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Class: S8

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Ngày GV giao bài: Thứ ngày/.....

Ngày HS nộp bài: Thứ ngày/.....



Pronunciation:

Use of English:

Reading:

Listening:

Mini Test:

MERRY CHRISTMAS

PRONUNCIATION & WRITING

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. PRONUNCIATION

1. Pronunciation of -s/ -es (Cách phát âm -s/ -es)

Hậu tố -s, -es có 3 cách phát âm khác nhau: /s/, /z/, và /ɪz/. Quy tắc phát âm như sau:

Âm trước -s, -es	Cách phát âm đuôi -s, -es	Ví dụ
Âm /k/, /t/, /p/, /t/, /θ/	/s/	cats /kæts/ books /bʊks/
Âm /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/	/ɪz/	washes /wɒʃɪz/ passes /pɑːsɪz/
Các trường hợp còn lại	/z/	dogs /dɒgz/ cars /kɑːrz/

2. Short /ɪ/ vs Long /i:/

Sự khác biệt chính nằm ở độ dài của âm.

Âm	Cách phát âm	Ví dụ
/i:/	Âm dài, miệng mở rộng nhẹ, lưỡi nâng cao về phía trước	see /siː/ meet /miːt/
/ɪ/	Âm ngắn, miệng mở ít, lưỡi thấp hơn và không kéo dài	sit /sɪt/ hit /hɪt/

B. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	moorland (n)	đất hoang, không có cây rừng	5	animated (adj)	sôi nổi, hào hứng
2	bleak (adj)	trống trải, u ám	6	tactless (adj)	thiếu tế nhị
3	squelch (n)	tiếng phát ra khi di chuyển trên đất lầy hoặc bùn	7	buzzard (n)	loài chim săn mồi lớn, sống ở khu vực hoang dã
4	harrier (n)	loài chim săn mồi bay thấp	8	firecrest (n)	loài chim nhỏ có màu đỏ ở đầu

C. EXTRA STRUCTURE

No.	New structures	Meanings	No.	New structures	Meanings
1	to have no intention of + V-ing	không có ý định làm một việc gì đó	2	to have permission to + V-inf	được phép làm gì

***Note:** n = noun: danh từ; adj = adjective: tính từ; V-inf = Verb infinitive: động từ nguyên thể

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

D. HOMEWORK

I. Choose the word in which the underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 0. A. <u>bit</u> | B. <u>sit</u> | C. <u>meat</u> | D. <u>fit</u> |
| 1. A. <u>people</u> | B. <u>meet</u> | C. <u>seal</u> | D. <u>pit</u> |
| 2. A. <u>hopes</u> | B. <u>books</u> | C. <u>cats</u> | D. <u>friends</u> |
| 3. A. <u>passes</u> | B. <u>rises</u> | C. <u>shapes</u> | D. <u>washes</u> |
| 4. A. <u>goes</u> | B. <u>students</u> | C. <u>bees</u> | D. <u>dogs</u> |
| 5. A. <u>reason</u> | B. <u>season</u> | C. <u>teen</u> | D. <u>hit</u> |

E. CAMBRIDGE PRACTICE

Part 4

Read the text below and complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

Example:

What type of music do you like best?

FAVOURITE

What **IS YOUR FAVOURITE** type of music?

25. I can't believe that Sarah passed the exam.

IMPOSSIBLE

It's _____ Sarah passed the exam.

26. I last spoke to Peter six months ago.

BEEN

It _____ I spoke to Peter.

27. I didn't mean to hurt her feelings.

INTENTION

I _____ hurting her feelings.

28. The students found the exam very difficult.

TOO

The exam was _____ to complete.

29. You are not allowed to leave until the bell rings.

PERMISSION

You _____ leave until the bell rings.

30. I regret not buying the tickets when I had the chance.

WISH

I _____ the tickets when I had the chance.

You are going to read an extract from a novel. For questions 31–36, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

In the exam, mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Trip to Scotland

The four of us, my best friend Ruth, my parents and me, were walking over a piece of damp moorland in Scotland. It was cold, in spite of the spring sunshine, and rather bleak. I have to say, I'd been quite anxious about Ruth when we set out. I wasn't sure how a New Yorker would react to all this empty scenery. Although she's lived in London for years, this was the first time she'd ever been to Scotland, which was surprising. It was also the first time she'd been on a trip with my family, which was not so surprising. My parents almost never go away.

My family runs a travel agency, so a holiday's just like work for them – or so they say. Just occasionally, though, something gets them moving. This time it was a small advert in the newspaper. My father saw it in the travel section, which normally he only reads for research purposes. It was a special offer – a long weekend in a farmhouse at a really good price. What was crucial, though, was that it ended with the magic words 'excellent bird-watching country'. Suddenly, we were in the car heading north for Scotland.

'I think I've just seen a sparrow-harrier,' said Ruth, 'but now all I'm getting is sky.'

'Binoculars can be very tricky if you're not used to them,' said my mother.

'So can bird names,' I said. 'You've just invented the sparrow-harrier. It must've been either a sparrowhawk or a hen harrier.'

line 18

My father was struggling with one foot deep in a wet patch of mud. He heaved it free; it gave out a loud squelch. 'In actual fact,' he said, 'it was a buzzard.'

I think Dad likes bird-watching the way some people like fishing. It gives him an excuse to go somewhere lonely and stare into space. To be fair, though, he can get quite animated; when he thought he'd spotted a firecrest up an oak tree, he brought the binoculars up so fast he blacked both his eyes. I remember trying not to laugh. Somehow, though, I hadn't expected Ruth to find it appealing. Here she was staring at a disappearing dot in the sky and saying, 'Okay. So can I claim to have seen a buzzard? Even though I didn't know what it was?' My father bent down and pointed to a small, boring plant, half-hidden in the grass. 'What's that?' he said.

Ruth examined it carefully. 'I have absolutely no idea,' she said.

'Neither have I,' said my father, 'but whatever it is, we've definitely both seen it.'

'I think that was a "yes" to your buzzard question,' said my mother.

We only had one more day away. Then it was back to reality for all of us. Ruth and I are both taking a 'year out' between school and college. I have to admit things weren't turning out exactly as we expected – though bits have been really good. The idea was to work and save, then travel and party. I got a job at once, as an assistant at the agency. I would like to point out, here, that this only sounds like an easy option to people who have never worked for my parents. It's been hard for Ruth to find jobs though, so she never has much money. It's a pity because, wherever you want to travel, you have to pay – unless you're my parents, of course. It was on the walk back to the farm that they began to discuss all the free holidays they'd had over the years. Which I have to say I thought was very tactless of them.

- 31 What worried the narrator about the trip before they left?
- A whether Ruth would get on with her parents
 - B whether her parents would enjoy themselves
 - C whether Ruth would appreciate the landscape
 - D whether low temperatures would spoil their fun
- 32 According to the narrator, what had attracted her father to the trip?
- A the place where he saw it advertised
 - B the relatively low cost it involved
 - C the chance to practise his hobby
 - D the opportunities for research
- 33 The word 'squelch' in line 18 describes
- A the noise something made.
 - B the way something looked.
 - C a way of moving something.
 - D a way of talking about something.
- 34 The narrator mentions the incident with the firecrest to show
- A how unlucky her father tended to be.
 - B how keen on bird-watching her father was.
 - C how amusing her father could be at times.
 - D how knowledgeable about birds her father was.
- 35 How does the narrator feel about her 'year out' so far?
- A Most of it has been enjoyable.
 - B She is thoroughly disappointed by it.
 - C It has not been going according to plan.
 - D This holiday is the best part of it to date.
- 36 What does the narrator suggest about her job?
- A It isn't very well paid.
 - B It doesn't really interest her.
 - C It's fun working with her parents.
 - D It's much harder than people imagine.



Con hãy làm bài nghe theo link sau:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Zot02EKkvRZt6NweP6-Iov4uAZHYk3op/view?usp=sharing>

Part 2

You will hear a man called Lance Arbury telling a group about his job at a zoo. For questions 9–18, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Lance Arbury: working at a zoo

Lance's official job title at the zoo is

(9) keeper.

The subject which Lance studied at college is

(10)

During his internship, Lance had a job looking after

(11)

When Lance arrives at work each day, his first task is usually to go to a

(12)

Lance's favourite part of the day is when he gives the animals their

(13)

Lance says that he tends to regard the animals as his

(14)

Lance says that for his job he has to be (15)

as well as physically fit.

Lance disagrees with people who think that rhinos are

(16) by nature.

Lance invites his audience to attend what's called a

(17) at the zoo.

Lance recommends those wishing to attend to

(18) to be sure of a place.

Con hãy làm bài nghe theo link sau:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/14M5RZ9qtQ2BegxNJUwk7MGikylbQk_kJ/view?usp=sharing

Part 3

You will hear five short extracts in which students are talking about the best way to study. For questions **19–23**, choose from the list (**A–H**) the advice the speaker gives to other students. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

A Arrange to study with another person.

Speaker 1 **19**

B Make sure you have a comfortable place to sit.

Speaker 2 **20**

C Listening to music will help you to concentrate.

Speaker 3 **21**

D Don't eat too much while you're studying.

Speaker 4 **22**

E Study in the morning when your mind is clearer.

Speaker 5 **23**

F Set yourself a series of targets to achieve.

G Tell your friends not to interrupt you.

H Find the best approach for the subject you're studying.