Name: _____ **Date:** .../ .../ 20...

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LESSON 1 – TV & CINEMA
VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

A. VOCABULARY

*__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.*

No.	New words	Meaning	No.	New words	Meaning
1	**broadcast** (n)	chương trình phát thanh truyền hình	9	**turn over** (phr.v)	chuyển kênh
2	**cast** (n)	dàn diễn viên	10	**act out** (phr.v)	dùng hành động để diễn tả lại một câu chuyện hoặc một tình huống nào đó
3	**credits** (n)	danh sách các diễn viên, đạo diễn, người quay phim… đã thực hiện phim, chương trình TV…	11	**sit through** (phr.v)	ở lại đến cuối vì cái gì đó dù nhàm chán
4	**flop** (v)	thất bại	12	**chill out** (phr.v)	thư giãn
5	**flop** (n)	sự thất bại	13	**pleasant** (adj)	vui vẻ, dễ chịu
6	**release** (v)	phát hành (cuốn phim, bản tin…)	14	**producer** (n)	nhà sản xuất (phim, kịch)
7	**sitcom** (n)	hài kịch tình huống	15	**appear** (v)	xuất hiện
8	**impress** (v)	gây ấn tượng	16	**popularise** (v)	truyền bá, phổ cập

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

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

B. GRAMMAR

*** *Which, whose, who* in non-defining relative clauses (*which, whose, who* ở mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định)**

- Relative clauses give us information about the person or thing mentioned. (Mệnh đề quan hệ cung cấp thông tin về người hoặc vật được nhắc đến.)
- Non-defining relative clauses give us **extra information** about someone or something. It isn't essential for understanding who or what we are talking about. (Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định cung cấp **thông tin bổ sung** về ai đó hoặc cái gì đó. Thông tin này không quan trọng trong việc giúp chúng ta nhận biết người hay vật đang được nói đến.)

* __Note:__

- *A relative pronoun is always used to start a non-defining relative clause: who, which, whose. (Một đại từ quan hệ luôn được dùng để bắt đầu một mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định: who, which, whose.)*
- *Commas are used to separate the clause from the rest of the sentence (Dấu phẩy được dùng để tách biệt*

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mệnh đề khỏi câu.)

1. Which:

a. We use the relative pronoun "which" to talk about things. (Ta dùng đại từ quan hệ "which" để chỉ vật.)

Ex: *The house, **which was built in 1883**, has just opened to the public.*

b. We can use "which" with a preposition to talk about places and times, although it is more common to use "where" and "when". (Ta có thể dùng "which" kèm theo một giới từ để chỉ địa điểm hoặc thời gian, tuy nhiên "where" và "when" thường được sử dụng hơn.)

Ex: *City Park, **which we used to go to**, was closed down. = City Park, **where we used to go**, was closed down.*

*January, **which Tet is celebrated in**, is my favorite month. = January, **when Tet is celebrated**, is my favorite month.*

2. Whose: We use the relative pronoun "whose" to refer to the person or thing that something belongs to. (Ta dùng đại từ quan hệ "whose" để chỉ người hoặc vật, thứ mà người nào đó hay cái gì đó sở hữu.)

Ex: *The award was given to Sara, **whose short story impressed the judges**. (The short story that impressed the judges belongs to Sara.)*

3. Who: We use the relative pronoun "who" to talk about people. (Ta dùng đại từ quan hệ "who" để chỉ người.)

Ex: *My grandfather, **who is 87**, goes swimming everyday. (My grandfather is 87 years old.)*

C. HOMEWORK

I. Circle the correct word.

*0. The minister, **which / who** was appointed just last week, made no comment on the situation.*

1. The human brain, **which / who** weighs about 1400 grammes, is ten times the size of a *baboon's (khỉ đầu chó).*

2. The Titanic, **which / who** people said was *unsinkable (không thể chìm)*, *sank (chìm)* on her *maiden voyage (chuyến đi đầu tiên của một chiếc tàu thủy).*

3. The new girl in our class, **who's / whose** name is Alexandra, seems really nice.

4. Harry Hill, **who / whose** new series starts next week, is one of my favourite *comedians (diễn viên hài).*

5. Blackpool Tower, **which / who** was modelled on the Eiffel Tower, is a very well-known landmark.

II. Complete the sentences by using words or phrases in the box. Change the form of the words or phrases if necessary.

sit through	producer	turn over	chill out	broadcast	~~cricket~~	pleasant

*0. He spent the entire afternoon watching a ___**cricket**___ match.*

1. If anything major happens we're going to find out, so let's _____ and just do what we need to do.

2. We had to _____ two hours of speeches.

3. We watched a live _____ of the concert.

4. This programme's boring, can I _____ to BBC2?

5. He is the creator and executive _____ of the popular new TV series.

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

0. He holds his tennis _____ with a vice-like grip (nắm chặt).

A. racket *B. goggles* *C. rein*

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1. After the final performance the director threw a party for the _____.
A. flop B. cast C. sitcom
2. She had a _____ manner and was popular with everyone.
A. logical B. hostile C. pleasant
3. He tried to _____ me with his extensive knowledge of wine.
A. release B. impress C. flop
4. Her first book _____, but her second became a bestseller.
A. flopped B. appeared C. popularised
5. He would do a short monologue, then the traditional _____ story would begin.
A. broadcast B. sitcom C. cast

IV. Make one sentence from two. Use the information in brackets to make a relative clause. You will need to use WHO/ WHOSE/ WHICH.

0. Catherine is very friendly. (She lives next door to us.)

→ _____***Catherine, who lives next door to us, is very friendly***_____.

1. We stayed at the Park Hotel. (A friend of ours recommended this hotel.)

→ _____.

2. We drove to the airport. (The airport was not far from the city.)

→ _____.

3. The new stadium will hold 90,000 spectators. (The stadium will be finished next month.)

→ _____.

4. Lisa is away from home a lot. (Lisa's job involves a lot of travelling.)

→ _____.

5. Our teacher was very kind. (I have forgotten her name.)

→ _____.

V. Match the word with its definition.

~~***0. saddle***~~	***0 - A***	~~***A. a leather seat on a horse***~~
1. act out	1 -	B. to start to be seen or to be present
2. popularise	2 -	C. a failure
3. appear	3 -	D. a list of people who helped to make a film or a television or radio programme, that is shown or announced at the beginning or the end of it
4. credits	4 -	E. to make something become popular
5. flop	5 -	F. to perform the actions and say the words of a situation or story

VI. Write the extra word in each sentence.

0. The book, which I started reading it last week, is really funny. → _____***it***_____

1. Jean, whose her mother is a nurse, wants to be a doctor. → _____

2. My mom and dad, who they got married fifteen years ago, met over thirty years ago. → _____

3. Taylor Swift, who she is famous all around the world, is a singer. → _____

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C. PET PRACTICE

PET 7 – TEST 1 – READING PART 2

Questions 6–10

The people below all want to watch a television programme.
On the opposite page there are descriptions of eight television programmes.
Decide which programme would be the most suitable for the following people.
For questions **6–10**, mark the correct letter (**A–H**) on your answer sheet.

6



Sandrine and her ten-year-old daughter, Daisy, love watching all kinds of dancing, especially if the dancers are famous entertainers. Daisy particularly likes the beautiful dresses the women wear.

7



Tim has an amazing memory for facts on a range of topics. He enjoys testing himself against people taking part in quizzes on TV and wants to find out how to be on one himself.

8



Simon enjoys murder mysteries, and likes the challenge of working out who did the crime before the identity of the murderer is uncovered in the final scene.

9



Mariella loves skiing and enjoys watching winter sports on television. She tries to improve her techniques by copying the professionals who take part in them.

10



Ned and Jake are computer programmers. They enjoy TV programmes that are funny and give them a complete break from their work, especially if they are connected with football.

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ON TV TONIGHT

A Below stairs
New comedy series about Ray and Jen, who work in the IT section of a big company. Their office is in the basement while their bosses work in luxury upstairs. Reviews so far have been mixed. There are plenty of laughs, though some people may find the situations rather silly.

B Whiteout
All the latest action from the slopes, including men's and women's downhill racing, jumping, ice dance and ice hockey. Presented from the mountains by former footballer Neville Gray, with expert reports on speeds and distances. Figure skater Jayne Wilton comments on the dance performances.

C Top Team
A return of the jokey quiz show, in which teams of famous sports personalities and comedians have to give amusing answers to questions on a range of popular sports, not just football and tennis but winter sports too. Light-hearted entertainment for everyone!

D Quicksteps
Each week, well-known faces from the world of television team up with a professional partner to perform a range of classical and modern dances. You, the viewer, can vote for the best performance and the best costume, and each week's winners will take part in the grand final later in the year.

E Taskmaster
Can you beat the four members of the public who answer general knowledge and specialist questions in the final of this year's competition? Tonight's specialist subjects include the history of winter sports, Latin American dances, detective novels and French history. There will be information about how to enter next year's competition.

F The Two Dancers
Set in late 18th-century France, this drama tells of the relationship between two beautiful dancers who both love the same man. Although the ending is not unexpected, this drama is thoroughly entertaining all the way through. Worth watching just for the beautiful costumes and scenery.

G Inspector Blake
A first-division football player has a beautiful wife, a big house and a bright future. When he's found dead in his car near a local park, Blake discovers that he was less popular than it seemed. Set in the 1970s, this nail-biting drama will keep you guessing right until the end.

H Madison
This little-known musical is based on the true story of an American ice hockey team in the 1930s. The facts are historically accurate, even though the show is advertised as a musical comedy-thriller. Really only of interest to experts in the history of musicals or ice hockey fans.

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Questions 1–5

Here are some sentences about the Santiago Bernabéu football stadium in Spain.
For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.
Use no more than three words.
Write only the missing words on your answer sheet.
You may use this page for any rough work.

Example:

0 The Santiago Bernabéu stadium is close to the centre of Madrid.

The Santiago Bernabéu stadium is not ..... **the centre of Madrid.**

Answer:

0	far from

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1 Last week, one of my friends visited the Santiago Bernabéu football stadium.

Last week, a friend of ..... **visited the Santiago Bernabéu football stadium.**

2 He had not been to this stadium before.

It ..... **the first time he had been to this stadium.**

3 It costs €9 to go on a tour of the stadium.

You have to ..... **€9 to go on a tour of the stadium.**

4 A visit to the dressing room is included in the tour.

The tour ..... **a visit to the dressing room.**

5 No other football stadium in Madrid is as big as Santiago Bernabéu.

Santiago Bernabéu is ..... **any other football stadium in Madrid.**

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

No.	Vietnamese	English
1.	trang trọng (a)	f_____
2.	lễ kỷ niệm 100 năm (n)	c_____
3.	rất thông minh (a)	b_____
4.	sự độc lập (n)	i_____
5.	đập nhẹ, vỗ cánh (v)	f_____
6.	ngọn đuốc (n)	t_____
7.	men (đồ sứ, răng) (n)	e_____
8.	gà trống (n)	c_____
9.	(bộ phận của mặt) má (n)	c_____
10.	đầu, đỉnh (n)	t_____

II. Circle the correct word or phrase.

1. When we were in Canada, we **went / were going** skiing almost every day.

2. About four years ago, I **decided / was deciding** to become a chef.

3. Georgia **had / was having** a shower when someone knocked at the door.

4. Holly and I ran from the house to the taxi because it **rained / was raining** heavily.

5. Two men **argued / were arguing** outside, so I went to see what was happening.

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

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