

Tên:

Từ vựng & Ngữ pháp HW:

Lớp: S8...

Nghe HW:



Ngày giao bài: Thứ, ngày/.....

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ, ngày/.....

GLOBAL ENGLISH 8

UNIT 6: NATURAL WONDERS – VOCABULARY REVISION

A. THEORY

I. VOCABULARY

- Biology

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

- Kahu's adventure

| No. | New words | Meanings | No. | New words | Meanings |
|-----|--|-------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------|---|
| 1 | hereditary (adj) | di truyền | 7 | fright (n) | nỗi sợ hãi |
| 2 | chief (n) | tù trưởng, người đứng đầu | 8 | splutter (v) | nói lắp bắp / khạc / phun ra từng tiếng do hoảng loạn |
| 3 | jab (n) | cú đâm / cú chọc nhanh | 9 | terror (n) | nỗi kinh hoàng |
| 4 | jab (v) | đâm, chọc nhanh | 10 | motion (n) | sự chuyển động |
| 5 | virtually (adv) | hầu như, gần như | 11 | darting gesture (n) | cử chỉ nhanh |
| 6 | flap down toward something (phr.) | vỗ cánh bay sà xuống về phía cái gì | | | |

II. CAMBRIDGE VOCABULARY

| No. | New words | Meanings | No. | New words | Meanings |
|-----|-------------------------------|---|-----|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | appeal (v) | hấp dẫn, thu hút | 5 | delighted (adj) | vô cùng vui mừng |
| 2 | bottleneck (n) | điểm tắc nghẽn (giao thông / quy trình) | 6 | transfer (n) | vụ chuyển nhượng (thể thao) |
| 3 | hardly (adv) | hầu như không | 7 | bad patch (n) | giai đoạn khó khăn |
| 4 | make the effort (phr.) | bỏ công sức, cố gắng | 8 | rear stall (n) | khu ghế phía sau (nhà hát) |

*Note: n = noun: danh từ; adj = adjective: tính từ; v = verb: động từ; adv = adverb: trạng từ;

phr. = phrase: cụm từ; phr.v = phrasal verb: cụm động từ; prefix = tiền tố.

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

B. CLASSWORK (13 questions)**I. Write the words/phrases based on the correct definitions and clues given.**

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 0. <u>chief</u> | <i>the leader of a group, tribe, or organization</i> |
| 1. s _____ | a place that provides protection from danger, weather, or harm |
| 2. o _____ | any living thing, such as a plant, animal, or bacterium |
| 3. f _____ | a sudden feeling of fear |
| 4. h _____ | passed from parents to children through genes |
| 5. s _____ o _____ | a body part that helps us sense the world, such as the eyes, ears, or skin |

II. Read the text and complete the summary below using words/phrases from the text. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer.**Light, Life and Fear**

In nature, survival depends on both physical structure and biological processes. Every living organism must react to its environment, especially when it is exposed to danger. In deep oceans, many creatures survive in darkness thanks to bioluminescence, a process in which light is produced through a chemical reaction controlled by an enzyme. This reaction allows the organism to emit light, either to attract prey or confuse predators.

At the centre of these reactions are complex compounds, which are carefully regulated by the nervous system. The spinal cord plays a vital role in transmitting signals from the brain to different sensory organs, allowing the body to respond instantly to threats. Even a brief signal can cause sudden motion, helping an animal escape danger.

Fear also plays a role in human survival. In dangerous situations, people may react before thinking. In Kahu's story, fear was not only physical but emotional. The danger felt almost hereditary, passed down through generations by stories and warnings from the tribe's chief. When the threat appeared, Kahu felt a moment of pure terror. His body reacted before his mind did: his arm made a darting gesture, followed by a sharp jab into the air as something large began to flap down toward him.

Summary Completion

Living things, or (0) organisms, depend on biological systems to survive dangerous environments. Some sea creatures use (1) _____, which works through a(n) (2) _____ controlled by an enzyme to (3) _____ light. Messages travel through the (4) _____ to different (5) _____, allowing fast reactions.

In Kahu's experience, fear felt almost (6) _____, influenced by warnings from the tribe's (7) _____. When danger appeared, Kahu reacted with sudden (8) _____ before he could think.

C. HOMEWORK**VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR (21 questions)****I. Choose the correct answers.**

0. In biology, any living _____ that can grow, respond to stimuli, and reproduce is classified as a life form.
 A. compound B. shelter C. organism D. enzyme

1. When people are repeatedly _____ loud noise, their ability to concentrate can be seriously affected.
 A. sheltered from B. exposed to C. emitted by D. made up of

2. Digestion depends on a(n) _____ that speeds up reactions inside the body without being used up.
 A. compound B. enzyme C. plankton D. sensory organ

3. Some sea creatures produce light by _____ energy during a chemical process inside their bodies.
 A. reacting B. sheltering C. emitting D. exposing

4. Pain signals from the body travel quickly through the _____ to reach the brain.
 A. spinal cord B. compound C. sensory organ D. shelter

5. The sudden loud bang caused him to make a quick _____ of his hand, even before he realised what was happening.
 A. fright B. terror C. motion D. splutter

6. Although the room was dark, he could _____ see the outline of the objects around him.
 A. motionlessly B. virtually C. hereditarily D. biologically

7. The sharp movement of the animal toward him caused a moment of pure _____ before he managed to stay calm.
 A. motion B. jab C. splutter D. fright

II. Listen and fill in the blanks with the correct words/phrases.

Con làm bài nghe theo link/code sau:
https://soundcloud.com/ms-chi-english/s8_hw-w23



Last summer, I took part in a field trip organised by our science department. During the trip, we stayed in a temporary (0) shelter while researchers explained how living (1) _____ adapt to extreme environments.

At night, we observed marine life that produces light through (2) _____, a process created by a (3) _____ inside the body. Some tiny sea creatures, such as (4) _____, glow when they are disturbed by movement in the water.

In the laboratory session, we learned how an (5) _____ helps speed up reactions in the body, and how signals travel through the (6) _____ to control movement. When suddenly startled by a loud noise, one student made a quick (7) _____, which caused a moment of fright among the group.

III. Read the situations and write sentences with your own ideas using the correct COMPARATIVE or SUPERLATIVE form of the adjective/adverb in brackets.

0. Two students prepared for the exam, but Anna studied with much more focus and confidence.
 → Anna studied more confidently than the other student.

1. Several students submitted their assignments. Only one of them met every requirement perfectly.
 → _____.

2. Last year, the company relied heavily on printed documents. This year, most work is done digitally.
 → _____.

3. All the runners finished the race, but one of them managed to maintain the highest speed throughout.
 → _____.

4. Two solutions were discussed. The second one requires fewer steps and less effort to implement.
 → _____.

5. Among all the machines tested, one produces almost no sound during operation.
 → _____.

6. At first, he struggled to explain his ideas. With practice, his explanations became clearer and more organised.
 → _____.

7. Everyone arrived at roughly the same time, but one person got there before the rest.
 → _____.

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 khóa chính trong bài.

Con làm bài nghe theo link/code sau:

<https://soundcloud.com/ms-chi-english/b1-preliminary-1-test-1-part-3>



Part 4

Questions 20–25

For each question, choose the correct answer.

You will hear an interview with a man called Mickey Diaz, who is talking about his work as a hairdresser.

20 Why did Mickey decide to become a hairdresser?

- A He was offered a job by a friend.
- B He wanted to do what his family did.
- C He hoped to meet some famous people.

21 On a typical day at work, Mickey says that he

- A doesn't take enough time for breaks.
- B works longer hours than he would like to.
- C tries to do a range of jobs.

22 The part of the job which Mickey likes most is

- A creating new haircuts.
- B hearing about customers' lives.
- C using his imagination.

23 What part of his job does Mickey dislike?

- A having to do boring courses
- B sharing ideas with colleagues
- C dealing with difficult customers

24 How does Mickey feel after cutting a customer's hair?

- A worried that the customer may be annoyed.
- B proud of what he's achieved.
- C keen to continue learning.

25 Mickey recommends that people who want to work as hairdressers

- A shouldn't take the first job they're offered.
- B shouldn't believe they know everything.
- C shouldn't expect to earn much at first.



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 girl talking about a new film.
Why does she want to see it?
A to have a better understanding of the novel it is based on
B because her friends have recommended it
C because she likes action films

2 You hear a man talking about a car journey he made recently.
Where was the biggest traffic jam?
A coming out of London
B near the airport
C getting off the motorway

3 You hear a woman talking about a present.
What was she given?
A a piece of clothing
B some jewellery
C a drawing

4 You hear a boy talking about his favourite footballer.
Which team does he play for?
A Arsenal
B Liverpool
C Birmingham

5 You hear a man booking theatre tickets by phone.
How much will they cost altogether?
A £73
B £75
C £78

6 You hear a woman talking about moving to Scotland.
How did she feel when she met her neighbours?
A pleased they were so friendly
B annoyed because she couldn't understand their accent
C surprised that they treated her like a foreigner

UNIT TEST (20 MINUTES)

I. Circle the correct answers.

1. A(n) _____ studies plants, animals, and the environment they live in.
 - A. psychologist
 - B. ecologist
 - C. engineer
 - D. nominate
2. Many countries are trying to reduce pollution by using less _____.
 - A. hydro-electric power
 - B. geothermal power
 - C. fossil fuels
 - D. eco-aware
3. This fridge is very _____, so it doesn't use much electricity.
 - A. energy-efficient
 - B. carbon-neutral
 - C. contemporary
 - D. notorious
4. Water is becoming _____ in some dry areas, so people must save it.
 - A. dominant
 - B. restricted
 - C. scarce
 - D. dismissed
5. The government wants to produce clean electricity from rivers using _____.
 - A. fossil fuels
 - B. hydro-electric power
 - C. restrictions
 - D. psychologists

II. Match the words/phrases with the correct definitions.

| | | |
|--------------------------|----|---|
| 1. zero-carbon emissions | 1- | a. causing no net increase in carbon emissions, often by balancing emissions with environmental actions |
| 2. carbon-neutral | 2- | b. belonging to the present time or reflecting modern ideas and styles |
| 3. dismiss | 3- | c. known for something bad or undesirable. |
| 4. contemporary | 4- | d. a situation in which no carbon dioxide is released into the atmosphere as a result of human activities |
| 5. notorious | 5- | e. to reject or refuse to consider something as unimportant or untrue |

III. Decide if the part in bold is correct or not. If it is correct, write "OK". If it is incorrect, correct the mistake.

1. The agreement **will sign** by both parties at the end of the meeting.

→ _____

2. The new rules **will be enforcing** by the government from January onwards.

→ _____

3. Although **they had limited resources**, they managed to complete the project on time.

→ _____

4. The documents **will approve** after all legal requirements are met.

→ _____

5. She spoke quietly **so that she wouldn't disturb anyone else** in the room.

→ _____

IV. Rewrite the sentences into the FUTURE SIMPLE PASSIVE.

1. The committee will finalise the decision after further discussion.

→ _____.

2. The company will not release the findings without official approval.

→ _____.

3. Experts will publish the report once all data is verified.

→ _____.

4. Will the authorities impose stricter controls on online platforms?

→ _____?

5. The organisers will not announce the results until the review is complete.

→ _____.

Lưu ý: Với những từ con không nhớ và viết sai, con chép từ đó vào vở 1 dòng.