer say about her father in the second paragraph?

- A He's passed on his love of travelling in remote places to his daughter.
- B He misses having company when he goes to unusual places.
- C He prefers to research places for himself than listen to others.
- D He likes to plan every detail of a journey by studying maps.

33 What do the words 'remind myself this is just a warm-up' refer to in line 16?

- A that the writer is still getting to know the people she is travelling with
- B that the real challenge of the journey is still ahead of them
- C that they have a long way to go before they reach their destination
- D that the drivers are still learning how to find their way in the mountains

34 What does the writer compare the landscape to in paragraph four?

- A a beach
- B mud
- C ice
- D dust

35 What does the writer suggest about her fellow travellers in paragraph five?

- A They find it difficult to look at the brightness of the colours.
- B They are disappointed by some of the things they see.
- C Their surroundings are impossible to make sense of.
- D They are unable to take their eyes off the scene in front of them.

36 How does the writer feel as she is walking around on her own?

- A shocked by the fact that the ground is so soft
- B afraid that she might never find her way out of the place
- C worried that she is going to hurt herself
- D uncertain about whether she is doing the right thing

I. Circle the correct answer.

1. We _____ in this city for five years.
A. has lived B. have lived C. have living

2. Have they _____ to Europe before?
A. travel B. travelling C. travelled

3. He _____ studied for the exam.
A. have B. has not C. didn't

4. She _____ her assignment.
A. has completed B. have completed C. complete

5. _____ he _____ that famous museum?
A. Has – visit B. Has – visited C. Did – visited

II. Fill in the blanks with the given words in the box. Change the form of the words if necessary.

sitcom **release** **turn** **setting** **flop**

1. Unfortunately, the movie turned out to be a _____ at the box office.
2. If you're not interested in this show, feel free to _____ over to another channel.
3. I enjoy watching _____ because they always make me laugh.
4. The studio plans to _____ the new album next month.
5. The _____ of the story is a picturesque village in the countryside.

Lưu ý: Với những từ con không nhớ và viết sai, con chép từ đó vào vỏ 1 dòng.

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 ạ!

