Tên: ……..

Lớp: S5…

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

Nghe: …..

Listening Intensive

❖ **CLASSWORK: Extra vocabulary for KET – Part 1**

No.	New word	Meaning
1	**even** (adv)	thậm chí, ngay cả
2	**in the sale** (prep.phr)	trong đợt giảm giá

❖ **CLASSWORK: Extra vocabulary for KET – Part 2**

No.	New word	Meaning
1	**ask for** (phr.v)	yêu cầu, xin, đòi hỏi (một cái gì đó)

❖ **HOMEWORK: Extra vocabulary for KET – Part 2**

No.	New word	Meaning
1	**bring sb home** (phr)	đưa ai đó về nhà
2	**be too tired for sth** (phr)	quá mệt để làm việc gì đó

Note: *adv = adverb: trạng từ; prep.phr = prepositional phrase: cụm giới từ; phr.v = phrasal verb: cụm động từ; phr = phrase: cụm từ; sb = somebody: ai đó; sth = something: cái gì đó.*

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

❖ **Pre-listening: Circle FIVE topics you think will appear in the listening.**

A. Buying clothes

B. A school trip

C. Cooking and food

D. Going camping

E. Visiting grandparents

F. Talking about the weather

G. Talking about pets

H. Cooking and food

**After listening, check if your predictions were correct.*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

❖ **Mẹo: Chú ý bẫy trong bài nghe**

Trong khi nghe, hãy lưu ý những yếu tố dễ gây hiểu nhầm như:

• **Thông tin bị thay đổi:** Thường có 2–3 mốc thời gian hoặc lựa chọn, nhưng cần nghe kỹ để chọn đáp án đúng.

• **Câu phủ định:** Nếu nghe thấy *can't*, *don't*, *not*, hãy loại bỏ lựa chọn có chứa thông tin bị phủ định đó.

• **Từ khóa báo hiệu thay đổi:** Từ như *but*, *actually*, *so*, *in the end* thường xuất hiện ngay trước đáp án đúng.

🔍 **Ví dụ:**

Câu hỏi: **Which** is the **girl's horse**?

A. the horse with two white legs

B. the black horse

C. the horse with a white face

Bài nghe:

Boy: Is that your horse over there, with **the white face**?

Girl: **No. Mine is the one with two white legs**. Isn't she pretty?

Bẫy: Người nghe dễ chọn C (the horse with a white face) vì được nhắc đến đầu tiên trong đoạn hội thoại.

Nhưng, **câu trả lời thật nằm sau từ "No"**, khi cô bé chỉnh lại thông tin: "Mine is **the one with two white legs**."

Từ "No" là tín hiệu rõ ràng cho **sự thay đổi thông tin**, cho thấy lựa chọn ban đầu là sai

→ **Đáp án đúng là A**.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

CAMBRIDGE LISTENING PRACTICE

Con làm bài nghe theo link hoặc code sau:

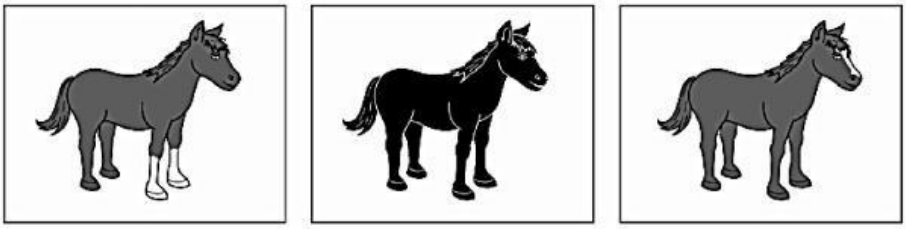
https://soundcloud.com/ms-chi-english/ket-listening-sample-test_part-1

KET LISTENING - PART 1

Questions 1 – 5

You will hear five short conversations.
You will hear each conversation twice.
There is one question for each conversation.
For each question, choose the right answer (**A**, **B** or **C**).

Example: Which is the girl's horse?



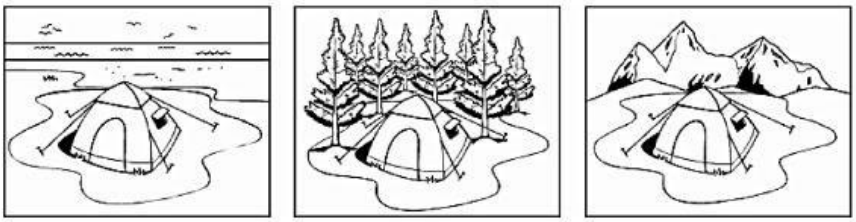
(A) B C

---

1 How many children went on the school trip?

A B C

2 Which campsite did Josh stay at last year?



A B C

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3 How much is the skirt?

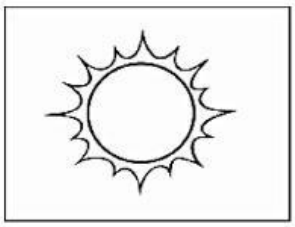
A

B

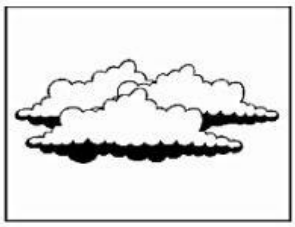
C

4 What's the weather like now?

A

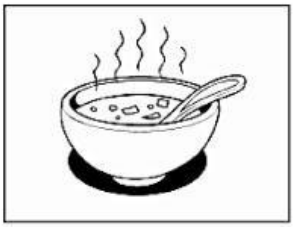


B

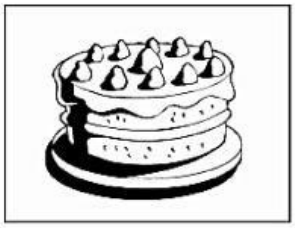


C

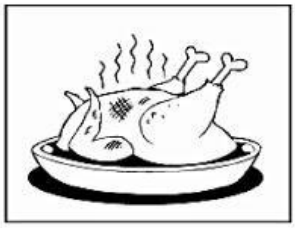
5 What will the girl cook?



A



B



C

LIVEWORKSHEETS

❖ **Mẹo: Chú ý bẫy trong bài nghe**

Trong khi nghe, hãy lưu ý những yếu tố dễ gây hiểu nhầm như:

• **Thông tin bị thay đổi:** Thường có 2–3 mốc thời gian hoặc lựa chọn, nhưng cần nghe kỹ để chọn đáp án đúng.

• **Câu phủ định:** Nếu nghe thấy *can't*, *don't*, *not*, hãy loại bỏ lựa chọn có chứa thông tin bị phủ định đó.

• **Từ khóa báo hiệu thay đổi:** Từ như *but*, *actually*, *so*, *in the end* thường xuất hiện ngay trước đáp án đúng.

🔍 **Ví dụ:**

Câu hỏi: What did Nick's mum give him for his birthday?

Bài nghe:

Girl: Oh yes, I forgot it was your birthday. **What** did **you get from your mum**?

Nick: Well, I asked for **a new bike**, **but** she bought me **this phone instead**. I can listen to music on it and take pictures!

Bẫy: Người nghe dễ chọn "a new bike" vì Nick nhắc đến nó đầu tiên. Tuy nhiên, từ "**but**" báo hiệu sự **thay đổi thông tin** → mẹ Nick **không mua xe đạp mà mua điện thoại**.

❖ **Pre-listening: What kind of gifts might each person give? Write your ideas in the table below.**

Person	What might they give?
Cousin	book
Mum	……
Brother	……
Aunt	……
Uncle	……
Grandmother	……

**You can guess — there are no wrong answers!*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

KET LISTENING – PART 2

Questions 6 – 10

Listen to Nick talking to a friend about his birthday presents.
What present did each person give him?
For questions **6 – 10,** write a letter **A – H** next to each person.
You will hear the conversation twice.

Example:

0 Cousin **B**

	PEOPLE			PRESENTS
6	Mum		**A**	bike
7	Brother		**B**	book
8	Aunt		**C**	cinema tickets
9	Uncle		**D**	clothes
10	Grandmother		**E**	computer game
			F	mobile phone
			G	money
			H	music CD

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Tên: ……..

Lớp: S5…

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

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

Từ vựng: …..

Nghe: …..

Mini test: …..

StarLink

Listening Intensive

A. EXTRA VOCABULARY REVISION

No.	New word	Meaning	No.	New word	Meaning
1	**appointment** (n)	cuộc hẹn	10	**discount** (n)	sự giảm giá
2	**standard** (adj)	đạt tiêu chuẩn	11	**suit** (v)	hợp với, thích hợp với
3	**guest-house** (n)	nhà nghỉ (thường nhỏ, giá rẻ, gia đình quản lý)	12	**notice board** (n)	bảng thông báo, bảng tin
4	**surfboard** (n)	ván lướt sóng	13	**want sth gone** (phr)	muốn cái gì đó biến mất/không còn nữa
5	**spirit** (n)	tinh thần	14	**receive** (v)	nhận, tiếp nhận
6	**entertain** (v)	giải trí	15	**task** (n)	nhiệm vụ, công việc phải làm
7	**behave** (v)	cư xử, hành xử	16	**take part in** (phr.v)	tham gia (hoạt động, sự kiện)
8	**loads of sth** (n)	rất nhiều, một đống	17	**find out** (phr.v)	tìm ra, phát hiện ra, khám phá
9	**coach** (n)	xe buýt đường dài			

- ***Note***: *n = noun: danh từ; v = verb: động từ; phr.v = phrasal verb: cụm động từ; phr = phrase: cụm từ; adj = adjective: tính từ; sth = something: cái gì đó.*
- Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chỉnh phát âm theo từ điển và chép mỗi từ **1 dòng** vào vở ghi.

B. HOMEWORK

I. Complete the text below with given words.

~~festival~~	traditional	legends	Egyptians	celebrated	decorate

0. *Our town has a big festival every summer with music and food.*
1. We …… our house with lights at Christmas.
2. My grandfather loves telling old …… about brave heroes.
3. We …… my sister's birthday with a big cake and balloons.
4. We wear …… clothes on New Year's Day.
5. The …… built the famous pyramids a long time ago.

II. Read and choose the best answer.

Copenhill

Most tourists to Copenhagen want to see its famous sights: the statue of the Little Mermaid in the harbour, the Tivoli Gardens, old palaces and museums. The Danish capital is also famous for its beautiful modern buildings, and in 2019 another building was

LIVEWORKSHEETS

completed in the city: the Amager Resource Centre (ARC), also known as Copenhill. It has many visitors, but it is unusual because it is not a hotel, a bank, an office block, a museum, or a shopping centre. It is a waste resource centre. This means that 400,000 tons of rubbish are brought inside the building every year. There, it is burned to heat 150,000 homes and make electricity for 550,000 people.

However, Bjarke Ingels, the architect who designed Copenhill, wanted the 90-metre-high building to do more than burn rubbish. It is the only place in the country where people can go skiing. The roof is like a mountain with a 400-metre ski slope. It is not white, but green: bright green in the middle and dark green at the sides. Ingels chose green because white would get dirty too quickly. Visitors can also go snowboarding, running, or walking on Copenhill, and after an enjoyable day of activity they can relax in the café. The outside of the building also has the world's highest climbing wall: 85 metres! The idea that a building can have many very different uses is exciting, and it will be interesting to see what Copenhagen will offer visitors in the future.

0. Copenhill ……

A. is in the centre of the city.

B. is near a shopping centre.

C. is a popular place.

1. How much rubbish does Copenhill process each year?

A. 150,000 tons

B. 400,000 tons

C. 550,000 tons

2. The ski slope ……

A. is inside the Copenhill building.

B. is 90 metres in length.

C. is on the roof of the building.

3. The ski slope isn't white because ……

A. white is difficult to keep clean.

B. green is Ingels' favourite colour.

C. bright green is used in the middle.

4. Visitors to Copenhill ……

A. cannot enjoy different activities there.

B. can have something to drink there.

C. can climb the highest building in the city.

5. In addition to skiing, what other activities can visitors do at Copenhill?

A. Swimming and cycling

B. Snowboarding, running, and walking

C. Shopping and dining

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Con làm bài nghe theo link hoặc code sau:
https://soundcloud.com/ms-chi-english/a2-test-8-02

KET LISTENING - PART 2

Questions 6-10

Listen to Philip talking to his mother about his son, Simon.

What is Simon going to do on Saturday and Sunday?

For questions 6-10, write a letter A-F next to each time of day.

You will hear the conversation twice.

~~0. Saturday morning~~	A bicycle ride
6. Saturday afternoon	B football match
7. Saturday evening	~~C judo class~~
8. Sunday morning	D party
9. Sunday afternoon	E the park
10. Sunday evening	F watching television

Your answer:

0 - C	6 – ……	7 – ……	8 – ……	9 – ……	10 – ……

LIVEWORKSHEETS