Name: .....
Date: .../.../ 20...
Class: S7
Tel: 034 200 9294

Vocabulary: .....
Reading: .....
Listening: .....
Mini Test: .....

THE ENVIRONMENT
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 đề 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	**environmental problem** (n.phr)	vấn đề môi trường	10	**earthquake** (n)	động đất
2	**natural resources** (n.phr)	tài nguyên thiên nhiên	11	**tornado** (n)	lốc xoáy
3	**global warming** (n.phr)	sự nóng lên toàn cầu	12	**hurricane** (n)	bão
4	**climate change** (n.phr)	biến đổi khí hậu	13	**landslide**(n)	sạt lở đất
5	**natural disaster** (n.phr)	thiên tai	14	**recycle** (v)	tái chế
6	**pollution** (n)	sự ô nhiễm	15	**reuse** (v)	tái sử dụng
7	**waste** (n)	chất thải/ sự lãng phí	16	**reduce** (v)	giảm thiểu
8	**flood** (n)	lũ lụt	17	**save energy**	tiết kiệm năng lượng
9	**drought** (n)	hạn hán	18	**ecosystem** (n)	hệ sinh thái

B. CAMBRIDGE VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**reassure** (v)	trấn an	4	**government** (n)	chính phủ
2	**career advisor** (n.phr)	cố vấn nghề nghiệp	5	**navy** (n)	hải quân
3	**accountant** (n)	kế toán			

***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.**

C. HOMEWORK

I. Circle the correct answer.

0. We compared our product with the leading _____.

(A) *brands* *B. comp* *C. butler*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1. Many buildings *collapsed (sụp đổ)* during the _____.
A. energy B. earthquake C. ecosystem
2. We must protect natural _____ for future generations.
A. problems B. hurricanes C. resources
3. The _____ *buried (chôn vùi)* the road under tons of *debris (đống đổ nát).*
A. change B. warming C. landslide
4. _____ warming leads to rising sea levels.
A. Global B. Natural C. Flood
5. Remember to _____ paper and plastic bottles.
A. cycle B. recycle C. waste

II. Match the definition with the suitable word.

~~***0. the main male servant in a large house***~~	~~***a. butler***~~
1. materials that are no longer needed and are thrown away	b. drought
2. a large amount of water covering an area that is usually dry	c. flood
3. all the plants and living creatures in a particular area considered in relation to their physical environment	d. hurricane
4. a long period of time when there is little or no rain	e. ecosystem
5. a violent storm with very strong winds, especially in the western Atlantic Ocean	f. waste

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

III. Fill in the blanks with the given words in the box (some words may not be used). Change the form of the words if necessary.

reduce	~~***waste***~~	**pollution**	**climate**	**energy**	**disaster**	**landslide**	**tornado**

0. I think study guide is a ___***waste***___ *of money.*
1. Turning off lights helps save _____.
2. The tsunami was a *catastrophic (thảm khốc)* natural _____.
3. Let's _____ our use of plastic bags.
4. _____ change is leading to more frequent *heatwaves (đợt nắng nóng).*
5. _____ from factories *contaminates (gây ô nhiễm)* the air and water.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Lưu ý:

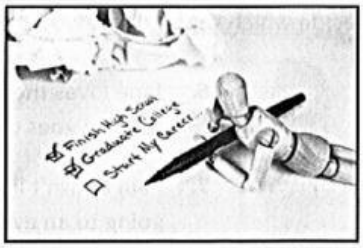
1. Khi làm bài tập có từ mới, các con phải tra từ điển. Sau khi tra từ điển, các con chép mỗi từ mới **1 dòng** để ghi nhớ.
2. Các con gạch chân các từ khoá chính trong bài đọc.

Part 2 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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Con hãy làm bài nghe theo link sau (từ 13p10s – 23p04s):
https://youtu.be/9Auz4VAyuGY?si=meqqZEevtKg4bBYm&t=790

You will hear part of a talk by a man called James Edwards, who is the director of a museum association called Museums for All. For questions **9–18**, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Museums for All

The association Museums for All was started

(**9**) ..... years ago.

James says the task of Museums for All is to change people's

(**10**) ..... of museum visits.

James worked for a big (**11**) ..... company

before he was offered his current position.

James believes that museums should be more

(**12**) ..... in the way they attract visitors.

James says that traditional museums used to be aimed at people with a good

standard of (**13**) .....

To raise interest in museums, James would like museums to have good

(**14**) ..... with local schools.

James wants museums to be friendly, in the same way that

(**15**) ..... are.

James says that a trip to the museum can be (**16**) .....

for some people.

James feels that it is the role of the (**17**) ..... to invest

in rebuilding museums.

The Museum Festival next year will be held in

(**18**) .....

LIVEWORKSHEETS