

Tên:

Đọc:

Lớp: S5...

Ngày làm bài: Thứ, ngày/.....



READING INTENSIVE CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE

* Extra vocabulary:

No.	New word	Meaning
1	exceptionally (adv)	đặc biệt, xuất sắc
2	pleased with (phr)	hài lòng với ...
3	delighted (adj)	rất vui, rất hài lòng
4	washing up (n)	việc rửa bát
5	offer (v)	đề nghị, cung cấp

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

adj = adjective: tính từ; adv = adverb: trạng từ;

phr = phrase: cụm từ.

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

Part 3

Questions 14–18

For each question, choose the correct answer.

Star makes Simon's restaurant the best in town

One, two or even three Michelin stars are given to restaurants with exceptionally good food, and chef Simon Jones has just won one for his restaurant, The Tiger. It is the first time that a restaurant in Moreton has got a Michelin star and Simon is delighted. He is very proud of it, and he is having a party for friends, family and customers. 'I'm so pleased with the star,' Simon says. 'It shows how much we have improved in the past ten years since we started the business.'

Michelin stars are not easy to win and Simon hopes it will help his business. The Tiger is a fish and seafood restaurant, which makes the star even more special. The restaurant is over 80 kilometres from the sea, so the fish and seafood have to travel a long way by train every day.

Simon's wife, Angela, has been at the restaurant since its beginning. She and Simon met when she got a job doing the washing-up. Five years ago, she left the kitchen and now she takes bookings and shows customers to their tables.

'It's great news, and not only for us!' Angela says. 'Hopefully, the Michelin star will bring a lot of new visitors into the area. If our business grows, there will be more jobs in the town for local people and they won't have to leave to find work.'

Simon and Angela play an active part in local life, visiting schools to share their business experience and offering work experience to school children.

14 The Tiger

- A** is a place where stars like to eat.
- B** was the first restaurant in Moreton.
- C** is not a new restaurant.

15 It was very difficult for Simon's fish restaurant to win a star

- A** because fish and seafood are not easy to cook.
- B** because he has to travel long distances.
- C** because it is so far from the sea.

16 Angela

- A** worked in the kitchen when she started at the restaurant.
- B** got a job doing the washing-up five years ago.
- C** left the restaurant five years ago.

17 The star for the restaurant is good because

- A** more local people will eat at the restaurant.
- B** a lot of visitors come to Moreton.
- C** it can help the business get bigger.

18 Simon and Angela

- A** visit schools so that their business can grow.
- B** give opportunities to local children.
- C** play with local children.

* Extra vocabulary:

No.	New word	Meaning
1	ordinary (adj)	bình thường
2	manufacture (v)	sản xuất



* **Note:** adj = adjective: tính từ; v = verb: động từ.

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

Part 4

Questions 19–24

For each question, choose the correct answer.

The History of Cars

Cars have a long and interesting history. It is difficult to (19) when the first car was made. Most people (20) that it was made by Karl Benz in 1885. Then in the early twentieth century, cars (21) widely available.

One of the first cars that it was (22) for ordinary working people to buy was the Model T Ford, made by Henry Ford in the USA. Henry Ford found a way of making a large number of cars quickly and cheaply, and this changed the way that people thought about how to manufacture things. By 1927, Ford had (23) 15 million cars.

Today, car-making (24) jobs to millions of workers. But the world is changing, and the future of cars is far from clear.

- | | | | |
|----|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 19 | A say | B talk | C believe |
| 20 | A allow | B agree | C arrive |
| 21 | A turned | B started | C became |
| 22 | A possible | B general | C ready |
| 23 | A sold | B spent | C shown |
| 24 | A has | B wins | C gives |

Tên:

Ngữ pháp:.....

Lớp: S5...

Độc:.....

Ngày giao bài: Thứ....., ngày...../.....

Mini test:.....

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ....., ngày...../.....



A. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	New word	Meaning	No.	New word	Meaning
1	asphalt (n)	nhựa đường	3	surface (n)	bề mặt
2	mixture (n)	hỗn hợp, sự pha trộn			

* **Note:** n = noun: danh từ.

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

B. HOMEWORK

I. Read and complete each sentence with WHO or WHICH.

0. The woman who lives in the house at the end of the street is a talented artist.

- The teacher _____ teaches us English is very kind.
- I met a girl _____ can play the violin very well.
- I'm reading a book _____ is very interesting.
- The phone _____ I lost yesterday is expensive.
- The man _____ fixed my bike is my neighbor.

II. Choose the underlined part in each sentence (A, B or C) that needs correcting and correct it.

0. Lily was the one which gave me the dress.

A. was **B. which** C. me Correct: who

1. She's the student who always get good marks.

A. student B. who C. get Correct: _____

2. This is the cake who my sister baked.

A. is B. who C. baked Correct: _____

3. Do you know the boy which lives next door?

A. know B. which C. lives Correct: _____

4. I have a laptop which work very fast.

A. have B. which C. work Correct: _____

5. My cousin which lives in Canada is visiting us soon.

A. which B. lives C. is visiting Correct: _____

III. Choose the sentence that has a similar meaning to each given sentence.

0. Jessica has a coin collection. It contains many rare coins.
 A. Jessica has a coin collection which contains many rare coins.
 B. Jessica has a coin collection which contain many rare coins.
 C. Jessica has a coin collection who contains many rare coins.

1. You gave me the bag. It is very useful.
 A. The bag that you gives me is very useful.
 B. The bag which you gave me is very useful.
 C. The bag which she gave me is very useful.

2. The woman called you yesterday. She is my aunt.
 A. The woman who called you yesterday is my aunt.
 B. The woman which called you yesterday is my aunt.
 C. The woman who call you yesterday is my aunt.

3. The singer won the contest. She is only 16.
 A. The singer which won the contest is only 16.
 B. The singer who win the contest is only 16.
 C. The singer who won the contest is only 16.

4. I saw a dog. It looked hungry.
 A. I saw a dog which looked hungry.
 B. I saw a dog which look hungry.
 C. I saw a dog who looked hungry.

IV. Combine the sentences by using defining relative clauses.

0. He worked for a woman. She used to be an artist.

→ He worked for a woman who used to be an artist.

1. The man owns this shop. He is very rich.

→ The man _____. / The man _____.

2. The book I borrowed from the library. It is about space.

→ The book _____.

3. The girl won the prize. She is my best friend.

→ The girl _____.

4. That's the laptop. It was stolen.

→ That's the laptop _____.

5. I know a teacher. She speaks five languages.

→ I know a teacher _____.

Part 3

Questions 14–18

For each question, choose the correct answer.

Too much plastic

by Paula Jones

Plastic is everywhere: in our streets, in the countryside, in rivers, in seas and in oceans. In the UK, over 13 billion plastic bottles are used every year. The good news is that more and more people are recycling plastic and there are also some clever ways to use it.

Roads are usually made of asphalt, but in some countries like the USA and the UK, engineers have started to use plastic to make new roads. First, they collect the plastic, wash it and dry it. Then they cut it into small pieces and heat it to about 170°C. After that, they mix it with hot asphalt and use it to make the road surface. This way of making roads is more difficult than the usual way, but the plastic and asphalt mixture is harder and better than asphalt only.

How about wearing a pair of trainers made from recycled plastic bottles? Some well-known sports companies use six to eleven plastic bottles to make one pair of trainers. This means that fewer plastic bottles are thrown away, and they end up on people's feet, not in the ocean!

Plastic can be recycled in other clever ways too. It is used to make rubbish bins, toys, tables and chairs, sleeping bags, backpacks and hundreds of other things. One clothes company cuts it into very small pieces to make clothes. Believe it or not, the England women's national football team wears a kit made from recycled bottles!

- 14** What is happening in the UK that is good news?
- A** Plastic can be used in clever ways.
 - B** Over 13 billion plastic bottles are used every year.
 - C** There are a lot of clever people there.
- 15** Which of these sentences is true?
- A** Roads are made of plastic all over the world.
 - B** Engineers usually make plastic roads in the UK and the USA.
 - C** In the past, roads weren't made of plastic.
- 16** Asphalt and plastic roads
- A** are not easy to make.
 - B** are better when they are heated to 170°C.
 - C** are not as hard as roads that have only asphalt.
- 17** Some famous companies
- A** make sports shoes using rubbish.
 - B** throw away fewer plastic bottles than others.
 - C** use six to eleven plastic bottles to make one shoe.
- 18** The writer says that you can use plastic to make
- A** footballs.
 - B** camping equipment.
 - C** rubbish bins and jewellery.