

MS. CHI ENGLISH

Name: _____

Date: .../.../ 20...

Class: GE7

Tel: 038 255 2594

PET PRACTICE

A. VOCABULARY REVISION

No	New words	Meaning	No	New words	Meaning
1	diet (n) /'daɪət/	chế độ ăn uống	13	plenty of (pr.n) /'plenti/	nhiều
2	balance (n) /'bæləns/	sự cân bằng	14	contain (v) /'kən'teɪn/	chứa, bao gồm
3	ingredient (n) /'ɪŋɡri:diənt/	thành phần	15*	a large quantity /'kwɒntəti/	một số lượng lớn
4	get the right balance	có được sự cân bằng phù hợp	16	a large (small) amount of	một lượng lớn (nhỏ)
5*	protein (n) /'prəʊti:n/	chất đạm	17*	quantity (n) /'kwɒntəti/	số lượng
6*	carbohydrates (n) /,kɑ:bəʊ'hɑɪdri:t/	tinh bột	18	leaflet (n) /'li:flət/	tờ rơi
7	pulse = bean (n) /pʌls/	đậu	19	mineral (n) /'mɪnərəl/	chất khoáng
8	fat (n)	chất béo	20*	regular (adj) /'regjələ(r)/	thường xuyên
9	divide sth into (phr.v) /di'vaɪd/	chia cái gì thành	21	steady (adj) /'stedi/	đều đặn
10	junk food (n) /dʒʌŋk/ /fu:d/	thức ăn nhanh	22*	iron (n) /'aɪən/	chất sắt
11*	constant supply (of sth) /'kɒnstənt/ /sə'plai/	nguồn cung ứng thường xuyên (của)	23*	long-distance runners	vận động viên chạy đường dài
12	calcium (n) /'kælsiəm/	canxi	24*	supper (n) /'sʌpər/	bữa ăn nhẹ

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

* Những từ có ký hiệu * thì có 2 cách đọc

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

25*	afterwards (adv) /ˈɑːftəwədz/	về sau	39*	fairly small amount /ˈfeəli/	số lượng nhỏ
26*	burst (n) /bɜːst/	sự tràn đầy	40	pill = medicine (n) /pɪl/	viên thuốc
27*	constant (adj) /ˈkɒnstənt/	thường xuyên	41	aspect (n) /ˈæspekt/	khía cạnh
28	fizzy drinks (n) /ˈfɪzi/	đồ uống có ga	42*	two-thirds /θʊːdɪz/	hai phần ba
29	dehydration (n) /ˌdiːhaɪˈdreɪʃn/	mất nước	43*	based on (phr.v) /beɪst/	dựa vào
30*	as adv/adj as possible /əz/ /ˈpɒsəbl/	càng...càng tốt	44	run (n)	cuộc chạy bộ
31	anxious (adj) /ˈæŋkʃəs/	lo lắng	45*	to be in bed early	đi ngủ sớm
32	silence (n) /ˈsaɪləns/	sự yên tĩnh	46*	mid-morning (adj)	giữa buổi sáng
33	athlete (n) /ˈæθliːt/	vận động viên điền kinh	47*	explorer (n) /ɪkˈsplɔːrər/	nhà thám hiểm
34*	porridge (n) /ˈpɒrɪdʒ/	cháo đặc	48	the Americas (n)	Châu Mỹ
35*	cabbage (n) /ˈkæbɪdʒ/	cải bắp	49*	real-life (adj) /ˌriːəl ˈlaɪf/	đời thực
36	daily routine (n) /ˈdeɪli/ /ruːˈtiːn/	thói quen hàng ngày	50	bite (v) /baɪt/	cắn
37*	discover (v) /dɪˈskʌvər/	tìm ra	51*	swallow (v) /ˈswɒləʊ/	nuốt
38	find out (phr.v)	phát hiện	52	sequence (n) /ˈsiːkwəns/	trình tự

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

* Những từ có ký hiệu * thì có 2 cách đọc

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

B. PET PRACTICE

Part 4

Questions 16–20

Five sentences have been removed from the text below.

For each question, choose the correct answer.

There are three extra sentences which you do not need to use.

Adventures in the air

The first ever balloon flight carrying passengers was made by the Montgolfier brothers in 1783. They used hot air to float the balloon over 1,000 metres up into the sky. Nowadays, people still fly in hot-air balloons but there is also a less well-known sport called 'cluster ballooning'; instead of one big balloon, hundreds of small balloons are used.

Cluster ballooning was invented by a lorry driver called Larry Walters. Larry had wanted to fly using balloons for a long time. **16** It took almost 20 years, however, for his dream to finally come true. One day, Larry decided to do an experiment: he wanted to try flying a few metres above his garden. So he bought 45 balloons, filled them with a gas called helium, and tied them to a chair. He then cut the rope that was holding the chair to the ground. **17** The chair, with Larry sitting in it, floated several kilometres into the sky rather than just a few metres!

The wind was blowing strongly and Larry began to float out towards the sea. Things were getting dangerous. Then, to make matters even worse, the wind changed, and the balloons started to blow towards the local airport. Larry felt very worried. **18** The story of Larry's flight was all over the news and this is how the adventure sport of cluster ballooning was born.

One experienced cluster balloonist, Leo Burns, flew his cluster balloons over the largest range of mountains in Europe – the Alps. This wasn't his first flight, though. Leo had got his pilot's licence several years before, so was already used to flying. **19** According to Leo, there is no better way to fly. 'Cluster ballooning's amazing,' he says. 'The balloons are usually completely silent.

20 They weren't as safe as modern cluster balloons either.'

- A** He knew this would still make him feel very afraid.
- B** The old-fashioned hot-air balloons made a horrible noise.
- C** In fact, he was just a boy when he first started thinking about it.
- D** Luckily, he landed safely after a couple of hours.
- E** They are also much less dangerous.
- F** However, there was an unexpected problem.
- G** But these days, he prefers to use balloons.
- H** Immediately after that, he tried to learn how this would be possible.

Part 5

Questions 21–26

For each question, choose the correct answer.

Whale songs

Did you know that a kind of whale, called a humpback whale, sings? In the 1960s it was **(21)** that humpbacks communicate with each other by making beautiful noises. A record was **(22)** in 1970 called *Songs of the humpback whale*, which sold millions of copies. People were absolutely amazed to learn that some whales in the deep oceans were so intelligent: in **(23)** centuries people had thought that whales had simple brains, like fish.

The songs of the whales were so popular that they were **(24)** in recordings of sounds from our planet which were **(25)** into space in 1977. The recordings were chosen to show the wide **(26)** of life on our planet. People hoped that, in the future, they might be found by intelligent creatures far out in space.

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 21 | A explored | B invented | C discovered | D informed |
| 22 | A appeared | B delivered | C achieved | D produced |
| 23 | A previous | B old | C early | D ancient |
| 24 | A contained | B included | C consisted | D involved |
| 25 | A sent | B added | C kept | D placed |
| 26 | A sort | B difference | C kind | D variety |

Part 6

Questions 27–32

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

My travel blog

This summer, I travelled to Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, on my own. I am only 20 and to (27) honest, I was nervous about exploring a new city alone. I decided to go on a free walking tour the first day I was there. I hoped the tour would help me to become more familiar (28) the city.

Unfortunately, the weather wasn't great, but the tour was still absolutely fantastic! Magnus, our tour guide, knew all about the city's history. We also learnt loads (29) interesting facts about Danish culture. At the end of the tour, he gave (30) all suggestions for the best places (31) eat and visit.

Apart from learning so much, I actually had a lot more fun on the walking tour (32) I'd expected. It was an excellent way to experience the city, and learn about its culture and history.

WRITING (45 minutes)

Part 1

You **must** answer this question.

Write your answer in about **100 words** on the answer sheet.

Question 1

Read this email from your English-speaking friend Robbie and the notes you have made.

The image shows a screenshot of an email interface. At the top, there is a dark grey header with a white envelope icon and the word "EMAIL" in white. Below the header, there are two fields: "From:" with the name "Robbie" and "Subject:" with the text "Birthday meal". The main body of the email is white and contains the following text:

Hi

It's my birthday soon, and I'm thinking of having a meal in a restaurant with all my friends – including you! Do you think it's a good idea?

There's a good new restaurant in town, which serves all kinds of delicious burgers, or there's also a great vegetarian restaurant. Which one would be better?

If you need transport to the restaurant, I can come and pick you up.

Let me know if you have any questions!

Robbie

Handwritten notes are present on the left side of the email, with lines pointing to specific parts of the text:

- "Yes!" points to the question "Do you think it's a good idea?"
- "Tell Robbie" points to the question "Which one would be better?"
- "Thanks, because ..." points to the sentence "If you need transport to the restaurant, I can come and pick you up."
- "Ask Robbie" points to the sentence "Let me know if you have any questions!"

Write your **email** to Robbie using **all the notes**.

Part 2

Choose **one** of these questions.

Write your answer in about **100 words** on the answer sheet.

Question 2

You see this announcement on an English-language website.

Articles wanted!

Free-time activities

What activities can people your age do in their free time where you live?
Do you enjoy taking part in organised activities? Why?
Is there a new activity that you would like to be available in your area?
We'll publish the best articles answering these questions next month.

Write your **article**.

Question 3

Your English teacher has asked you to write a story.
Your story must begin with this sentence.

As I came out of the supermarket, I saw someone that I had wanted to see for a long time.

Write your **story**.