Tên: ……..

Lớp: S9…

Ngày giao bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Week: 2

Từ vựng HW: ……

Đọc HW: ……

COOKING & EATING - VOCABULARY & FCE SPEAKING

A. VOCABULARY

Con bấm vào link/code để nghe và đọc lại từ vựng nhé:
https://soundcloud.com/ms-chi-english/for_s9_w2_vocabulary

- Cooking & Eating

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**mouth-watering** (adj)	ngon chảy nước miếng	9	**overcooked** (adj)	nấu quá chín
2	**season** (v)	nêm gia vị	10	**processed food** (n)	thực phẩm chế biến sẵn
3	**leftovers** (n)	đồ ăn thừa	11	**balanced diet** (n)	chế độ ăn cân bằng
4	**dine out** (phr.v)	ăn ngoài (không ăn ở nhà)	12	**cut down on** (phr.v)	cắt giảm (việc tiêu thụ một món gì đó)
5	**whip up** (phr.v)	nấu nhanh một món gì đó	13	**bolt down** (phr.v)	ăn rất nhanh, nuốt chửng
6	**fussy eater** (idiom/n)	người kén ăn	14	**bland** (adj)	nhạt nhẽo (về hương vị)
7	**nibble** (v)	ăn nhấm nháp, gặm nhẹ	15	**sweet tooth** (idiom/n)	sở thích ăn đồ ngọt
8	**undercooked** (adj)	chưa nấu chín			

- Extra Vocabulary

No.	Word	Meaning	No.	Word	Meaning
1	**dominant position** (n)	vị thế thống trị / vị trí hàng đầu	5	**nudge one's way into something** (phr)	dần dần bước vào / tiến vào một lĩnh vực nào đó
2	**austere** (adj)	nghiêm nghị, khắc khổ	6	**under the watchful eye of someone** (phr)	dưới sự quan sát kỹ càng của ai
3	**strike (someone)** (v)	gây ấn tượng với ai, khiến ai chú ý	7	**phenomenal** (adj)	phi thường, xuất sắc khác thường
4	**bow out of the public eye** (phr)	rút lui khỏi sự chú ý của công chúng	8	**mellowness** (n)	sự dịu lại, sự điềm đạm hơn theo thời gian

B. CLASSWORK

VOCABULARY

I. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the box. Some words may not be used. Change the form if necessary.

dine	balanced	fussy	mouth-watering	overcooked	bolt	processed

Lisa: Hey Tom, something smells amazing. Did you make dinner yourself?
Tom: Yes. I didn't have much time, so I just whipped up some noodles with vegetables and chicken.
Lisa: It looks absolutely (1) _____. The sauce smells better than the one we had at that restaurant last week.
Tom: Thanks, but don't (2) _____ down your food this time. You ate so quickly last time that you nearly choked.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Lisa: Fine, I'll eat slowly. By the way, are you still trying to follow a more (3) _____ diet?

Tom: Yes. I'm trying to eat more fresh food and avoid too much (4) _____ food because it makes me feel heavy and tired.

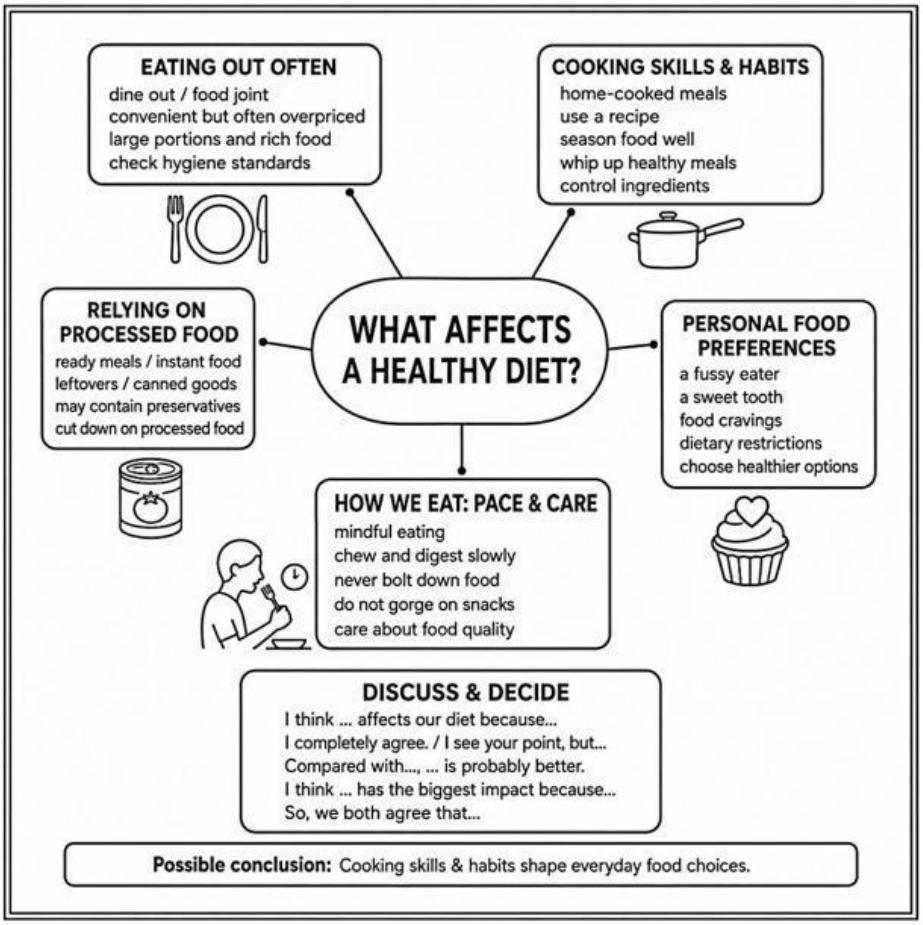
Lisa: That sounds sensible. Are we still (5) _____ out this Saturday, or do you want to cook at home again?

Tom: We're still going out. I've already booked a table at that new Thai restaurant.

II. Rearrange the words/phrases to make complete sentences.

1. carefully / seasoned / the soup / because / bland. / it / tasted / The chef
   → _____
2. after work. / with / some leftovers / a quick meal / whipped up / I
   → _____
3. to / cut / processed food / down / on / should / You / keep / a balanced diet.
   → _____
4. was / undercooked, / but / The chicken / the vegetables / overcooked. / were
   → _____
5. regular meals. / when it / a fussy eater / is / but / he / has / a sweet tooth, / My brother / comes to
   → _____
6. because / served / had heard / We / mouth-watering seafood. / the restaurant / decided / that / to dine out / we
   → _____
7. your food, / nibbling / Instead of / more slowly. / try / it / bolting down
   → _____

FCE SPEAKING



LIVEWORKSHEETS

C. HOMEWORK

VOCABULARY (18 questions)

I. Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chỉnh phát âm theo từ điển và chép mỗi từ ở phần A. Vocabulary (trang 1) 1 dòng vào vở ghi.

II. Circle the correct answers.

1. The soup looked beautiful, but it tasted quite _____ because the chef forgot to add enough salt and herbs.
   A. undercooked B. mouth-watering C. bland D. overcooked
2. I don't want a big meal now; I'll just _____ some biscuits while I'm waiting for dinner.
   A. nibble B. bolt down C. dine out D. whip up
3. My dad usually keeps the _____ from dinner and uses them to make fried rice the next day.
   A. processed food B. leftovers C. sweet tooth D. balanced diet
4. You should _____ sugary drinks if you want to have a healthier diet.
   A. season B. cut down on C. whip up D. bolt down
5. The chicken was still pink inside, so I think it was _____.
   A. overcooked B. processed C. undercooked D. bland

III. Complete the words/phrases based on the definitions and clues given.

1. F_____ e_____	a person who is very selective about food and refuses to eat many types of food
2. w_____ u_____	to prepare or cook something quickly, especially when you do not have much time
3. m_____ -w_____	looking or smelling so good that it makes you want to eat it immediately
4. p_____ f_____	food that has been changed from its natural form and is often sold in packets, cans, or boxes
5. b_____ d_____	to eat food very quickly, often without chewing it carefully

IV. Look at the bold part in each sentence. Write OK if it is correct. If it is wrong, correct it.

1. The oven is already hot, and I've prepared the dough. I **am going to bake** the cake now.
   → _____
2. "This box is too heavy for me." — "Don't worry. I **am helping** you carry it."
   → _____
3. Look at that little boy near the pool! He **will fall** in!
   → _____
4. We **are meeting** the theatre director at 10 a.m. tomorrow. The appointment is in my calendar.
   → _____
5. I think people **are going to use** fewer plastic bags in the future.
   → _____
6. Be careful with that knife! You **are going to cut** yourself.
   → _____
7. My parents **will fly** to Singapore next Friday. They bought the tickets yesterday.
   → _____
8. I promise I **am going to tell** you the truth after class.
   → _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

READING PRACTICE (11 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. FCE Part 1

You are going to read a magazine article about a famous pianist and the young student who became his pupil. For questions 1–6, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

A musician and his pupil

Paul Williams interviews the famous pianist Alfred Brendel.

Over six decades the pianist Alfred Brendel gradually built up and maintained a dominant position in the world of classical music. He was an intellectual, sometimes austere, figure who explored and recorded the mainstream European works for the piano. He wrote and played a great deal, but taught very little. Those who knew him best glimpsed a playful side to his character, but that was seldom on display in his concerts. It was a disciplined, never-ending cycle of study, travel and performance.

And then, four or five years ago, a young boy, Kit Armstrong, appeared backstage at one of Brendel's concerts and asked for lessons. Brendel didn't take the suggestion very seriously. He had had very few pupils and he saw no reason to start now. He quotes from another famous pianist: 'You don't employ a mountain guide to teach a child how to walk.' But there was something that struck him about the young boy – then about 14. He listened to him play. Brendel explained, 'He played remarkably well and by heart. Then he brought me a CD of a little recital he had given where he played so beautifully that I thought to myself, "I have to make time for him." It was a performance that really led you from the first to the last note. It's very rare to find any musician with this kind of overview and the necessary subtlety.'

As Brendel is bowing out of the public eye, so Kit is nudging his way into it – restrained by Brendel, ever nervous about the young man burning out early. Kit, now 19, is a restless, impatient presence away from the lessons – always learning new languages; taking himself off to study maths, writing computer code or playing tennis. All under the watchful eye of his ever-present mother. On top of all this he composes. 'This was very important,' Brendel says. 'If you want to learn to read music properly it is helped by the fact that you try to write something yourself. Then I noticed that Kit had a phenomenal memory and that he was a phenomenal sight reader. But more than this is his ability to listen to his own playing, his sensitivity to sound and his ability to listen to me when I try to explain something. He not only usually understands what I mean, but he can do it. And when I tell him one thing in a piece, he will do it everywhere in the piece where it comes in later.'

Brendel ***catches himself*** and looks at me severely. 'Now I don't want to raise any expectations. I'm very cross if some newspapers try to do this. There was one article which named him as the future great pianist of the 21st century, I mean, really, it's the worst thing. One doesn't say that in a newspaper. And it has done a great deal of harm. As usual with gifted young players, he can play certain things amazingly well, while others need more time and experience. It would be harmful if a critic was there expecting the greatest perfection.'

It is touching to see the mellowness of Brendel in his post-performing years. He explains 'When I was very young, I didn't have the urge to be famous in five years' time, but I had the idea I would like to have done certain things by the age of 50. And when I was 50, I thought that I had done most of those things, but there was still some leeway for more, so I went on. Although I do not have the

LIVEWORKSHEETS

physical power to play now, in my head, there are always things going on, all sorts of pieces that I've never played. I don't play now but it's a very nice new career.'

Questions:

1. What is the writer emphasising in the first paragraph?

A. the wide range of music that Brendel has played
B. the total dedication of Brendel to his art
C. the reluctance of Brendel to take on pupils
D. the light-hearted nature of Brendel's character

2. Brendel uses the quotation about the mountain guide to illustrate that

A. it is not always easy to teach people the basics.
B. it is unwise to try to teach new skills before people are ready.
C. people can learn new skills without help from others.
D. it is unnecessary for an expert to teach people the basics.

3. What made Brendel first decide to accept Kit as a pupil?

A. He seemed so young and serious.
B. He was so determined and persistent.
C. He could play without the music.
D. He had an extraordinary talent.

4. Which of Kit's musical abilities does Brendel admire the most?

A. He is able to write music himself.
B. He is able to understand and respond to advice.
C. He can play a piece of music the first time he sees it.
D. He is able to remember all the music he has ever played.

5. Why does the writer use the phrase 'catches himself'?

A. He realises he has said too much to a journalist.
B. He doesn't enjoy giving interviews to journalists.
C. He wants to be careful he doesn't upset any music critics.
D. He resents the way that he has often been misquoted.

6. What is Brendel doing in the final paragraph?

A. justifying his lack of ambition when he was young
B. expressing regret at the loss of his physical strength
C. describing his present state of mind
D. explaining which pieces he prefers to play now

II. Extra Reading: Read the text again and decide if each statement is True or False.

1. Brendel spent most of his career teaching many young pianists. → _____
2. Brendel first became interested in teaching Kit after hearing him play and listening to his recital CD. → _____
3. Kit is interested in several activities besides music, such as languages, maths, computer code and tennis. → _____
4. Brendel is pleased when newspapers describe Kit as the future great pianist of the 21st century. → _____
5. Although Brendel no longer has the physical power to play, he still thinks about music and pieces he has never played. → _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS