

Name:
 Date: .../.../20...
 Class: S8
 Tel: 034 200 9294



Vocabulary:
 Reading:
 Listening:
 Mini Test:

HEALTH

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	fall ill	ngã bệnh, bị bệnh	9	get well	khỏi bệnh
2	recuperate (= recover) (v)	hồi phục	10	cure (v)	chữa bệnh
3	examine (v)	kiểm tra sức khỏe, khám bệnh	11	cure (n)	cách, phương pháp chữa bệnh
4	operate (v)	phẫu thuật, mổ	12	under the weather (idm)	cảm thấy không khỏe
5	take exercise	tập thể dục	13	come down with sth (phr.v)	bắt đầu bị bệnh gì đó, thường không nghiêm trọng
6	groggy (adj)	lảo đảo, yếu (vì bị bệnh hoặc bị mệt)	14	be (as) fit as a fiddle (idm)	rất khỏe mạnh, sung sức
7	treat (v)	chăm sóc y tế, chữa trị	15	be in good shape (idm)	dáng chuẩn
8	treat (n)	phản thường/ điều mang lại niềm vui	16	balanced diet (n.phr)	chế độ ăn uống cân bằng

B. CAMBRIDGE VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	reassure (v)	trấn an	4	complex (adj)	phức tạp
2	career advisor (n.phr)	cố vấn nghề nghiệp	5	unexpected (adj)	không lường trước, bất ngờ
3	navy (n)	hải quân	6	outstanding (adj)	nổi bật

*Note

n = noun: danh từ;

v = verb: động từ;

n.phr = noun phrase: cụm danh từ;

adj = adjective: tính từ;

idm = idiom: thành ngữ;

phr.v = phrasal verb: cụm động 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

1. I felt _____ after waking up from the anesthesia (thuốc gây mê).
A. groggy B. shape C. under

2. Scientists are working hard to find a(n) _____ for cancer.
A. diet B. exercise C. cure

3. She had to miss the party because she suddenly fell _____.
A. well B. ill C. weather

4. Despite his age, he is as _____ as a fiddle.
A. good B. balanced C. fit

5. The doctor will _____ you to determine (xác định) the cause of your symptoms (triệu chứng).
A. examine B. come C. get

II. Match the definition with the suitable word/phrase.

0. <i>the main male servant in a large house</i>	a. <i>butler</i>
1. to cut open somebody's body in order to remove a part that has a disease or to repair a part that is damaged	b. recover
2. to feel ill	c. come down with sth
3. to get well again after being ill, hurt, etc.	d. operate
4. to give medical care or attention to a person, an illness, an injury, etc.	e. under the weather
5. to start to suffer from an illness, especially one that is not serious	f. treat

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.

balanced	waste	fiddle	shape	recuperate	well	take	fall
-----------------	--------------	---------------	--------------	-------------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

0. I think study guide is a waste of money.

1. I hope you'll get _____ soon after your surgery.

2. After the surgery, he took a few weeks to _____.

3. She works out regularly and is in good _____.

4. It's important to _____ regular exercise to maintain good health.

5. Eating a _____ diet is important for maintaining good health.

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 3 Questions 11-15

For each question, choose the correct answer.

So what happens after school?

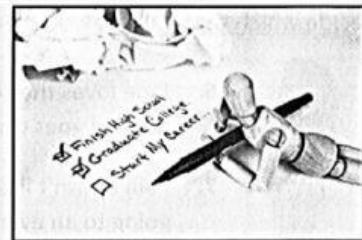
by Sam Adams

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.

Con hãy làm bài nghe theo link sau (từ 23p29s – 31p43s):
<https://youtu.be/cEUoH8cpJx0?si=G4-Wpnmi8rEpOEv1&t=1409>

Part 3

You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about their favourite films. For questions 19–23, choose from the list (A–H) the reason each speaker gives for his or her preference. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

A It has a complex storyline.

B You want to know what happens next.

Speaker 1

19

C It is highly amusing.

Speaker 2

20

D It has an unexpected ending.

Speaker 3

21

E It is very true to life.

Speaker 4

22

F The special effects are interesting.

Speaker 5

23

G The acting is outstanding.

H It has an unusual theme.