

Tên:



Ngữ pháp HW:

Lớp: S6...

Đọc HW:

Ngày giao bài: Thứ, ngày/.....

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ, ngày/.....

KET + PET READING INTENSIVE

A. THEORY

I. EXTRA VOCABULARY

- CLASSWORK

+ KET PART 3

| No. | New words | Meanings | No. | New words | Meanings |
|-----|----------------------|---------------|-----|----------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | ambulance (n) | xe cứu thương | 3 | unfortunately (adv) | không may là |
| 2 | council (n) | hội đồng | | | |

+ PET PART 3

| No. | New words | Meanings | No. | New words | Meanings |
|-----|--------------------------|--------------------|-----|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | strong belief (n) | niềm tin mạnh mẽ | 4 | non-profit organisation (n) | tổ chức phi lợi nhuận |
| 2 | split up (phr.v) | chia tách | 5 | psychological (adj) | về mặt tâm lý |
| 3 | worldwide (adv) | trên toàn thế giới | 6 | orphan (n) | trẻ mồ côi |

- HOMEWORK

| No. | New words | Meanings | No. | New words | Meanings |
|-----|-------------------------|-------------|-----|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1 | unfairness (n) | sự bất công | 3 | inequality (n) | sự bất bình đẳng |
| 2 | exploitation (n) | sự bóc lột | 4 | audience (n) | khán giả |

*Note: n = noun: danh từ; adj = adjective: tính từ; phr.v = phrasal verb: cụm động 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.

II. METHOD

❶ ĐỌC LUỐT & 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 11, bài đọc “Giving back to the people”

★ BUỚC 1: SKIM (Đọc lượt để lấy ý chính của đoạn liên quan)

☞ HS lượt nhanh đoạn đầu của bài, nói nói về **sự nghiệp của Madonna**:

“Ever since she arrived on the pop scene in the early eighties, Madonna has remained one of the most well-known celebrities in the world. She has shown herself to be a talented singer, dancer, songwriter and actress.”

☞ Ý chính rút ra khi skim:

- Sự nghiệp không giãm sút** → vẫn nổi tiếng.
- Không chỉ làm pop singer** → cô còn là dancer, songwriter, actress.
- Không phải do may mắn** → được mô tả là *talented*.
- Không nói đến “lifetime of opportunities”** → không xuất hiện ý này.

☞ Sau khi skim, HS sẽ đoán được **đáp án đúng phải liên quan đến phạm vi sự nghiệp (varied career)**.

★ BUỚC 2: SCAN (Quét để tìm manh mối chính xác cho đáp án)

☞ Khi quét đoạn văn, HS cần tìm các từ khóa ứng với đáp án:

- decline** (giảm sút)
- limited to the pop scene** (chỉ trong lĩnh vực pop)
- luck** (may mắn)
- opportunities** (cơ hội)

B. CLASSWORK

I. READING 1

1. Pre-reading: Tick what you think you might read about.

a. Which of these TOPICS might appear in the reading?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> traffic problems | <input type="checkbox"/> public transport |
| <input type="checkbox"/> travel costs | <input type="checkbox"/> schools in London |
| <input type="checkbox"/> train or underground travel | |

b. Which PLACES might be mentioned in the reading?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> the city centre | <input type="checkbox"/> London |
| <input type="checkbox"/> big train stations | <input type="checkbox"/> countryside areas |
| <input type="checkbox"/> airports | |

2. Reading (5 questions):

PART 3 Questions 14-18

For each question, choose the correct answer.

My home city, London, is always full of traffic and often, in the centre of the city, the traffic is not moving. This makes it very difficult for our parents to drive us to school. London is a very old city and the streets are often small which means it can also be difficult for ambulances, school buses and police cars to get through.



Many people in London don't drive to work because it takes a very long time. Most people choose to travel by train, underground or tram because they are much quicker. If people are travelling from outside of London, they often have to catch a train to one of the big stations and then go by underground to their office. It can be very expensive but with the traffic problems, it's the only and the quickest way.

Our city council has been trying to improve the traffic but there are still too many cars. A few years ago, they stopped lorries going into the centre between 8am and 6pm. This helped a little bit, but not enough. They then made every car driver pay to drive in London between 8.30am and 6pm. This didn't make the traffic better because unfortunately people paid to drive in London and there was still the same number of cars as before.

How can they change this problem? They want to stop all cars going into the centre except for buses and taxis. Many people think this is a very bad idea and will make travel around London worse. Only time will tell.

14. Why is it difficult for school buses to move in London?

- A. They have to pay during the day.
- B. They can't get past other cars.
- C. They can't drive through the centre.

15. The writer says that it's not easy to get to school in London because

- A. many of the roads have been closed.
- B. some of the roads aren't very big.
- C. buses aren't allowed in the centre.

16. The writer says that the fastest way to get to work in London is

- A. by train and taxi.
- B. by train and bus.
- C. by train and underground.

17. Why didn't the extra cost to every driver improve the traffic in London?
- Nobody wanted to pay.
 - Few people used their car during these hours.
 - Everybody paid.
18. What is the best title for the article?
- Too much traffic
 - Good jobs in the city
 - Expensive taxis

II. READING 2

1. Pre-reading: Which words do you think will appear in a text about a singer's life?

- | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> charity | <input type="checkbox"/> success | <input type="checkbox"/> childhood |
| <input type="checkbox"/> unfairness | <input type="checkbox"/> tour bus | <input type="checkbox"/> inspiration |
| <input type="checkbox"/> musical instruments | <input type="checkbox"/> fans | |

2. Reading (5 questions):

PART 3 Questions 11-15

For each question, choose the correct answer.

Giving back to the people



Ever since she arrived on the pop scene in the early eighties, Madonna has remained one of the most well-known celebrities in the world. She has shown herself to be a talented singer, dancer, songwriter and actress. Having achieved all this, one cannot doubt that she has a strong belief in herself and her abilities. She seems to have gained such a strong personality through her own painful childhood experiences. She went to a strict Catholic school, was one of many children, and her family was split up after her mother died from cancer.

Eventually, in search of fame, she left college and went to New York with only her suitcase and a few dollars. Madonna became one of the biggest stars on the planet, and has sold over 200 million records worldwide, making her the most successful solo artist alive. Few, though, may have realised that her rough start in life is exactly what made her so determined to get ahead and to decide to help so many others.

Madonna's single cause over the past 10 years of her life is to give back to the people as much as she can. This is why she

has made such a huge effort to bring an end to the extreme poverty and hardship experienced by Malawi's 2 million orphans. She founded *Raising Malawi*, a non-profit organisation that gives children in Malawi food, clothing, shelter, education, medical care and psychological support. At the same time, she supports other non-government organisations that offer many poor African families opportunities to earn money themselves. These programmes try to change the lives of these people once and for all.

It makes you wonder, doesn't it? What would happen if every one of us, just like Madonna did, gave back to those in need? Without a doubt, the world would be such a better place to live in. And it's not simply because certain people would be able to have the things that they should have never lived without in the first place, but also because through volunteering and charity, everyone can become a better person, experiencing benefits one would have never even imagined.

11. Madonna's career

- is steadily in decline since her first appearance in the eighties.
- has not been limited to the pop scene.
- has been down to luck rather than talent.
- is the result of a lifetime of opportunities.

12. As a child, Madonna was probably

- happiest during her school days.
- lonely and without anyone to talk to.
- unhappy in New York.
- made stronger due to difficult events.

13. What does the writer say about Madonna's success?

- A. She is the best-selling artist alive.
- B. She earned a lot of money early on in her career.
- C. Her success is mainly due to luck.
- D. Her move to New York didn't help much with her career.

14. According to the text *Raising Malawi*

- A. has earned Madonna a lot of money.
- B. is a charity that helps poor African families.
- C. tries to make a difference in the lives of many children in Malawi.
- D. has failed to attract other's attention to the issues it deals with.

15. How would the writer probably describe Madonna?

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. "She is a woman that may seem to care for others but in fact only does so for herself." | B. "She has failed to achieve what she could have because of a life of hardship that eventually brought her down." |
| C. "Her success doesn't mean much to her as she always wants to become better and better." | D. "What she is truly passionate about is helping those in need have a better future." |

C. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR (20 questions)

I. Circle the correct answers.

0. There are a lot of / much reasons why people enjoy travelling in summer.
1. I'm really thirsty, but there is little / few water left in the bottle.
2. We still have any / some tickets for tonight's concert, so you can buy them now.
3. There aren't many / much opportunities to practise speaking English in my town.
4. You can visit neither / either the museum or the art gallery this afternoon. Both are open.
5. Neither Tom and / nor his sister likes getting up early on weekends.

II. Match to make meaningful sentences.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| 0. No students were | 0- <u>a</u> | a. late for class today. |
| 1. She met | 1- <u> </u> | b. support from his teachers. |
| 2. He received a great deal of | 2- <u> </u> | c. to finish before class ends. |
| 3. There is a small | 3- <u> </u> | d. so I sometimes feel lonely. |
| 4. I have few close friends, | 4- <u> </u> | e. some friends after school. |
| 5. We have a number of exercises | 5- <u> </u> | f. amount of sugar left in the jar. |

III. Read the sentences and decide if the meaning is TRUE or FALSE.

0. "She cooked the meal herself" means she cooked it without help. → TRUE
1. "They built the treehouse themselves" means someone helped them. → _____
2. "I taught myself to play the piano" means nobody taught me. → _____
3. "He hurt himself while playing football" means another player hurt him. → _____
4. "We cleaned the classroom ourselves" means the teacher cleaned it for us. → _____
5. "You can finish the project by yourself" means you don't need help from anyone. → _____

IV. Rewrite the sentences so that they have the same meaning as the previous ones. Use COMPARATIVE ADVERBS.

0. Ann speaks French more fluently than James.

→ James speaks French less fluently than Ann.

1. Ben runs more quickly than Adam.

→ Adam runs _____.

2. Today the train moves more slowly than yesterday.

→ Yesterday, the train _____ than it does today.

3. Linda sings less beautifully than her sister.

→ Linda's sister sings _____ Linda.

4. My brother studies more seriously now than last year.

→ Last year, my brother studied _____ he does now.

5. Tina speaks English less confidently than her brother.

→ Tina's brother _____ than Tina.

CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE (10 questions)

Lưu ý:

- 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.
- Các con gạch chân các từ khoá chính trong bài.

PART 3 Questions 14-18

For each question, choose the correct answer.

A popular teacher

Jane Bridges teaches teenagers in my school in Newcastle, in the north of England. Jane worked for a large international company in an office in London for many years before she changed her career. Although she earned a lot more money in London, Jane decided she was bored with her job and she was unhappy at work. Jane says that teaching is interesting every day and now she feels that she is doing something useful and important.



Jane thinks that her time as a successful businesswoman made her a strong person and this helps her in the classroom. She also remembers how difficult school was at times, when she was a teenager herself, and how tiring it could be to have to study every day.

Jane believes that using computers and the internet is the best way to make her students excited about our lessons. She discusses subjects that we are interested in and makes these things part of her lessons. By doing this, we don't feel that we are doing something difficult or boring but actually we learn a lot more.

All her students even send their homework to Jane by email and every class that she teaches has their own FaceBook group. Here students can chat about what we are learning and we can also share ideas. It is not surprising that Jane is one of the most popular teachers in my school.

- What did Jane do before she was a teacher?
 - She was a student in London.
 - She worked in an office.
 - She didn't have a job.
- Why did Jane want to become a teacher?
 - She needed to earn more money.
 - She didn't know what else to do.
 - She thought she would be happier.
- What does the writer say has helped Jane to be a good teacher?
 - her experiences in business
 - other teachers in London
 - her students in Newcastle
- How could you describe Jane's lessons?
 - interesting and unusual
 - too difficult at times
 - boring but clever
- What does the writer say the students use the internet for?
 - sharing comments about other teachers
 - making new friends in other cities
 - talking about their own lessons

PART 3 Questions 11-15

For each question, choose the correct answer.

How to follow your dreams

by Paul Staples

I have had many years as a successful rock star, but will always remember how it all started and how I formed my first band. At sixteen I was still growing up in a bad part of town. I didn't have any way to express myself; I was disappointed by the terrible state of the neighbourhood and the unfairness that existed. Rich people, who had everything, lived just one mile away, while we had nothing, and could only hope for the worst of jobs.

One night, while I was at a friend's house we found a pair of electric guitars and started playing. We pretty much taught ourselves the music, and when a couple of other guys, who really knew how to play, joined us I knew we had something. With my songs, I could express far more emotion and I could communicate with other people. Soon after that we set up our own band.

The songs we write are still very important to us. They're about telling others how we feel about the problems and issues around us; crime, unemployment, exploitation, and the inequality present in the country. Of course, we are also

expressing our own dreams and desires. It is amazing to be on stage and have twenty thousand people sing the songs that you write, songs that are about people like them, and in the end, these songs are for people like them.



Our music has been very popular and is worth listening to, as it is the ordinary people who have made it such a success. We sing what we feel, so we're sure that if people listen to the music, they'll understand our message, too.

So my advice to anyone dreaming of becoming a rock star is to never give up! Learn how to play a musical instrument and take vocal lessons. Put together a band and practise as much as you can. Write your own music, record it and let your friends listen to it. Play in front of an audience. Make a YouTube channel with your music and videos of live performances. You will, sooner or later, find yourself with a larger fan base and this will be the time when the adventure will begin!

11. What could a reader learn about Paul's childhood?

- A. His family always treated him terribly.
- B. He was surrounded by rich people.
- C. He grew up in a poor area of town.
- D. His family had the worst jobs in the area.

12. How does Paul describe his lyrics?

- A. They express his feelings on serious issues.
- B. They are written by a professional songwriter.
- C. They are about the problem of international conflict.
- D. They are the most important thing in his life.

13. What does Paul say about performing on stage?

- A. It was his great dream, as he always loved attention.
- B. He only performs in front of crowds of twenty thousand or more.
- C. Most people at the concerts do not understand his music.
- D. He feels amazing when the crowd sing his own songs.

14. Paul would advise anyone interested in becoming a rock star to

- A. try hard to make it but if it doesn't work out soon, give up.
- B. start as a solo artist and try to become popular without a band at first.
- C. make use of technology to make themselves known to the wider audience.
- D. perform in front of an audience only after practising for years.

15. How might Paul describe being in a band?

- A. Being in a band is the greatest thing I could ever hope to do. The best part is the money and being famous.
- C. Music has always been important to me as a way to comment on social problems and communicate with the people.

B. We are now a hugely successful band all over the world. I want to make more pop and commercial music to make more money.

D. The enjoyment I got when I was younger is no longer there. I don't feel so connected with the people as I used to.