

Tên:

Lớp: S8...

Ngày giao bài: Thứ, ngày/.....

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ, ngày/.....



Từ vựng & Ngữ pháp HW:

Nghe HW:

GLOBAL ENGLISH 8

UNIT 8: STORYTELLING – VOCABULARY REVISION

A. THEORY

I. VOCABULARY REVISION

- Stories & Traditions

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	appeal (n/v)	(n): sự hấp dẫn (v): thu hút, hấp dẫn	6	monologue (n)	bài độc thoại
2	reconstruct (v)	tái dựng; phục dựng; xây dựng lại	7	amusing tale (n)	câu chuyện hài hước, thú vị
3	narrate (v)	kể lại (một câu chuyện, sự kiện)	8	lifeguard (n)	nhân viên cứu hộ (bãi biển, hồ bơi)
4	rhyme (n/v)	(n): vần (thơ) (v): có vần (với)	9	spin cotton (phr.)	kéo sợi bông
5	recite (v)	ngâm, đọc thuộc lòng			

- Story Elements & Genres

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	non-fiction (n)	(thể loại) phi hư cấu; sách / tác phẩm phi hư cấu	4	amusing (adj)	hài hước, gây vui
2	unpredictable plot (n)	cốt truyện khó đoán	5	villain (n)	kẻ phản diện
3	suspense (n)	sự hồi hộp, kịch tính	6	ridiculous (adj)	lố bịch, ngớ ngẩn (đến mức khó tin)

- People & Power in Stories

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	palace (n)	cung điện	4	command (v)	ra lệnh
2	servant (n)	người hầu, đầy tớ	5	short-tempered (adj)	nóng tính, dễ nổi cáu
3	imprison (v)	giam giữ, bỏ tù			

II. CAMBRIDGE VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	effortless (adj)	trông có vẻ dễ dàng, không tốn công sức	5	technical (adj)	thuộc về kỹ thuật
2	composed (adj)	điềm tĩnh, bình tĩnh	6	rhythm (n)	nhịp điệu
3	motivated (adj)	có động lực	7	best-seller (n)	sách bán chạy
4	vegetarian (n)	người ăn chay			

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

B. CLASSWORK (15 questions)**I. Choose the correct answers.**

Stories and traditional tales have always played an important role in culture. In many communities, storytellers gather people together to share legends and pass knowledge from one generation to the next. Skilled storytellers often (1) _____ events in a lively way so the audience can clearly imagine what happened. Some traditional poems are easier to remember because the lines (2) _____, creating a rhythm that listeners enjoy.

In theatre performances, actors sometimes give a long (3) _____ to reveal a character's thoughts and feelings directly to the audience. Many popular stories also include conflict between a hero and a (4) _____ who tries to gain power or harm others. To keep readers interested, authors often create suspense by designing a(n) (5) _____ plot that surprises the audience and keeps them guessing about what will happen next.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. narrate | B. reconstruct | C. imprison | D. command |
| 2. A. appeal | B. rhyme | C. spin cotton | D. recite |
| 3. A. monologue | B. suspense | C. non-fiction | D. servant |
| 4. A. lifeguard | B. servant | C. villain | D. palace |
| 5. A. ridiculous | B. suspense | C. short-tempered | D. unpredictable |

II. Match the words with the correct definitions.

1. appeal	1-	a. very silly or unreasonable, often in a way that makes people laugh or not take something seriously
2. lifeguard	2-	b. to put someone in prison as a punishment or by legal authority
3. non-fiction	3-	c. a quality that makes something attractive or interesting to people
4. ridiculous	4-	d. a person trained to rescue swimmers and ensure safety at a beach or swimming pool
5. imprison	5-	e. books or writing based on real facts and information rather than imagination

III. Read the text and decide if the statements are TRUE or FALSE.

Stories and traditional tales have entertained people for centuries. In many cultures, storytellers gather audiences and narrate events from the past, helping listeners understand history and traditions. Some ancient stories were passed down orally before they were written, and poets often used words that rhyme to make the stories easier to remember. In schools today, students sometimes recite famous poems or short stories to practise speaking clearly.

In literature and theatre, stories often include elements that keep the audience interested. Writers may create suspense so readers feel curious about what will happen next. Many stories also include a villain who causes problems for the main character. The conflict between the hero and the villain can make the story exciting and memorable.

In historical stories, powerful rulers often live in a palace and give orders to others. Some kings may even imprison people who disobey their commands. However, in many modern stories, writers try to show that power should be used wisely and fairly.

Questions:

1. Storytellers often narrate past events to help people learn about traditions. _____
2. Poems sometimes use rhyme to make stories more difficult to remember. _____
3. Suspense in a story helps keep readers interested in what will happen next. _____
4. In many stories, the villain is a character who creates problems for the hero. _____
5. Historical stories usually describe rulers living in small houses instead of palaces. _____

C. HOMEWORK

VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR (15 questions)

I. Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chỉnh phát âm theo từ điển và chép mỗi từ ở phần I. Vocabulary Revision và II. Cambridge Vocabulary (trang 1) 1 dòng vào vở ghi.

II. Choose the correct answers.

- In traditional storytelling, a skilled speaker can _____ events so that the audience clearly understands what happened.
A. narrate B. imprison C. command D. spin cotton
- During the play, the actor performed a long _____ to express the character's private thoughts.
A. suspense B. monologue C. rhyme D. servant
- Many adventure stories keep readers interested by building strong _____ about what will happen next.
A. appeal B. suspense C. palace D. non-fiction
- In many fairy tales, a cruel king may _____ anyone who disobeys his orders.
A. recite B. reconstruct C. imprison D. rhyme
- A good story often becomes popular because of its strong _____ to readers of different ages.
A. appeal B. villain C. servant D. palace

III. Fill in the blanks with the correct words in the box. Some words may not be used.

villain	suspense	rhyme	recite
command	reconstruct	amusing	palace

Lily: I read an interesting article about traditional storytelling yesterday.

Tom: Really? What did it say?

Lily: It explained how historians try to (1) _____ old stories from different historical records.

Tom: That sounds challenging.

Lily: Yes, and in some traditional poems, the lines (2) _____ to make the stories easier to remember.

Tom: Interesting. Were there any famous characters mentioned?

Lily: Yes. In many old tales, a cruel (3) _____ tries to take control of the kingdom.

Tom: Let me guess. The king probably lives in a palace.

Lily: Exactly! Many stories describe rulers living in a grand (4) _____ with many servants.

Tom: So what was the main idea of the article?

Lily: It said that traditional stories remain popular because they are often (5) _____ and easy for people to enjoy.

IV. Rewrite the sentences from Direct Speech to Reported Speech.

- Tom said, "I am reading a very interesting non-fiction book now."
→ Tom said that _____.
- The teacher said to the students, "You recited the poem very well yesterday."
→ The teacher told the students that _____.
- Anna said, "I will visit the historical palace next week."
→ Anna said that _____.
- The guide said to us, "Do you know who built this palace?"
→ The guide asked us _____.
- Peter said, "Why did the king imprison the servant?"
→ Peter asked _____.

Lưu ý:

1. Khi làm bài tập có từ mới, các con phải tra từ điển. Sau khi tra từ điển, các con chép mỗi từ mới **1 dòng** để ghi nhớ.
2. Các con gạch chân các từ khoá chính trong bài.

I. FCE Part 1

Con làm bài nghe theo link/code sau:

<https://soundcloud.com/ms-chi-english/cambridge-english-first-1-4>

Part 1

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

-
- 1 You hear a young actor talking about a colleague.
What does he say about her?
A She makes acting seem easy.
B She speaks very slowly.
C She gives him good advice.
 - 2 You hear two friends talking about a colleague.
What do they agree about?
A how ambitious he is
B how well-paid he is
C how stressed he is
 - 3 You hear an author talking about his new book.
What point is he making about it?
A It will be widely read.
B It took a long time to write.
C It is better than his first book.
 - 4 You hear two friends talking about something they saw on TV.
What did they see?
A an advertisement
B a comedy series
C a documentary

- 5 You hear an office manager talking about her work.
How does she feel about it?
- A confident that she can do it well
 - B interested in her new project
 - C satisfied with her staff
- 6 You overhear two friends talking in a restaurant.
What do they agree about?
- A how reasonable the price is
 - B how spicy the food is
 - C how varied the menu is
- 7 You hear a woman talking about her neighbours' holiday photographs.
What is she doing?
- A complaining about having to look at them
 - B admiring her neighbours' photography skills
 - C suggesting how they could be improved
- 8 You hear two friends talking about a concert they've just been to.
What did they find disappointing about it?
- A the poor sound quality
 - B the seats they had booked
 - C the lack of air conditioning

II. Extra Listening

Con làm bài nghe theo link/code sau (từ câu 1-5):
<https://soundcloud.com/ms-chi-english/cambridge-english-first-1-4>



Listen and decide if the statements are TRUE or FALSE.

1. The actor says he feels nervous because his colleague is very famous. _____
2. The two friends think their colleague works very hard and may be promoted soon. _____
3. The author believes his new book will probably become a best-seller. _____
4. The man thinks the programme they watched on TV was funny. _____
5. The office manager says she has many years of experience and knows how to do her job well. _____

Tên:

Lớp: S8...



Mã đề: Star

Điểm:

UNIT TEST (20 MINUTES)

I. Circle the correct answers.

- The young writer decided to _____ the story from the point of view of the main character.
A. narrate B. imprison C. command D. recite
- In the story, the cruel king ordered his guards to _____ the thief in a dark tower.
A. appeal B. imprison C. rhyme D. amuse
- The castle in the novel was inspired by a real _____ that still stands in the capital city.
A. suspense B. servant C. palace D. cotton
- Some traditional poems are easier to remember because the lines _____ with each other.
A. narrate B. rhyme C. imprison D. command
- The general had the power to _____ the soldiers during the battle.
A. command B. reconstruct C. appeal D. narrate
- Unlike fantasy stories, _____ describes real people and events.
A. suspense B. villain C. non-fiction D. monologue
- The scene created great _____ because the audience did not know if the hero would survive.
A. servant B. suspense C. palace D. rhyme

II. Match to make meaningful sentences.

1. The writer tried to appeal to young readers	1-	a. about his childhood whenever the family gathers together.
2. My grandfather often tells us an amusing tale	2-	b. everyone in the palace spoke very carefully in his presence.
3. In many fairy tales, the villain is eventually defeated	3-	c. by including humour and unexpected twists in the story.
4. In historical dramas, loyal servants often	4-	d. by the hero after a long struggle.
5. The lifeguard quickly jumped into the water	5-	e. play an important role in protecting their masters.
6. Because the king was known to be short-tempered,	6-	f. when he noticed a swimmer struggling near the shore.

III. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. The children _____ (**play**) outside all afternoon, so their clothes are very dirty.
2. Recently, scientists _____ (**discover**) several new ways to reduce air pollution in big cities.
3. Why _____ (**he / shout**) at everyone recently?
4. They _____ (**not / practice**) enough lately, which is why their performance has been poor.
5. They _____ (**not / win**) any prizes this year, although they have entered several competitions.
6. What _____ (**you / do**) all day? You look exhausted.

IV. Write the sentences based on the given prompts.

1. She / just / realise / she / lose / her passport /.
→ _____
2. I / never / read / a novel / that / have / such / an unpredictable plot /.
→ _____
3. They / already / finish / discussing / the proposal /.
→ _____
4. you / ever / hear / someone / recite / this poem / before / ?
→ _____
5. We / not see / that documentary / yet /.
→ _____
6. We / recently / discover / an old palace / near / the river /.
→ _____

Lưu ý: Với những từ con không nhớ và viết sai, con chép từ đó vào vở 1 dòng.