

Tên:

Lớp: S8...

Ngày làm bài: Thứ, ngày/.....

Đọc:

PET + FCE READING INTENSIVE

A. PET READING: PART 4

- Pre-reading: Read the sentences below. Do you agree or disagree?

1. Young people can achieve great things if the community supports them.
 Agree Disagree
2. It's difficult to set up a community project without a lot of money.
 Agree Disagree
3. Youth clubs should offer both social and educational opportunities.
 Agree Disagree

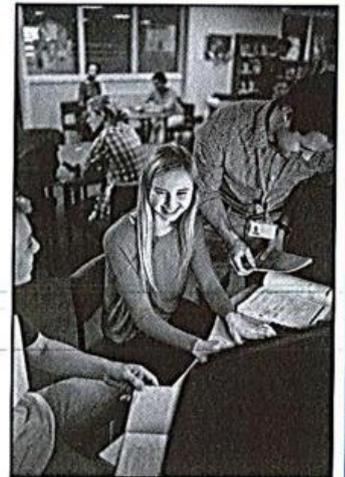
- Reading:

PART 4 Questions 16-20

Five sentences have been removed from the text below. For each question, choose the correct answer. There are three extra sentences which you do not need to use.

Creating a youth club

Last summer our town achieved something quite special. We created a youth club in the town centre. Before that there was absolutely nothing for the young people to do after school and at the weekends. **16** It took a long time to finally open the youth club. First of all, we had to find a building that we could use. We put up posters all over the town asking people to help us find a place. We were very lucky because after a couple of weeks someone said we could have an old shop that had been closed for a year. **17** Best of all, he said, we did not have to pay anything to use it. The only thing we had to promise to do was to keep it in good condition.



Once we had a building, lots of people came to help us paint the rather dirty rooms and put furniture in it. **18** Then, a big business in the town gave us three computers and a large TV. The local football team gave us some sport and fitness equipment and they send a coach twice a week to do health and fitness classes with us. **19** There we can buy drinks and snacks. My mother often bakes cakes for the cafe. We also do lots of art at the youth club. We put our pictures on the walls to make the place look really interesting and colourful.

I think the most important thing about our youth club though is that it is a place that young people can go to if they are feeling lonely and want someone to talk to. Also, there is a homework room where we can sit quietly and study. This is useful to me because I have to share a room with my little sister at home. **20** Obviously that makes it hard for me to concentrate on my school work.

Creating the youth club, in my opinion, is the best thing that has happened in our town recently.

- A. We didn't have to buy anything as so many people gave us chairs, tables, desks etc.
- B. However, the shop wasn't suitable for what we needed.
- C. I love her very much but she talks all the time and makes a lot of noise.
- D. As a result, people were very bored and it was difficult to make new friends.
- E. The building was clean and bright so we didn't have to do anything to it.
- F. She always behaves very well because she is shy and quiet.
- G. The owner did not want to rent it to anyone and that's why he said we could use it permanently.
- H. Some of the parents run a small cafe in the youth club, too.

B. FCE READING: PART 2

- Pre-reading: Tick the option you think you agree with. These are common ideas about blogging and writing reviews.

No.	Statement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agree	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disagree
1	Writing a blog is a good way to express your personal interests.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Reviews are more interesting when they include personal opinions rather than just facts.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Teenagers can be just as good as adults at creating content that attracts a wide audience.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- Reading:

You are going to read a newspaper article about a teenage boy who writes a blog about films. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A–G** the one which fits each gap (37–42). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

How to write a good blog

Joey Benson started writing a blog at the age of thirteen. Here, he tells us about his own experiences of blog writing and offers tips for other young bloggers starting out.

'I never expected to get many followers when I started writing my blog,' says Joey Benson, now 15. 'I just wrote down my thoughts about films I'd seen at the cinema. I didn't think anyone would take my opinions seriously or even be particularly interested in them.'

Since he started blogging two years ago, however, Joey's attracted tens of thousands of readers, some of them professional film critics, who are interested in his fresh approach to reviewing films. **37** This attention has led to him tripling the number of hits his blog receives, and he now gets sent free tickets for screenings of new films for his age group.

Joey's style is informal and chatty, and he presents an interesting angle on the films he sees. Instead of simply commenting on how amazing the special effects are, or how effective the sound track is, Joey delves into psychological subject matter like what it was that made the bad guy turn bad or whether the heroes of the story have hidden motives. **38** Why did they choose that camera angle to shoot that scene from? Why was that particular animation process selected?

Joey has certainly made an impact on the teenage and film critic blogging scenes. His ideas are far from predictable, and he never fails to surprise readers with a new take on old themes. **39** It's definitely something he manages, though.

With so many talented bloggers out there, how does Joey stand out from the crowd? He says it's crucial to either

find something no one's written about before or a new way of approaching a subject, like he does. You don't have to present a balanced opinion of an issue. **40** They probably won't come back again, either.



If you're hoping to reach a wide range of readers with your blog, following advice from experienced bloggers like Joey is a wise move. You may be truly passionate about a subject close to your heart, and may even consider yourself a bit of an expert on it. This makes it tempting to use jargon and technical words that people familiar with the field will know. **41** This means you automatically limit the number of hits you receive on your blog.

'Remember the expression "first impressions count"?' asks Joey. 'Well, that doesn't just stand for meeting people but when aiming to make an impact with your blog-writing too. **42** Then keep their interest by addressing them personally, asking questions and making them think.'

One last word from Joey: 'Don't try too hard to use big fancy words or get too hung up on things like grammar. It's important to check your work afterwards for things like spelling errors, though, and make sure it flows well and is relevant to your target readers. Oh, and make sure you check your facts! You don't want to get into trouble about what you've written. Good luck!'

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| <p>A Draw the reader in by writing a funny or surprising title.</p> <p>B He makes it seem easy, but not all young, or indeed older, bloggers hit the right tone.</p> <p>C A national newspaper recently picked up on his unique style and he's since appeared in an article about teenage bloggers.</p> <p>D Age doesn't matter when you're writing about something you feel strongly about.</p> | <p>E He isn't only interested in considering this kind of thing, but in the technicalities of film-making, too.</p> <p>F However, simply repeating the same thing over again without backing up your ideas with actual examples is unlikely to make readers stick around for long.</p> <p>G Be aware, though, that a general audience may not, and you may put them off by doing so.</p> |
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Ngày giao bài: Thứ, ngày/.....

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ, ngày/.....



Ngữ pháp:

Đọc:

Mini Test:

PET + FCE READING INTENSIVE

A. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	conventional (adj)	truyền thống, theo lối cũ	5	democratically (adv)	một cách dân chủ
2	compulsory (adj)	bắt buộc	6	theoretically (adv)	về mặt lý thuyết
3	curriculum (n)	chương trình học	7	discipline (n)	kỷ luật
4	limitation (n)	giới hạn	8	observation (n)	sự quan sát

*Note: n = noun: danh từ; adj = adjective: tính từ; adv = adverb: trạng từ.

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

B. CLASSWORK

I. Circle the correct answers.

0. _____ he had all the necessary qualifications, he didn't get the job.

- A. Although B. However C. While D. But

1. The north region receives heavy rainfall. _____, the south is mostly dry.

- A. But B. Even though C. However D. Whereas

2. _____ the museum was crowded, we still managed to enjoy the tour.

- A. While B. However C. So D. Therefore

3. Her argument was well-structured; _____, it didn't convince the committee.

- A. however B. although C. whereas D. so

4. _____ most students chose digital books, I still prefer printed ones.

- A. Although B. However C. Whereas D. Even

5. _____ I tried to stay calm, I couldn't hide my disappointment.

- A. However B. Although C. While D. Whereas

II. Write the ABSTRACT NOUNS matching the given adjectives.

0. loyal → loyalty

1. sensitive → _____

2. determined → _____

3. independent → _____

4. tolerant → _____

5. mature → _____

C. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR

I. Match to make meaningful sentences.

0. <i>While I enjoy living in the city,</i>	0- <u>c</u>	a. while others are reacting out of anxiety.
1. They're contributing a lot to the project	1- ____	b. whereas their competitors are focusing on visibility.
2. He's handling the crisis well,	2- ____	c. <i>I sometimes miss the peace of the countryside.</i>
3. The students are improving their writing skills,	3- ____	d. though we know the judges might be harsh.
4. We're presenting our ideas with confidence	4- ____	e. even though their participation was initially limited.
5. They're working hard to build trust,	5- ____	f. whereas their speaking fluency is lagging behind.

II. Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the box. Use each verb only once. Use PRESENT SIMPLE or PRESENT CONTINUOUS.

<i>lead</i>	<i>analyse</i>	<i>reflect</i>	<i>assume</i>	<i>interrupt</i>	<i>hesitate</i>
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Right now, the professor (0) **is leading** a seminar on cross-cultural communication. Most of the students (1) _____ on the case studies provided in the reading material, while a few others (2) _____ body language patterns from the videos shown earlier.

One student constantly (3) _____ the session to share personal anecdotes, while another often (4) _____ before giving her opinion. The professor usually (5) _____ these interruptions are well-intentioned, though they can sometimes derail the discussion.

III. Complete the sentences. Use ALTHOUGH/WHEREAS + a sentence from the box.

<i>He had to wait several months before finding one</i>	<i>Traditional learning provides more interaction</i>
<i>Most employees supported the new policy</i>	<i>The company is investing heavily in AI research</i>
<i>The internship was unpaid</i>	<i>Her ideas were quite unconventional</i>

0. *She was offered a job immediately after graduation, **whereas he had to wait several months before finding one.***

1. Most people preferred the traditional approach, _____.

2. _____, it gave her valuable industry experience and connections.

3. _____, many of its competitors remain cautious about the technology.

4. _____, the board decided to delay its implementation for further review.

5. Online learning offers flexibility, _____.

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.

Test 1 Exam practice**Reading and Use of English • Part 6**

You are going to read an article about an unusual school in the Germany, where the pupils have a great deal of freedom. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A–G** the one which fits each gap (37–42). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Open-air teaching In Germany

A bold experiment in education that aims to help young students become independent thinkers

In 2013, Wolfgang Schwarz became Assistant Headteacher at a Hamburg school. It was a conventional school: teachers taught lessons that pupils had to attend, and set compulsory homework for pupils. The school taught all the usual subjects from English to maths. The Senior Management team told the teachers what to do, and the teachers told the pupils what to do.

Shortly after this, Schwarz read an article about open-air schools, whose aim is to encourage children to be more independent and develop important life skills in a natural setting. **37** This is in contrast to more traditional schools like where Schwarz was working, where (according to critics) the focus is too much on the teaching and learning of factual information, and where children aren't given enough opportunity to learn how to think for themselves. They maintain the physical limitations of the classroom stop students learning naturally. Learning outside, in a forest or on a beach encourages students to think more about the world around them.

However, there were only a small number of outdoor schools across Germany. **38** In 2014, that is exactly what he did, and the Hamburg Outdoor School was born. With four teachers and 42 children aged between 4 and 18, Schwarz's school had a small building set in large grounds near a beach and private forest. Now they use the areas outside the school more than the old classrooms. Most lessons take place outside.

What actually makes it an 'outdoor' school? How does it work in practice? **39** There are no tests and no homework you have to do, although some parents have, additionally, set their children academic tasks to complete away from school.

The curriculum is certainly not conventional.

40 Last year, the students sampled more than 80 different subjects, learning some maths, history and physics in the process.

And some of the teaching is done by the students themselves, such as a

course on geology, taught by 13-year-old Dieter Altmann, which has become one of the most popular at the school. Other subjects range from juggling to fishing techniques.

However, student independence isn't just limited as to how the children actually do their learning. **41** At these sessions, anything can be discussed, ranging from discipline issues to deciding who should be allowed to start at the school. Everyone, from the youngest child to the school Headteacher, has an equal vote in all this. All decisions are made democratically, so the teachers can be outvoted by the children theoretically; this is something which does happen from time to time. The key question is this: does a school with optional lessons and student-led courses on juggling really provide students with the best start in life? **42** Accepting that students in normal schools may become better at certain skills, he maintains that children can learn facts much better in a natural environment through experimentation and observation. 'If you learn out of the classroom in the natural world, it makes learning more meaningful and memorable'.



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| <p>A Schwarz is convinced that it can.</p> <p>B But Schwarz never saw this as a problem.</p> <p>C These include critical thinking and the ability to socialise.</p> <p>D Simple: the children make the rules, choose their classes and where to work.</p> | <p>E They basically run the school too, through their weekly discussion meetings.</p> <p>F So this got Schwarz thinking: why not open one himself?</p> <p>G The pupils study rare crafts like soap-making, and Mr Schwarz has even taught classes in cheese-tasting.</p> |
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