

Tên:

Lớp: S8...

Ngày giao bài: Thứ, ngày/.....

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ, ngày/.....



Ngữ pháp HW:

Đọc HW:

PET + FCE READING INTENSIVE

A. THEORY

I. EXTRA VOCABULARY

- CLASSWORK

+ PET PART 5

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	southerly (adj)	thuộc hướng nam / từ phía nam	4	dialect (n)	phương ngữ, giọng địa phương
2	Scandinavia (n)	bán đảo / khu vực Scandinavia (Bắc Âu gồm Đan Mạch, Na Uy, Thụy Điển)	5	welfare system (n)	hệ thống phúc lợi
3	tongue-twisting (adj)	khó phát âm, khó nói			

+ FCE PART 1

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	on hand (idiom)	sẵn sàng giúp đỡ	3	reservation (n)	việc đặt chỗ
2	supervise (v)	giám sát	4	the stuff of dreams (idiom)	điều tưởng như chỉ có trong mơ

- HOMEWORK

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	magnetic field (n)	từ trường	4	sustainable (adj)	bền vững
2	magnetism (n)	hiện tượng từ tính	5	insulation (n)	vật liệu cách nhiệt
3	portable (adj)	di động	6	membership (n)	tư cách hội viên

*Note: n = noun: danh từ; adj = adjective: tính từ; v = verb: động từ; idiom = thành ngữ.

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

II. METHOD

🔍 BƯỚC 1: ĐỌC LƯỚI & QUÉT THÔNG TIN (Skim & Scan)

Skimming = Đọc nhanh để hiểu ý chính của cả đoạn.

Scanning = Nhìn kỹ những đoạn gần chỗ trống để tìm manh mối.

Ví dụ: Câu hỏi 21, bài đọc "Denmark"

📌 SKIM – Đọc lướt để hiểu ý chung câu và đoạn

🔍 HS đọc lướt câu mở đầu để nắm ý chính về thông tin địa lý

Đoạn văn nói rằng Đan Mạch là nước nhỏ nhất và nằm ở phía nam của Scandinavia, và câu hỏi yêu cầu vị trí của Scandinavia so với châu Âu.

🔍 Khi skim, HS rút ra các ý:

- Scandinavia là một vùng địa lý → cần một động từ mô tả vị trí.
- Các đáp án như locate, set không dùng cho mô tả vị trí tự nhiên khi không có tân ngữ.
- Lay = dạng quá khứ của lie → không phù hợp về ngữ pháp.
- Chỉ lie phù hợp để diễn đạt "nằm ở đâu đó" theo nghĩa địa lý.

☑ Sau khi skim, HS đoán câu trả lời sẽ là một từ mang nghĩa "nằm ở / tọa lạc".

→ Dự đoán đáp án: lie.

SCAN – Quét để tìm nhanh mỗi ngữ pháp & collocation

Khi quét nhanh đoạn văn, HS chú ý:

🔍 Dấu hiệu ngữ pháp:

- Mệnh đề quan hệ “which ____ in northern Europe” → cần một **động từ nội động**, không tân ngữ.
- “Scandinavia” là **một vùng**, không phải một công trình → không dùng *set* hay *locate* dạng không bị động.

🔍 Dấu hiệu collocation:

- Công thức quen thuộc trong mô tả địa lý:
 - “Country A **lies** in ...”
 - “The island **lies** off the coast of ...”
 → Đây là collocation chuẩn trong tiếng Anh.

📌 BƯỚC 2: DỰ ĐOÁN ĐÁP ÁN (Answer Prediction)

Mục tiêu: Giúp người học đoán trước loại thông tin cần điền, từ đó chọn được đáp án phù hợp vào chỗ trống.

1 Nhìn vào chỗ trống → Đoán loại từ cần điền.

2 Quan sát từ trước và sau chỗ trống → Dự đoán chủ đề hoặc nội dung cần điền:

- Có thể là *thời gian, địa điểm, người, hoạt động, giá tiền, con số, tính chất*, v.v.

3 Tự hỏi nhanh:

- “Thông tin này trong bài sẽ xuất hiện dưới dạng gì?”
- “Có thể bị paraphrase (viết lại) như thế nào?”

B. CLASSWORK

I. READING 1

1. Pre-reading: Which of these TOPICS might appear in the reading?

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> geography of Denmark | <input type="checkbox"/> Denmark's history | <input type="checkbox"/> culture and language |
| <input type="checkbox"/> economy and taxes | <input type="checkbox"/> natural resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Denmark's relationship with the EU |
| <input type="checkbox"/> famous historical groups (e.g., Vikings) | | |

2. Reading (6 questions):

PART 5 Questions 21-26


For each question, write the correct answer.

Denmark

Denmark is the smallest and most southerly of the countries of Scandinavia, which (21)..... in northern Europe. It is probably best (22)..... for being home to the powerful Vikings, over 1,000 years ago. Denmark is a small country, with limited natural resources. However, it has (23)..... one of the richest countries in the world.

Denmark has its own culture and traditions, and a tongue-twisting language, which includes several different dialects and takes years to master. Although Denmark is a member of the European Union, at times it has refused to work more closely with the EU and give up some of its (24).....

Wealth in Denmark is shared out more evenly than in most countries, because people pay high taxes. Many workers pay more than 50 percent of their wages in tax. The (25)..... is used to pay for a welfare system, which (26)..... health care, benefits for the unemployed and the elderly, and public services. Compared to the rest of the world, it is difficult to be either very rich or very poor in Denmark.



- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 21. A. lay | B. lie | C. locate | D. set |
| 22. A. felt | B. known | C. seen | D. heard |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 23. A. bought | B. begun | C. brought | D. become |
| 24. A. activity | B. independence | C. relationship | D. opportunity |
| 25. A. world | B. country | C. money | D. work |
| 26. A. consists | B. adds | C. receives | D. includes |

II. READING 2

1. Pre-reading: Predict the type of word

- Gap (1): "The restaurant is run (1) _____ by children aged under 11..." What type of word do you expect here?
A. an adverb showing degree B. an adverb showing time C. an adverb showing place
- Gap (3): "There are always four adults on hand to (3) _____ the youngsters." What type of word do you expect here?
A. a verb meaning supervise/control B. a verb meaning request/order C. a verb meaning demand/ask for
- Gap (5): "The food is healthy and prices are (5) _____ and so, not surprisingly, the restaurant is very popular." What type of word do you expect here?
A. an adjective describing cost B. an adjective describing size C. an adjective describing importance

2. Reading (8 questions):

Test 3 Reading and Use of English • Part 1

For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

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

Example:

0 A change B difference C variation D contrast

0	A	B	C	D
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Child's play?

Imagine a restaurant, but with a (0) The restaurant is run (1) by children aged under 11; they cook and serve the food, and then wash up. The children even bring the bill at the end of the meal, all with a little help from the (2) staff of course. There are always four adults on hand to (3) the youngsters. There's a set menu with a main course and dessert, and everything is made from fresh (4) The food is healthy and prices are (5) and so, not surprisingly, the restaurant is very popular. This means that a reservation is usually necessary to be (6) of getting a table. The (7) idea is to help parents by providing childcare, and to help children learn to be responsible. This is done by giving them independence in a fun and child-friendly (8) Is this the stuff of dreams? No, it's the new reality of the 21st century.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 A entirely | B all | C substantially | D thoroughly |
| 2 A rising | B increased | C grown-up | D expanding |
| 3 A command | B order | C demand | D supervise |
| 4 A flavours | B ingredients | C courses | D components |
| 5 A low | B small | C little | D minor |
| 6 A sure | B definite | C truthful | D known |
| 7 A easy | B elementary | C introductory | D basic |
| 8 A position | B neighbourhood | C environment | D region |

C. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR (19 questions)

I. Circle the correct answers.

0. They bought a(n) _____ sofa for their new apartment.
 (A) elegant Italian leather B. leather elegant Italian C. Italian leather elegant
1. She adopted a _____ dog from the rescue center.
 A. friendly small brown B. small friendly brown C. brown friendly small
2. He found a _____ vase at the antique market.
 A. ceramic beautiful Chinese B. beautiful Chinese ceramic C. Chinese ceramic beautiful
3. We admired a(n) _____ sculpture in the gallery.
 A. modern bronze impressive B. impressive modern bronze C. bronze impressive modern
4. She wore a _____ scarf to the ceremony.
 A. delicate silk blue B. blue delicate silk C. delicate blue silk
5. The museum displayed a(n) _____ statue at the entrance.
 A. stunning marble enormous B. enormous stunning marble C. stunning enormous marble

II. Put the verbs into the correct form of FUTURE ACTIVE or PASSIVE.

0. Our school will be closed (close) for two weeks during the renovation.
1. The new policy _____ (not implement) until all departments agree on the final draft.
2. _____ the documents _____ (translate) into English before the meeting starts?
3. Environmental experts _____ (monitor) the air quality throughout the festival weekend.
4. The missing files _____ (recover) by the IT team if the backup system works properly.
5. _____ they _____ (postpone) the press conference because of the unexpected changes?

III. Complete the passage with the correct connectives in the box.

<u>although</u>	<u>so that</u>	<u>while</u>	<u>despite</u>	<u>whereas</u>	<u>in order to</u>
-----------------	----------------	--------------	----------------	----------------	--------------------

Last month, our class took part in a community project to help improve the local park. (0) Although the weather was unusually cold for early spring, everyone arrived on time and ready to work. We were divided into two teams: one cleaned the playground equipment, (1) _____ the other team focused on repainting the benches.

At first, progress was slow (2) _____ the large number of volunteers who had signed up. Our teacher explained that the goal was not only to clean the park but also to make it safer (3) _____ families would feel more comfortable spending time there. We also planted several new trees (4) _____ increase the amount of shade in the summer.

By the afternoon, both teams were tired, (5) _____ a few students still had enough energy to organise the tools and take final photos of the completed work.

IV. Rewrite the sentences using PAST MODALS.

0. You check your backpack and your homework isn't there.
 → I might have left it on my desk at school.
1. Your friend looks upset today and didn't talk at all during lunch.
 → _____.

2. Your friend failed the speaking test because he didn't practise enough.
→ _____.
3. You hear loud music coming from the classroom even though no one is there.
→ _____.
4. Your class didn't win the competition. You think it was possible if everyone had helped.
→ _____.

CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE (14 questions)

Lưu ý:

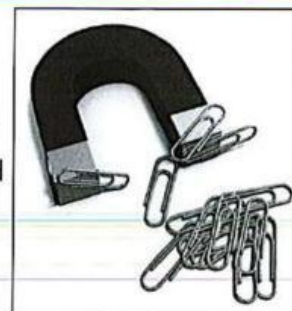
1. Khi làm bài tập có từ mới, các con phải tra từ điển. Sau khi tra từ điển, các con chép mỗi từ mới **1 dòng** để ghi nhớ.
2. Các con gạch chân các từ khóa chính trong bài.

PART 5 Questions 21-26

For each question, choose the correct answer.

Magnets

Objects that have the power to pull iron and some other metals are called magnets. Magnets can do that because of their magnetic field; that is a region of force around them. So magnets work from a(n) (21).....; they do not have to be touching other objects to pull them.



The objects that are attracted to the magnet, feel a force (22)..... as 'magnetism', when they are inside the magnet's magnetic field. This magnetic force can also easily pass through some other (23)....., such as plastic. And even a not so strong magnet will (24)..... to pull a pin to the other side of a sheet of paper.

Magnets come in different shapes and sizes, but the most common one is the one that (25)..... like a horseshoe. But there are also other forms, such as bar magnets. Every magnet has two poles: a north pole and a south pole, at the opposite ends of it. Unsurprisingly, the north pole of a magnet (26)..... towards the Earth's north pole and vice-versa.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 21. A. area | B. gap | C. distance | D. space |
| 22. A. mentioned | B. called | C. known | D. referred |
| 23. A. objects | B. materials | C. ingredients | D. products |
| 24. A. succeed | B. enable | C. manage | D. allow |
| 25. A. seems | B. looks | C. shows | D. appears |
| 26. A. points | B. aims | C. directs | D. approaches |

Test 4

Reading and Use of English • Part 1

For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 A recent B current C latest D present

0	A	B	C	D
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

A very unusual house

As part of an architectural project in 2010 in which people constructed egg-shaped, movable homes, Dai Haifei who was a (0) graduate, decided to build his own portable house in Beijing. (1) for his house to be environmentally-friendly, Haifei (2) use of sustainable materials, including a bamboo frame and a grass-seeded covering. The tiny house also used a solar panel for its energy (3) to a handful of electrical gadgets, and it had wood chips for insulation.

Just two metres tall at its highest point, there was only enough space for a bed, water tank, and table. For three months Haifei (4) in the 'egg house', which had no bathroom or kitchen to cook in. (5), he ate out and showered at the local pool where he paid for an annual membership.

Although Haifei only (6) his egg house for a short period of time, he enjoyed the experience. He (7) that rather than it being a serious project, he had 'just wanted to play,' demonstrating his positive attitude (8) life!

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 | A keen | B glad | C hopeful | D interested |
| 2 | A took | B made | C got | D did |
| 3 | A stock | B bank | C store | D supply |
| 4 | A occupied | B lived | C remained | D stayed |
| 5 | A Beyond | B Furthermore | C Otherwise | D Besides |
| 6 | A settled | B lived | C visited | D occupied |
| 7 | A challenged | B argued | C presented | D defended |
| 8 | A towards | B over | C by | D around |