

Tên: .....

Lớp: S8...

Ngày giao bài: Thứ ....., ngày ...../.....

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ ....., ngày ...../.....



Từ vựng & Ngữ pháp HW: .....

Nghe HW: .....

## GLOBAL ENGLISH 8

### UNIT 6: NATURAL WONDERS – VOCABULARY 1 & FCE LISTENING

#### A. THEORY

##### I. UNIT 6 VOCABULARY

###### - Biology

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	<b>shelter</b> (n)	nơi trú ẩn	7	<b>enzyme</b> (n)	men sinh học
2	<b>bioluminescence</b> (n)	hiện tượng phát quang sinh học	8	<b>emit</b> (v)	phát ra (ánh sáng, khí nhiệt, etc.)
3	<b>organism</b> (n)	sinh vật	9	<b>compound</b> (n)	hợp chất
4	<b>be exposed to</b> (phr.v)	tiếp xúc với, bị phơi nhiễm với	10	<b>spinal cord</b> (n)	tuỷ sống
5	<b>chemical reaction</b> (n)	phản ứng hoá học	11	<b>neuro</b> (prefix)	thuộc về thần kinh (có thể dùng trong từ ghép, như neurology)
6	<b>plankton</b> (n)	sinh vật phù du	12	<b>sensory organ</b> (n)	cơ quan cảm giác

###### - Wild animals

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	<b>antelope</b> (n)	con linh dương	3	<b>moose</b> (n)	con nai sừng tấm
2	<b>hummingbird</b> (n)	con chim ruồi	4	<b>boar</b> (n)	con lợn rừng

#### II. CAMBRIDGE VOCABULARY

##### - CLASSWORK

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	<b>child development</b> (n)	sự phát triển của trẻ em	5	<b>distinctive</b> (adj)	nổi bật / đặc trưng
2	<b>in leaps and bounds</b> (idiom)	tiến bộ vượt bậc	6	<b>get someone's head round something</b> (phr.)	hiểu được (vấn đề khó)
3	<b>on someone's own two feet</b> (idiom)	tự đứng vững / tự lập	7	<b>grasp the concept</b> (phr.)	nắm được khái niệm
4	<b>childcare field</b> (n)	lĩnh vực chăm sóc trẻ	8	<b>gale-force wind</b> (phr.)	gió mạnh cấp bão

##### - HOMEWORK

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	<b>orthopaedic mattress</b> (n)	đệm chỉnh hình	5	<b>scientific basis</b> (n)	cơ sở khoa học
2	<b>portion</b> (n)	khẩu phần / phần ăn	6	<b>movement</b> (n)	phong trào
3	<b>Impressionism</b> (n)	trường phái Ấn tượng	7	<b>takeaway</b> (n)	đồ ăn mang về
4	<b>in a flash</b> (phr.)	trong chớp mắt / rất nhanh			

**\*Note:** *n* = noun: danh từ; *v* = verb: động từ; *adj* = adjective: tính từ; *phr.* = phrase: cụm từ; *phr.v* = phrasal verb: cụm động từ; *idiom* = thành ngữ; *prefix* = tiền tố.

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

### III. METHOD

#### Step 1: Underline Keywords (Gạch chân từ khóa)

**Mục tiêu:** Giúp não tập trung vào thông tin quan trọng trước khi nghe.

**Ví dụ:** You hear a student talking about her college course. What does she say about it?

✓ **a student** → người nói là **sinh viên**, loại bỏ thông tin từ giáo viên, bạn bè, gia đình

✓ **her college course** → chủ đề chính = khóa học đại học của cô ấy → cần nghe các từ liên quan đến: *course, subject, study, learning, theory, practice*

✓ **What does she say about it?** → hỏi **NỘI DUNG CÔ ẤY NÓI / QUAN ĐIỂM CHUNG**

#### Step 2: Answer Elimination (Loại trừ đáp án)

**Mục tiêu:** Giúp học sinh **loại nhanh đáp án sai**, tránh bẫy nghe nhầm, **tăng độ chính xác khi làm bài nghe trắc nghiệm**.

##### Cách làm cụ thể

✓ **Không nghe để tìm đáp án đúng ngay** → Nghe để **loại đáp án sai trước**.

✓ **So sánh từng đáp án với nội dung nghe**, không so với câu hỏi.

- Các kiểu đáp án sai thường gặp

1. **Đáp án được nhắc đến nhưng KHÔNG phải lựa chọn cuối**

• Thường là ý được nói trước rồi bị phủ định / thay đổi

✦ Ví dụ: "I wanted to take the train, **but in the end I drove.**"

✗ Train → loại      ✓ Car → chọn

2. **Đáp án đúng thông tin nhưng sai thời điểm**

• Nghe kỹ thì / mốc thời gian

• Hay nhầm **now / before / later / tomorrow / in the end**

✦ Từ khóa cần để ý: *at first, before, in the end, later, changed my mind*

3. **Đáp án dùng từ có sự tương đồng nhưng không trùng ý nghĩa hoàn toàn**

✦ Ví dụ: *cheap ≠ free; late ≠ miss*

4. **Đáp án đúng với người khác, không phải nhân vật chính**

• Nghe rõ **ai nói / ai làm**, tránh nhầm *he / she / they*

### B. CLASSWORK

#### 1. Pre-listening: Identify the INFORMATION TYPE for the questions below.

1. You hear a student talking about her college course. What does she say about it?

☐ Time                      ☐ Place                      ☐ Opinion / attitude

2. You hear a conversation between a customer and a florist. What does the customer decide to do?

☐ Place                      ☐ Reason                      ☐ Decision / action

3. You hear a weather forecast on the radio. Where are violent storms expected?

☐ Time                      ☐ Place                      ☐ Weather condition

#### 2. Listening (8 questions):

Con làm bài nghe theo link/code sau:

<https://soundcloud.com/ms-chi-english/375964af-5800-4724-936a-ae84a924eb81>

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1–8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).



1 You hear a student talking about her college course.

What does she say about it?

A She enjoys seeing how things work in practice.

B She is sure she'd like to work in a related field.

C She wants to know more about an aspect of the course.



- 2 You hear a conversation between a customer and a florist.  
What does the customer decide to do?  
**A** take the florist's advice  
**B** research a new species of rose  
**C** buy an expensive bunch of flowers
- 3 You hear two students discussing their maths class.  
What do they agree about?  
**A** how helpful their maths teacher is  
**B** how useful the maths phone app is  
**C** how difficult the maths topic is
- 4 You hear a weather forecast on the radio.  
Where are violent storms expected?  
**A** the south coast  
**B** the east coast  
**C** the west coast
- 5 You hear a woman leaving a message for a plumber.  
The woman wants him to  
**A** correct an error he has made.  
**B** call her when he finishes work.  
**C** discover the source of a problem.
- 6 You hear a man talking about his travel plans.  
What is he doing?  
**A** complaining about train timetables  
**B** confirming a hotel reservation  
**C** making a request of someone
- 7 You hear two friends talking about the football team they support.  
How does the man feel?  
**A** optimistic about the team's prospects  
**B** annoyed by the referee's decision-making  
**C** surprised by the goalkeeper's ability
- 8 You hear part of an interview with a student who wants to become a volunteer.  
What does the student say about it?  
**A** He is keen to pass on his knowledge.  
**B** He wants to repay the people who helped him.  
**C** He regrets not getting involved earlier.

## C. HOMEWORK

### VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR (24 questions)

#### I. Choose the correct answers.

0. In some sea animals, light is produced by \_\_\_\_\_ to attract prey.  
 A. shelter B. enzyme C. bioluminescence D. compound
1. A living thing such as a plant, animal, or bacterium is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. plankton B. sensory organ C. shelter D. organism
2. If humans are \_\_\_\_\_ strong sunlight for too long, their skin can be damaged.  
 A. emitted B. sheltered C. exposed to D. compounded
3. During digestion, a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ helps speed up chemical reactions in the body.  
 A. compound B. plankton C. enzyme D. neuro
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ carries messages between the brain and the rest of the body.  
 A. spinal cord B. sensory organ C. shelter D. compound
5. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a wild animal similar to a deer, often found in North America.  
 A. antelope B. boar C. moose D. hummingbird
6. The scientist studied how certain animals \_\_\_\_\_ light in complete darkness.  
 A. shelter B. emit C. expose D. react

#### II. Fill in the blanks with the correct words/phrases in the box. Use each word only ONCE. ONE word may not be used.

<i>shelter</i>	<b>enzymes</b>	<b>boar</b>	<b>exposed</b>
<b>hummingbirds</b>	<b>sensory organ</b>	<b>spinal cord</b>	<b>antelopes</b>

**Anna:** Why do some animals survive better in extreme environments than others?

**Ben:** One reason is that they can find a safe (0) shelter from danger or bad weather.

**Anna:** That makes sense. Inside the body, signals travel through the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ very quickly.

**Ben:** Yes, damage to it can seriously affect movement and feeling.

**Anna:** Scientists discovered that special (2) \_\_\_\_\_ affect how signals travel in the brain.

**Ben:** That's because the brain controls every (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in the body.

**Anna:** I saw a documentary about African wildlife yesterday.

**Ben:** Animals like (4) \_\_\_\_\_ are incredibly fast runners that live in open grasslands and escape predators by speed rather than fighting.

**Anna:** True, but wild animals such as a (5) \_\_\_\_\_, which has sharp tusks and lives in forests, can be very aggressive if threatened.

**Ben:** And birds like (6) \_\_\_\_\_ amaze scientists with how fast their wings move.

#### III. For each question, choose the correct answer A, B, or C.

##### Nature & Living Things

##### A. Maya

Maya is fascinated by life in the oceans. She often reads about tiny organisms like plankton and is especially interested in bioluminescence, which allows some sea creatures to emit light through chemical reactions. She believes understanding these processes can help protect marine environments.

##### B. Leo

Leo enjoys hiking and wildlife photography. He likes observing large animals such as antelope and moose in their natural shelter. However, he is careful not to be exposed to danger and always follows safety rules when getting close to wild animals.



### C. Nina

Nina studies biology at university. She is learning how enzymes work inside the body and how the spinal cord connects with sensory organs to send signals to the brain. She is also interested in how different compounds affect the nervous system.

#### Questions

0. Who is interested in light produced by living organisms? → A
1. Who spends time observing animals in the wild? → \_\_\_\_\_
2. Who learns about body systems and how signals travel in the body? → \_\_\_\_\_
3. Who mentions the importance of staying safe in nature? → \_\_\_\_\_
4. Who is focused on microscopic life forms in water environments? → \_\_\_\_\_
5. Who studies chemical processes inside living bodies? → \_\_\_\_\_
6. Who is most connected with protecting natural habitats? → \_\_\_\_\_

#### IV. You're looking for items you want to buy. Begin each sentence with "I'm looking for..."

0. clock radio – white – Taiwanese – cheap – for my bedside table

→ I'm looking for a cheap white Taiwanese clock radio for my bedside table.

1. jacket – warm – brown – leather – Italian – for autumn

→ \_\_\_\_\_.

2. sofa – comfortable – blue – fabric – for my living room

→ \_\_\_\_\_.

3. watch – black – Swiss – elegant – for special occasions

→ \_\_\_\_\_.

4. backpack – lightweight – black – nylon – travel – for hiking

→ \_\_\_\_\_.

5. table – wooden – dark – dining – French – for my apartment

→ \_\_\_\_\_.

6. headphones – noise-cancelling – white – small – for studying

→ \_\_\_\_\_.

#### CAMBRIDGE LISTENING 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.

Con làm bài nghe theo link/code sau:

<https://soundcloud.com/ms-chi-english/b1-preliminary-1-test-1-part-1>



### Part 2

#### Questions 8–13

For each question, choose the correct answer.

- 8 You will hear two people talking about buying a bicycle.  
The woman suggests that the man should

- A try looking online.
- B go to a different shop.
- C get advice from an expert.

- 9** You will hear a man telling his friend about his Welsh language course. What does the man say about it?
- A** The teacher speaks too fast.
  - B** The lessons are too long.
  - C** The grammar is too difficult.
- 10** You will hear a woman telling her colleague about her weekend. What did the woman like about it?
- A** visiting a new place in the city
  - B** seeing her children enjoying themselves
  - C** having a chance to relax
- 11** You will hear two friends talking about a new restaurant. They both think the restaurant would be better if
- A** the food was fresher.
  - B** the service was faster.
  - C** the prices were cheaper.
- 12** You will hear two old friends talking at a party. How is the man's appearance different from before?
- A** He has grown a beard.
  - B** He has started wearing glasses.
  - C** He has changed his style of clothes.
- 13** You will hear two colleagues talking about a meeting. How does the woman feel about it?
- A** annoyed that she will have to attend it
  - B** worried that her presentation will be unpopular
  - C** surprised that it is still going to take place

Con làm bài nghe theo link/code sau (từ câu 1-6):

<https://soundcloud.com/ms-chi-english/73227631-7d88-491f-9f9a-6fdada8ea333>



You will hear people talking in six different situations. From questions 1-6, choose the best answer (A, B, or C).

- 1 You hear a physiotherapist talking to a patient.  
What kind of exercises does she recommend?  
A exercises done while lying on the back  
B exercises done while standing up  
C exercises done while lying on the stomach
- 2 You hear a woman phoning an Indian restaurant to order a takeaway meal.  
Which curry has rice included?  
A beef  
B lamb  
C chicken
- 3 You hear a woman in an art gallery talking about a painting.  
What date was it painted?  
A 1848  
B 1884  
C 1888
- 4 You hear a man giving directions to a football ground.  
What does he say the other person must do at the traffic lights?  
A turn left  
B go straight on  
C turn right
- 5 You hear two colleagues talking about a character one has invented.  
What animal is this character supposed to be?  
A an elephant  
B a horse  
C a bear
- 6 You hear a woman talking to a policeman at a police station.  
What is her problem?  
A Her bag has been stolen.  
B Her purse has been stolen.  
C Her camera has been stolen.