Tên: ……..

Lớp: S8…

Ngày giao bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Từ vựng & Ngữ pháp HW: ……

Nghe HW: ……

GLOBAL ENGLISH 8

UNIT 7: HISTORICAL FIGURES – VOCABULARY 2 & PRESENTATION

A. THEORY

I. UNIT 7 VOCABULARY

- Pioneers

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**sculptor** (n)	nhà điêu khắc	4	**dramatist** (n)	nhà viết kịch
2	**composer** (n)	nhà soạn nhạc	5	**mathematician** (n)	nhà toán học
3	**composition** (n)	bản nhạc / tác phẩm âm nhạc	6	**orchestra** (n)	dàn nhạc giao hưởng

- Others

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**boycott** (v/n)	tẩy chay / sự tẩy chay	6	**biographical details** (n)	thông tin tiểu sử
2	**equation** (n)	phương trình	7	**civil rights movement** (n)	phong trào dân quyền
3	**treat an illness** (phr.)	chữa trị bệnh	8	**pick-pocket** (n)	kẻ ăn trộm / móc túi
4	**astronomy** (n)	thiên văn học	9	**carry off** (phr.v)	mang đi / giành được (giải thưởng)
5	**hologram** (n)	ảnh ba chiều	10	**starve** (v)	chết đói / bị đói nghiêm trọng

II. CAMBRIDGE VOCABULARY

- PET PART 2

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**take charge** (phr.)	lãnh đạo, đứng ra điều hành	4	**ticket office** (n)	quầy bán vé
2	**from cover to cover** (idiom)	từ đầu đến cuối (sách)	5	**takeaway** (n)	đồ ăn mang về
3	**complicated** (adj)	phức tạp	6	**treat someone to something** (phr.)	mời ai đó (ăn / uống / đi chơi…)

- FCE PART 1

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**swear** (v)	thề, quả quyết mạnh mẽ	5	**upset** (v)	làm buồn, làm phiền về mặt tinh thần
2	**cope (with)** (v)	xoay xở, đối phó	6	**read up on** (phr.v)	tìm đọc kỹ để hiểu rõ
3	**material** (n)	tư liệu, chất liệu (nghệ thuật)	7	**spontaneous** (adj)	tự nhiên, không gượng ép
4	**easy-going** (adj)	dễ tính, thoải mái	8	**miss a word** (idiom)	bỏ sót chi tiết nào

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

LIVEWORKSHEETS

B. HOMEWORK

VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR (22 questions)

I. 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.

II. Choose the correct answers.

0. The famous _____ created several statues that are now displayed in major museums.

A. composer *B. sculptor* *C. dramatist* *D. mathematician*

1. The orchestra performed a beautiful _____ written by a young composer.
   A. astronomy B. equation C. composition D. hologram
2. Many people decided to _____ the company after it was accused of unfair treatment.
   A. boycott B. carry off C. starve D. pick-pocket
3. The doctor managed to _____ using a new medical method.
   A. carry off B. treat an illness C. starve D. boycott
4. The museum uses a(n) _____ to show visitors what the ancient city looked like.
   A. orchestra B. astronomy C. hologram D. equation
5. The activist studied the _____ carefully before writing about the leader's life.
   A. civil rights B. equation C. biographical details D. pick-pocket

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

~~mathematician~~	movement	composer	orchestra	astronomy
biographical details	dramatist	carry off	hologram	composition

Although many people admire artists and scientists for different reasons, history shows that creativity and intelligence often go hand in hand.

Leonardo da Vinci, for example, was not only a painter but also a talented *(0)* ***mathematician***, who used numbers and logic to understand the world. In music, a great (1) _____ is not only about writing notes; each (2) _____ must express emotion and meaning. These works are usually performed by a full (3) _____, creating a powerful experience for audiences.

In literature, a famous (4) _____ can influence society by raising important social issues. Some artists and writers even supported the civil rights (5) _____, using their work to fight injustice. Today, museums sometimes use modern technology such as a(n) (6) _____ to help visitors learn more about history, including key (7) _____ of important figures.

IV. Read the text and answer the questions. Choose the correct answer A, B or C.

Pioneers and the Impact of Their Ideas

Throughout history, many pioneers have changed the way people think through their work in art, science, and social change. A composer may spend years creating a single composition, which is then performed by an orchestra and remembered long after their lifetime. In a similar way, a sculptor or dramatist often expresses powerful ideas about society, while a mathematician can influence the world through a single important equation.

Some pioneers were also deeply involved in social issues. During the civil rights movement, many people chose to boycott unfair systems, even though this sometimes caused serious hardship. In extreme cases, families were left to starve because they refused to accept injustice. Others worked in medicine,

LIVEWORKSHEETS

helping to treat an illness by applying scientific knowledge, including ideas developed through astronomy and other branches of science.

Today, pioneers' lives are shared in new ways. Their biographical details can be presented using modern technology such as a hologram, allowing audiences to feel closer to history. However, life was not always safe or fair for these people. Some pioneers were followed by pick-pockets while travelling, and in other cases their achievements were carried off by others who took credit for their work. Despite these difficulties, the influence of these pioneers continues to shape the modern world.

Questions

0. What is the main purpose of the text?

A. To explain modern technology in entertainment.

B. To describe how pioneers influenced society despite difficulties.

C. To focus on crime in historical cities.

1. What does the text suggest about the work of composers and orchestras?
   A. Their work is usually forgotten quickly.
   B. They mainly work for financial success.
   C. Their work can have a lasting influence.
2. Why did some people choose to boycott unfair systems?
   A. They wanted to fight injustice, even at great personal cost.
   B. They wanted to become famous.
   C. They hoped to avoid scientific research.
3. How are pioneers' lives presented to people today?
   A. Only through written reports.
   B. By hiding their personal histories.
   C. Through modern methods such as holograms.
4. What danger did some pioneers face while travelling?
   A. They were ignored by the public.
   B. They were followed by pick-pockets.
   C. They lost interest in their work.
5. What can be inferred about pioneers from the text?
   A. They avoided social responsibility.
   B. They had easy and comfortable lives.
   C. They faced difficulties but still made a lasting impact.

V. Put the words/phrases in the correct order to make complete sentences.

0. rang. / was cooking, / While / the phone / I

→ ***While I was cooking, the phone rang.***

1. went out. / discussing / were / the issue / when / the lights / They

→ _____

2. fell asleep / while / reviewing documents / she was / late at night. / She

→ _____

3. The audience / suddenly / his speech. / when / the presenter / fell silent / began

→ _____

4. were taking notes. / While / explaining / the students / the instructor / was / the procedure,

→ _____

5. twisted / was running / while / along the track. / He / his ankle / he

→ _____

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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.

I. PET Part 2

Con làm bài nghe theo link/code sau:

https://soundcloud.com/ms-chi-english/collins-pet-test-3-part-2

Questions 8–13

For each question, choose the correct answer.

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8 You will hear two friends talking about a dance performance.
What is the woman worried about?

A They need more lessons.

B They don't have anyone who can lead the group.

C They don't have enough people in the group.

9 You will hear two friends talking about a book they've read.
The man

A finished reading it quickly.

B thinks the author's other books are more complicated.

C suggests trying a different author.

10 You will hear a man telling a friend about a football match.
He thinks

A there will be more people there than usual.

B it was difficult to get tickets.

C he might get a job selling tickets.

11 You will hear two friends talking about a visit to the dentist.
What does the woman say about the appointment?

A It was earlier than she wanted.

B There wasn't a morning one available.

C It's with a dentist she prefers.

12 You will hear two friends talking about their evening meal.
What does the man say?

A He'd like pasta.

B They always eat takeaways.

C He'd prefer a mild curry.

13 You will hear two friends talking about a friend's birthday present.
What does the man say about Sandra?

A She doesn't like reading books.

B She isn't doing anything on Friday.

C She doesn't like surprises.

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II. FCE Part 1

Con làm bài nghe theo link/code sau (từ câu 1-6):
https://soundcloud.com/ms-chi-english/cambridge-english-first

Part 1

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

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1 You hear two friends talking about a laptop computer.

What is the woman doing?

A persuading her friend to buy one like it

B offering to lend it to her friend for a day

C explaining why she needed a new one

2 You hear two students talking about a play they have just seen.

What do they agree was good about it?

A the script

B the set

C the actors

3 You hear two people talking about a friend.

What do they agree about him?

A He's very helpful.

B He's easy to get to know.

C He rarely complains about anything.

4 You hear a lecturer talking to some of his students about their history project.

What is he doing?

A encouraging them to ask him questions about it

B recommending some books that will help with it

C advising them on how to organise their time

5 You hear two TV sports presenters talking about their work.

What do they agree about sports presenters?

A They're generally more effective when using a script.

B They have to be able to relate well to their audience.

C They should adopt an attitude that isn't too serious.

6 You hear a woman talking about a radio programme.

What does she say about the programme?

A It provided her with a lot of useful information.

B It was more interesting than she had expected.

C It made her want to find out about a place.

LIVEWORKSHEETS