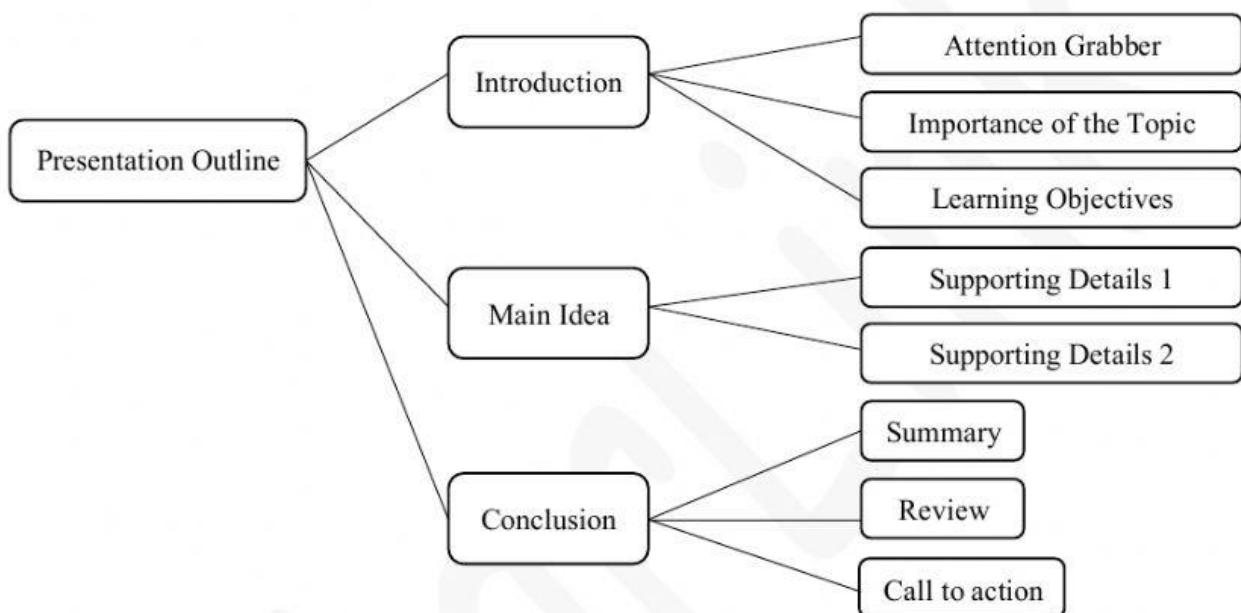


**LESSON 1: TV & CINEMA  
PRESENTATION & FCE SPEAKING PRACTICE**

**A. PRESENTATION**



➤ Topic: My favourite movie character.

\*Các con luyện tập thuyết trình, quay video và gửi cho trung tâm qua mail: [junior.mschi@gmail.com](mailto:junior.mschi@gmail.com) nhé!  
(Khuyến khích các con thực hành)

**B. HOMEWORK**

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

**I. Rearrange the words to make meaningful sentences.**

0. winter. / resorts / deserted / The / coastal / are / in

→ \_\_\_\_\_ **The coastal resorts are deserted in winter.** \_\_\_\_\_

1. to celebrate. / and / we're going out / It's / for / Dad's birthday / a meal

→ \_\_\_\_\_

2. engaged / She / to / is / married. / be

→ \_\_\_\_\_

3. dog / He / the / affectionately. / patted

→ \_\_\_\_\_

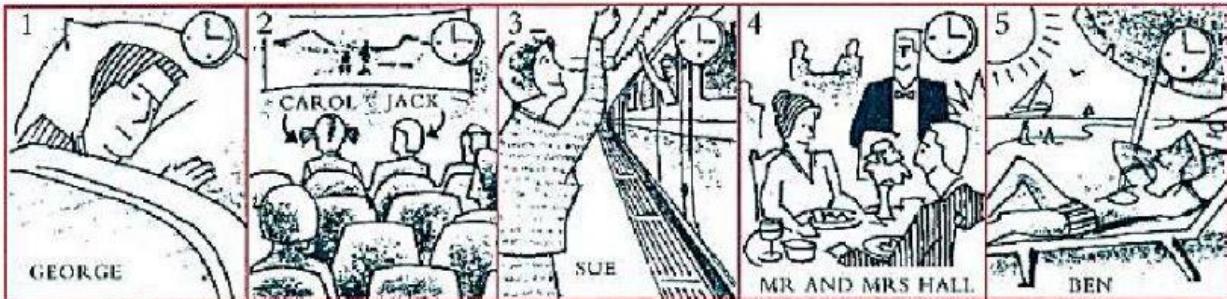
4. Enid / back. / us / and / we / waved / waved at

→ \_\_\_\_\_

5. flapped, / the duck / took / Her wings / immediate / flight. / and

→ \_\_\_\_\_

## II. Look at the pictures. Where were these people at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon?



1. \_\_\_\_\_ *George was in bed* \_\_\_\_\_  
2. Carol and Jack \_\_\_\_\_  
3. Sue \_\_\_\_\_  
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
6. And you? I \_\_\_\_\_

## III. Match to make meaningful sentences.

<i>0. It is awesome to see</i>	<i>a. these magnificent creatures in flight.</i>
1. Over the years, teaching methods have changed	b. Southern tip of the island.
2. There is huge	c. to gain financial independence.
3. They live on the	d. it is a special protein <i>unique</i> ( <i>đặc biệt</i> ) to tooth enamel.
4. She worked hard	e. unexplored potential in this field.
5. It is now thought that	f. and become less formal.

0 - a      1 -      2 -      3 -      4 -      5 -

## IV. 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. Billy had *rosy* (*hồng* *hào*) \_\_\_\_\_ and blue eyes.

A. tip      B. pat      C. cheeks

2. There were several \_\_\_\_\_ guarding the main gate.

A. soldiers      B. vet      C. plumber

3. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a long stick with burning material at one end, used to provide light or to set things on fire.

A. centenary      B. torch      C. enamel

### C. FCE PRACTICE

FIRST TRAINER 1 - TEST 1 EXAM PRACTICE - READING AND USE OF ENGLISH PART 3

- 1 Look at the example (0). What kind of word comes after *the*? What suffix must you add to *embarrass* to form this kind of word?
- 2 Follow the exam instructions, using the advice to help you.

For questions 17–24, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

**Example:** 0 E M B A R R A S S M E N T

## Remembering people's names

Most of us have suffered the (0) ..... of forgetting someone's name. Often we fail to pay attention when (17) ..... are made, but later on in the conversation we don't want to appear (18) ..... by asking them what they're called.

Fortunately, there are some simple ways you can (19) ..... this problem. One is to improve your powers of (20) ..... Practise studying faces in public places, making a mental note of physical (21) ..... such as high foreheads or narrow eyebrows. You'll be surprised what a wide (22) ..... of shapes and sizes people's features have. Then, when you first meet someone, remember them as 'Laura with the small nose', for example.

With surnames, make (23) ..... associations. For instance, imagine people called Cook, Ford or King making a meal, driving a car or wearing a crown, respectively. Finally, ending with the person's name, as in 'See you later, Max.' is a good way of (24) ..... that you don't forget it.

## EMBARRASS INTRODUCE

## Advice

- 17 Be careful with the 'e'.
- 18 Does the missing word have a positive or negative meaning?
- 19 Think of a compound word that means 'solve' here.
- 20 Take care with the final 'e'.
- 21 Is a singular or plural word needed?
- 22 What needs to happen to the 'y'?
- 23 You need to change three letters.
- 24 Which verb form is needed after 'of'?

**Tip!** Remember you always have to change the word given, and that sometimes you will need a prefix and a suffix.

3 For each of the words in capitals in the exam task, find other words from it and keep a record, with example sentences.

## The ultimate green home: the WWF's new headquarters.

Sandwiched between an incredibly ugly shopping centre and a busy main road, the environmentalist Sir David Attenborough, no less, is planting a tree and declaring: 'Today is a historic day.' He really means it.

Maybe our children's future will be an overheated, desert-like world, but if it's not, it will probably look a lot like this. The new, highly environmentally-friendly home of the World Wide Fund for Nature, a hemispherical glass tube standing above a council car park, was officially opened today, watched by a small but enthusiastic crowd. **37** .



Known as the 'Living Planet Centre', it has jumping panda animations that greet visitors to its WWF Experience, where schoolchildren can interact with Ocean, River, Forest and Wildlife Zones. Since the mid-20th century, many of the ideas behind humanity's attempts to protect animals and the natural world have been started by the WWF. **38** .

'The World Wide Fund for Nature is one of the great hopes for the world,' Sir David Attenborough said. 'This building enshrines that, and advertises it to the world.' The concrete is all recycled, as is the carpet and even most of the computer equipment, and there are many solar energy panels. **39** . In addition, new habitats and plant species have been installed around the gardens, while indoors a home has been found for three tall trees.

The sense of total calm inside, from the high curved ceilings to the plants and trees, is all the more remarkable for the building's urban location. It has been built between a canal and a small area of woods listed as a Site of Special Scientific Interest. **40** . The contrast gives us an idea of what might just be possible in the future.

The WWF was set up in 1961. The organisation originally fought to protect individual species, such as the Arabian oryx, from extinction. Eventually, the focus moved from individual species to ecosystems: all the living things in one area and the way they affect each other. Sir David, who is an ambassador for the WWF, said: 'Now, it's not just individual ecosystems. Now the change is to a global approach. **41** . That is because the planet is one vast ecosystem. The WWF has been the leader in changing everyone's attitudes towards nature.'

Sir David is clear about the task ahead, and more importantly, unlike many environmentalists, he believes it is not too late to make a difference. 'You can't turn the clock back, of course. **42** . But we can slow down the rate at which the numbers are increasing, we can cut down the carbon we put in the atmosphere,' he said. 'It's never happened before that the whole world has come together and made a decision. To go as far as we have done to reduce carbon is an impressive achievement. But you cannot have unlimited growth in a limited situation. You can't expand infinitely in a finite planet.'

- 1 Look quickly at the text on page 30.
  - 1 What kind of text is it and what is it about?
  - 2 What is each of the main paragraphs about?
- 2 Follow the exam instructions, using the advice to help you.

**Tip!** Before you choose a sentence, check that the verb forms, singular/plural, etc. in the main text all agree.

**Tip!** Each time you choose one of A–G, cross it out so that you don't have to keep reading through the whole list. This will save you time.

You are going to read an article about the new headquarters of the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A–G the one which fits each gap (37–42). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

- A Even so, it remains in an ugly corner of a fairly unattractive town centre.
- B So even if you aren't particularly concerned about the environment, as energy costs rise you'll want to save money on fuel bills.
- C Other such features include extensive glass to increase natural light, natural ventilation, rainwater in the toilets, and heat pumps that bring warm air up from 200 metres below.
- D It is hoped their new home will be a living example of that.
- E That means you can't put back forests that are gone, not for a century, and the population size is not going to shrink.
- F If you want to do something, you have to persuade people of the world not to pollute.
- G If humanity is to survive, they must have been thinking, it will do so living in buildings of this kind.

### Advice

37 Look for a sentence containing references to the people and the place.

38 Find a reference to the positive idea expressed in the sentence before the gap.

39 Look for a sentence that adds more description of the building.

40 Which sentence begins with a contrast link that would fit here?

41 The sentence after the gap gives a reason for something stated in the missing sentence.

42 Which 'numbers' in the next sentence are likely to be 'increasing'?

## FIRST TRAINER 1 - TEST 1 EXAM PRACTICE - LISTENING PART 6

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1–8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

**Tip!** Before you listen, think of other expressions for the words in the question, e.g. "What does he do?" – he works in ..., his job is ..., he's employed as ..., etc.

**Tip!** Make sure you always know which question and situation you are listening to.

1 You hear a customer talking to a shop assistant about a coat she bought.

What does she want?

- A a different kind of item
- B the same item but in a different size
- C her money back

2 You hear a weather forecast on the radio.

Tomorrow, the weather in the east of the country will be

- A stormy in the morning.
- B sunny in the afternoon.
- C foggy in the evening.

3 You hear an office worker talking about cycling to work.

What does she enjoy most about it?

- A getting some exercise each morning
- B avoiding the traffic into town
- C thinking about the day ahead

4 You hear a radio announcer talking about a competition for writers of short stories.

The man says that one of the rules is that

- A you have to be over sixteen to enter.
- B you can submit more than one entry.
- C your entry must be emailed.

5 You hear a conversation about reading.

The man enjoys reading books which

- A have characters that remind him of people he knows.
- B describe situations that he finds highly amusing.
- C are set in places that he is unlikely ever to visit.

6 You hear two people talking about watching films on the Internet.

What do they agree about?

- A the advantages of buying films online
- B the usefulness of reading film reviews
- C the pleasure of watching films at home

7 You hear a woman at an airport talking on the phone.

Why did she miss her flight?

- A She was held up by traffic.
- B There was a long queue at check-in.
- C She went to the wrong terminal.

8 You hear a man talking about his new job.

What attracted him to this job?

- A the type of work
- B the opportunities for promotion
- C the salary offered

### Advice

1 Be careful with the assistant's suggestions. The customer rejects two of these.

2 You need to listen for the correct region, weather and time of day.

3 Listen for an activity similar to one of those in A–C.

4 Don't be misled by numbers that seem to give the answer.

### Advice

5 Remember that the question is about the present.

6 Both mention all of A–C, but the woman disagrees about two of them.

7 Base your answer on what happened this time, not on a previous occasion.

8 Listen to everything the speaker says about each point.

Con hãy mở link nghe sau bằng máy tính nhé:

<https://tinyurl.com/45n6ph37>

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

No.	Vietnamese	English
1.	di truyền, cha truyền con nối (a)	h_____
2.	(thân mật) bà, bà già (n)	g_____ = g_____
3.	(sinh học) tế bào (n)	c_____
4.	ổn định cuộc sống, định cư (v)	s_____
5.	cháu trai (con của anh, chị, em) (n)	n_____
6.	(sinh vật học) nhân (tế bào) (n)	n_____
7.	cháu gái (con của anh, chị, em) (n)	n_____
8.	(thuộc) gien, (thuộc) di truyền học (a)	g_____
9.	dòng họ, tổ tông (n)	a_____
10.	ông bà cố (n)	g_____ -

**II. Circle the correct answer.**

1. "Which CD did you get Marcus in the end?" – "I got him the one \_\_\_\_\_ said he really wanted to hear."

A. whose                    B. who he                    C. which                    D. which he

2. "Who did you send a Valentine's card to?" – "I'm not telling you, but it was someone \_\_\_\_\_ name begins with 'B'."

A. which                    B. who her                    C. whose                    D. whose her

3. "Have you seen Jason Green's latest film?" – "Is that the one in \_\_\_\_\_ joins the FBI?"

A. which he                    B. which his                    C. whose he                    D. which

4. He worked for a man \_\_\_\_\_ used to be an athlete.

A. which                    B. who                            C. whose                            D. of whose

5. They called a lawyer \_\_\_\_\_ lived nearby.

A. whose                    B. which                            C. who                            D. whose her

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