Tên: ……..

Lớp: S7…

Ngày giao bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Ngữ pháp HW: ……

Đọc HW: ……

PET 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			

+ PET PART 6

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**factory ship** (n)	tàu đánh cá công nghiệp lớn	3	**top of the food chain** (phr.)	đỉnh chuỗi thức ăn
2	**mammal** (n)	động vật có vú	4	**movement** (n)	chuyển động

- HOMEWORK

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**magnetic field** (n)	từ trường	4	**magnetism** (n)	từ tính, hiện tượng từ
2	**force** (n)	lực, sức mạnh	5	**enable** (v)	cho phép, giúp ai đó có thể làm gì
3	**southernmost** (adj)	cực nam, xa nhất về phía nam	6	**process** (v)	xử lý, chế biến

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

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

II. METHOD

🔍 **BƯỚC 1: ĐỌC LƯỚT & 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*.**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

SCAN – Quét để tìm manh mối 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 **nội động từ**, 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?

☐ geography of Denmark ☐ Denmark's history ☐ culture and language

☐ economy and taxes ☐ natural resources ☐ Denmark's relationship with the EU

☐ 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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

1. Gap (27): "sharks have more reasons to be afraid of people (27) _____ people to be afraid of them."

What type of word do you expect here?

A. a contrast linker B. a comparison linker C. a reason linker

2. Gap (28): "people in a lot of countries, (28) _____ Japan and Australia, eat sharks."

What type of word do you expect here?

A. a word introducing examples B. a word meaning "except" C. a word adding similar items

3. Gap (30): "as sharks are attracted by movement, (30) _____ they see a person swimming…"

What type of word do you expect here?

A. a time conjunction B. a condition conjunction C. a contrast conjunction

2. Reading (6 questions):

PART 6 **Questions 27-32**

For each question, write the correct answer. Write ONE word for each gap.

Sharks



The word shark usually creates fear, but in reality sharks have more reasons to be afraid of people **(27)**..... people to be afraid of them. The fact is, about one hundred million sharks are killed by humans every year. That's mainly because people in a lot of countries, **(28)**..... Japan and Australia, eat sharks.

Sharks also get caught in the huge fishing nets that are used nowadays on factory ships, **(29)**..... do many other sea animals. So in general, sharks are not such a danger to humans. They usually eat seals, sea lions and other sea mammals. But as sharks are attracted by movement, **(30)**..... they see a person swimming in the sea, they could accidentally attack him or her.

(31)..... at the top of the food chain, however, sharks keep populations of other fish healthy and are essential for keeping our seas alive. This is **(32)**..... we must act now as their time seems to be running out.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR (20 questions)

I. Circle the correct answers.

0. Look at those dark clouds. It _____ rain soon.

A. will *B. is* *C. is going to* *D. goes*

1. My flight _____ at 7 a.m. tomorrow, so I must get up early.
   A. left B. leaves C. leave D. is going leave
2. "Can you help me with this heavy box?" – "Sure, I _____ you."
   A. will help B. help C. am going to help D. am helping
3. We _____ visit our grandparents this weekend. We arranged it last month.
   A. are going to B. will C. go D. are
4. Watch out! The boy _____ off his bike!
   A. falls B. is going to fall C. will fall D. shall fall
5. I think our team _____ the match. They've trained really well.
   A. is winning B. wins C. will win D. won

II. Put the verb below in the correct form of PRESENT SIMPLE or PRESENT CONTINUOUS.

*0. Listen! My mother **is singing** **(sing)** a song.*

1. My sister usually _____ **(wake)** up at 6 a.m., but today she _____ **(sleep)** until 7.30 because she is tired.
2. I _____ **(not/understand)** this grammar point, so I _____ **(ask)** the teacher for help right now.
3. Tom _____ **(play)** basketball every weekend, but this weekend he _____ **(take)** a break to visit his grandparents.
4. Look! That man _____ **(run)** after the bus! He usually _____ **(catch)** it on time.
5. My parents _____ **(work)** in the city centre, but this month they _____ **(work)** from home because their office is being renovated.

III. Complete the sentences with the SUPERLATIVE forms of the adjectives in brackets.

*0. That was the **most exciting** concert I've ever been to. **(exciting)***

1. This is the _____ problem we have faced this year. **(big)**
2. She is the _____ student in the class. **(creative)**
3. It was the _____ dress I saw at the shop. **(pretty)**
4. He gave the _____ answer in the whole competition. **(good)**
5. That was the _____ meal I've ever had in my life. **(bad)**

IV. Complete the sentences without changing the meaning by using V-ing.

0. "Why don't we visit her parents next week?"

*→ You suggested **visiting her parents next week**.*

1. "Shall we start working on the project today?"

→ You suggested _____ .

2. She continued to talk although everyone wanted silence.

→ She didn't stop_____ .

3. He is excited because he will meet his favourite author tomorrow.

→ He is looking forward to _____ .

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4. They cancelled the event because they didn't want to disappoint the guests.
→ They cancelled the event to avoid _____ .
5. Please remember that you must not use phones during the test.
→ Please avoid _____ .

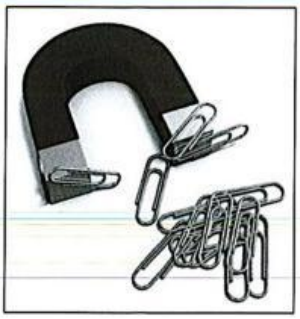
CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE (12 questions)

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 khoá 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.

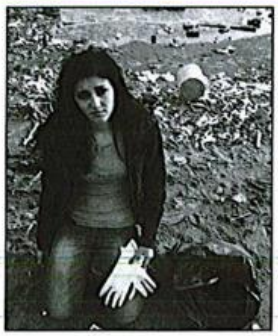
21.	**A.** area	**B.** gap	**C.** distance	**D.** space
22.	**A.** mentioned	**B.** called	**C.** known	**D.** referred
23.	**A.** objects	**B.** materials	**C.** ingredients	**D.** products
24.	**A.** succeed	**B.** enable	**C.** manage	**D.** allow
25.	**A.** seems	**B.** looks	**C.** shows	**D.**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

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PART 6 **Questions 27-32**

For each question, write the correct answer. Write ONE word for each gap.

Fishing for plastic



(27)..... August last year, in Kollam, a fishing town in India's southernmost state, Kerala, fishermen have been bringing all the plastic they find in the sea back **(28)**..... land. Until then, they thought they could do nothing about this plastic, as they had nowhere to take it and nothing to help them do something with it. But now, they've managed to set up the first ever recycling centre in the area to clean, sort and process all the plastic bags, bottles and straws that they fish out.

(29)..... years, fishermen have been complaining about plastic getting caught in their nets. Not **(30)**..... has this plastic caused them problems, but it has also killed sea life by polluting the sea. This, in turn, has affected how **(31)**..... fish they can catch. As most of the plastic rubbish they fish out is **(32)**..... damaged to recycle in the usual way, they cut it into very small pieces and then use it when making roads.

LIVEWORKSHEETS