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GLOBAL ENGLISH 7: UNIT 8 – IN THE NEWS
VOCABULARY REVISION

HOMEWORK

***Lưu ý**: *Các từ vựng mở rộng thầy cô cho ghi trong vở (nếu có) và các từ vựng mở rộng trong phiếu đề có chú thích nghĩa: con về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.*

I. Find a word based on its definition. The first letters are given already.

Word	*Definition*
0. electrician	***a person whose job is to connect, repair, etc. electrical equipment***
1. f_____	a division of a number, for example ⅝
2. a_____	a mass of snow, ice and rock that falls down the side of a mountain
3. d_____	in a way that shows you have little hope and are ready to do anything without worrying about danger to yourself or others
4. r_____	to save somebody/something from a dangerous or harmful situation
5. u_____	in a state like sleep because of an injury or illness, and not able to use your senses

II. Complete the sentences by using words in the box. One word may not be used.

decimal	hovering	circulates	~~*penfriend*~~	percentage	with full force	bans

0. A person that you make friends with by writing letters or emails, often somebody you have never met is called a ***penfriend.***

1. I heard the noise of a helicopter _____ overhead.
2. The law effectively _____ smoking in all public places.
3. There's a story which _____ around the office that you are about to leave the company.
4. I brought my foot down _____ on the glass and heard it *shatter (vỡ tan)* into millions of pieces.
5. Numbers such as 7, 28, 199 and 532.11 are all examples of _____ numbers.

III. Circle the correct answer A, B or C.

0. Helen _____ the music club's activities when she was still a student.

A. got involved in *B. converted into* *C. worked her way up*

1._____, the meeting was a disaster.

A. With full force B. In brief C. Desperately

2. There's a 30-day free _____ of the software available.

A. trial B. attack C. issue

3. She _____ three children from the orphanage.

A. pretended B. spread C. adopted

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4. The government may take steps to _____ *compliance with (tuân thủ)* the new *measures (những biện pháp)*.

A. enforce B. rescue C. ban

5. She doesn't *intend to (ý định)* make London her _____ home.

A. military B. political C. permanent

IV. Underline the correct word to complete the below sentence.

0. John has an ***easy-going*** / ***easily-going*** *attitude.*

1. You can place an **advertisement** / **advertise** on a *classifieds (rao vặt)* website.
2. Documents had to be copied by hand, and letters had to be **handmade** / **handwritten**.
3. He **pretended** / **got around** to his family that everything was fine.
4. His **proposal** / **phone signal** that the system should be changed was *rejected (loại bỏ)*.
5. We both **benefits** / **benefited** financially from the arrangement.

V. Match to make meaningful sentences.

0. It is awesome to see	***A. these wonderful creatures in flight.***
1. We get most of our clients	B. when first published.
2. The book was heavily censored	C. extinction within decades.
3. Enemy forces have made	D. by word of mouth.
4. The *minister (Bộ trưởng) argued against (phản đối)* making cuts	E. in military spending.
5. A million species now face	F. an attack on the city.

0- A	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-

VI. Make sentences with these words/ phrases. Change the form of the words if necessary.

informal	**percentage**	**hand in**	**high-achieving**	**pitch darkness**	**overjoyed**

0. _____***The atmosphere at work is fairly informal*** _____.

1. _____.

2. _____.

3. _____.

4. _____.

5. _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

You are going to read an article in which a film critic talks about his work. For questions **1–8**, 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.**

Film Critic

Mark Adams looks back over the last ten years of his work as a film critic for a newspaper called *The Front Page*.

Writing articles about films for *The Front Page* was my first proper job. Before then I had done bits of reviewing – novels for other newspapers, films for a magazine and anything I was asked to do for the radio. That was how I met Tom Seaton, the first arts editor of *The Front Page*, who had also written for radio and television. He hired me, but Tom was not primarily a journalist, or he would certainly have been more careful in choosing his staff.

At first, his idea was that a team of critics should take care of the art forms that didn't require specialised knowledge: books, TV, theatre, film and radio. There would be a weekly lunch at which we would make our choices from the artistic material that Tom had decided we should cover, though there would also be guests to make the atmosphere sociable.

It all felt like a bit of a dream at that time: a new newspaper, and I was one of the team. It seemed so unlikely that a paper could be introduced into a crowded market. It seemed just as likely that a millionaire wanted to help me personally, and was pretending to employ me. Such was my lack of self-confidence. In fact, the first time I saw someone reading the newspaper on the London Underground, then turning to a page on which one of my reviews appeared, I didn't know where to look.

Tom's original scheme for a team of critics for the arts never took off. It was a good idea, but we didn't get together as planned and so everything was done by phone. It turned out, too, that the general public out there preferred to associate a reviewer with a single subject area, and so I chose film. Without Tom's initial push, though, we would hardly have come up with the present arrangement, by which I write an extended weekly piece, usually on one film.

line 31

The luxury of this way of working suits me well. I wouldn't have been interested in the more standard film critic's role, which involves considering every film that comes out. That's a routine that would make me stale in no time at all. I would soon be sinking into my seat on a Monday morning with the sigh, 'What insulting rubbish must I sit through now?' – a style of sigh that can often be heard in screening rooms around the world.

line 40

The space I am given allows me to broaden my argument – or forces me, in an uninteresting week, to make something out of nothing. But what is my role in the public arena? I assume that people choose what films to go to on the basis of the stars, the publicity or the director. There is also such a thing as loyalty to 'type' or its opposite. It can only rarely happen that someone who hates westerns buys a ticket for one after reading a review, or a love story addict avoids a romantic film because of what the papers say.

So if a film review isn't really a consumer guide, what is it? I certainly don't feel I have a responsibility to be 'right' about a movie. Nor do I think there should be a certain number of 'great' and 'bad' films each year. All I have to do is put forward an argument. I'm not a judge, and nor would I want to be.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1 What do we learn about Tom Seaton in the first paragraph?

A He encouraged Mark to become a writer.
B He has worked in various areas of the media.
C He met Mark when working for television.
D He prefers to employ people that he knows.

2 The weekly lunches were planned in order to

A help the writers get to know each other.
B provide an informal information session.
C distribute the work that had to be done.
D entertain important visitors from the arts.

3 When Mark first started working for *The Front Page*, he

A doubted the paper would succeed.
B was embarrassed at being recognised.
C felt it needed some improvement.
D was surprised to be earning so much.

4 What does Mark mean when he says that Tom's scheme 'never took off' (line 31)?

A It was unpopular.
B It wasted too much time.
C It wasn't planned properly.
D It wasn't put into practice.

5 In the end, the organisation of the team was influenced by

A readers' opinions.
B the availability of writers.
C pressure of time.
D the popularity of subjects.

6 Why does Mark refer to his way of working as a 'luxury' (line 40)?

A He can please more readers.
B He is able to make choices.
C His working hours are flexible.
D He is able to see a lot of films.

7 In Mark's opinion, his articles

A are seldom read by filmgoers.
B are ignored by stars and film directors.
C have little effect on public viewing habits.
D are more persuasive than people realise.

8 Which of the following best describes what Mark says about his work?

A His success varies from year to year.
B He prefers to write about films he likes.
C He can freely express his opinion.
D He writes according to accepted rules.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

FCE 2 - TEST 3 - LISTENING PART 2

Con hãy mở link nghe sau bằng máy tính nhé: https://tinyurl.com/4yv382xj (từ 12:15 - 20:11)

You will hear part of a radio interview with a swimming instructor. For questions **9–18**, complete the sentences.

Swimming instructor

Paul works at a hotel in the _____ **9**

He started his job in _____ **10**

He particularly likes meeting _____ **11** there.

Paul isn't interested in teaching _____ **12**

According to Paul, _____ **13** of all adults can't swim.

Paul's students are afraid of going _____ **14**

His students have to put their faces into a salad bowl and

_____ **15** below the surface.

The first thing they do in the pool is to _____ **16**

in the water with their faces down.

Paul thinks it's essential to be _____ **17** in the water.

Most people learn to swim after about _____ **18**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

FCE 2 - TEST 3 - LISTENING PART 3

Con hãy mở link nghe sau bằng máy tính nhé: https://tinyurl.com/4yv382xj (từ 20:12 – 28:42)

You will hear part of a radio programme called *Morning Market*. Five listeners have telephoned the programme because they have something to sell. For questions **19–23**, choose which of the statements **(A–F)** matches the reason each of the people gives for selling their possession. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

A I didn't enjoy using it.

B I made a mistake.

C It's an unwanted prize.

D It takes up too much space.

E I've got something better.

F I have health problems.

Speaker 1		19
Speaker 2		20
Speaker 3		21
Speaker 4		22
Speaker 5		23

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Write the missing English letters that match the given Vietnamese meanings.

No.	Vietnamese	English
1.	thuộc quân đội, quân sự (a)	m_____
2.	về chính trị, về chính phủ (a)	p_____
3.	nhận làm con nuôi, làm theo (v)	a_____
4.	rải, truyền bá (v)	s_____
5.	số báo (in ra), vấn đề (n)	i_____
6.	gờ, rìa (tường, cửa...), đá ngầm (n)	l_____
7.	bay lượn, trôi lơ lửng (v)	h_____
8.	phân số (n)	f_____
9.	(toán học) thập phân (a)	d_____
10.	phần trăm (%) (n)	p_____
11.	cấm, cấm đoán (v)	b_____
12.	kiểm duyệt (v)	c_____
13.	lâu dài, vĩnh cửu (a)	p_____
14.	lưu hành, lưu thông, truyền (v)	c_____
15.	sự tấn công, công kích (n)	a_____
16.	hưởng lợi từ (v)	b_____ f_____
17.	giao, nộp, truyền cho (phr.v)	h_____ i_____
18.	ép buộc (v)	e_____
19.	đạt thành tích cao (a)	h_____
20.	bằng toàn bộ sức mạnh	w_____ f_____ f_____
21.	bất tỉnh, không có ý thức (a)	u_____
22.	giả vờ, giả bộ (v)	p_____

* ***Lưu ý:*** *Với những từ con không nhớ và viết sai, con chép từ đó vào vở 2 dòng.*

LIVEWORKSHEETS