Tên: ……..

Lớp: S8…

Ngày giao bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Week: 30

Từ vựng & Ngữ pháp HW: ……

Nghe HW: ……

GE8 – U6: NATURAL WONDERS – VOCABULARY REVISION

A. THEORY

I. VOCABULARY REVISION

- Biology

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**bioluminescence** (n)	hiện tượng phát quang sinh học	6	**enzyme** (n)	men sinh học
2	**organism** (n)	sinh vật	7	**emit** (v)	phát ra (ánh sáng, khí nhiệt, etc.)
3	**be exposed to** (phr.)	tiếp xúc với, bị phơi nhiễm với	8	**compound** (n)	hợp chất
4	**chemical reaction** (n)	phản ứng hoá học	9	**spinal cord** (n)	tuỷ sống
5	**plankton** (n)	sinh vật phù du	10	**sensory organ** (n)	cơ quan cảm giác

- Wild animals

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**antelope** (n)	con linh dương	3	**moose** (n)	con nai sừng tấm
2	**hummingbird** (n)	con chim ruồi	4	**boar** (n)	con lợn rừng

- Kahu's adventure

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**hereditary** (adj)	di truyền	5	**virtually** (adv)	hầu như, gần như
2	**chief** (n)	tù trưởng, người đứng đầu	6	**fright** (n)	nỗi sợ hãi
3	**jab** (n)	cú đâm / cú chọc nhanh	7	**splutter** (v)	nói lắp bắp / khạc / phun ra từng tiếng do hoảng loạn
4	**jab** (v)	đâm, chọc nhanh	8	**darting gesture** (n)	cử chỉ nhanh

- Others

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**leap** (v)	nhảy vọt	4	**knock-on effect** (n)	hiệu ứng dây chuyền
2	**shake off** (phr.v)	rũ bỏ, thoát khỏi (cảm xúc / người bám theo)	5	**spring** (v)	bật lên, nhảy bật
3	**tackle** (v)	giải quyết (vấn đề) / đối đầu			

II. CAMBRIDGE VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**anti-climax** (n)	sự hụt hẫng sau cao trào	5	**viable** (adj)	khả thi
2	**at the top of one's game** (phr.)	ở phong độ cao nhất	6	**grudgingly** (adv)	một cách miễn cưỡng
3	**module** (n)	học phần (trong khóa học)	7	**drop off** (phr.v)	giao (hàng)
4	**head of department** (n)	trưởng khoa	8	**combination** (n)	sự kết hợp

LIVEWORKSHEETS

B. CLASSWORK (15 questions)

I. Fill in the blanks with the correct words/phrases in the box. Use each word only ONCE. There are three words which you DO NOT need to use.

sensory organs	**jab**	**bioluminescence**	**chief**
chemical reaction	**emit**	**spring**	**organism**

Scientists study how living things function in different environments. A living (1) _____ reacts to changes around it through its (2) _____, such as eyes or ears. In some deep-sea species, light is produced through (3) _____, allowing them to communicate or attract prey in the dark.

This process happens because of a(n) (4) _____ inside the body, often involving special proteins and enzymes. In addition, some animals can (5) _____ light or send signals when they are threatened or need to survive in extreme conditions.

II. Write the words/phrases based on the definitions and clues given.

1. e_____	a substance in living organisms that speeds up chemical reactions
2. c_____	a substance formed when two or more elements are chemically combined
3. h_____	a very small bird that can hover in the air by moving its wings very quickly
4. s_____	to speak or make sounds in a confused or uncontrolled way, often because of shock
5. s_____ c_____	the long, thin structure in the back that carries signals between the brain and the body

III. Read the text and answer the questions. Choose the correct answer A, B or C.

The Secret of Deep-Sea Light

Scientists have long been fascinated by creatures that live deep in the ocean, where sunlight cannot reach. Many of these organisms produce their own light through a process called bioluminescence, which is caused by a chemical reaction inside their bodies. This ability helps them survive in extreme conditions.

For example, some types of plankton emit a soft blue light when they are disturbed, creating a glowing effect in the water. Other animals use light to communicate or to confuse predators. In some cases, bioluminescence is linked to enzymes that control how the light is produced.

Researchers have also discovered that certain deep-sea species rely heavily on their sensory organs rather than vision. Since they cannot see well in the dark, they respond to vibrations and chemical signals instead. This shows how living organisms can adapt in different ways when they are exposed to unusual environments.

However, changes in ocean conditions may have a knock-on effect on these delicate systems. Pollution and rising temperatures can interfere with the chemical processes that allow these creatures to glow. Scientists are now trying to tackle these environmental problems before they cause lasting damage.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Questions:

1. Why do deep-sea organisms produce light?
   A. To increase body temperature
   B. To survive in dark conditions
   C. To attract sunlight
2. What causes bioluminescence in these organisms?
   A. A physical movement
   B. A chemical reaction
   C. A change in temperature
3. What happens when some plankton are disturbed?
   A. They hide immediately.
   B. They release chemicals into the air.
   C. They emit light.
4. How do some deep-sea animals sense their environment?
   A. By using strong vision
   B. By relying on sensory organs
   C. By following sunlight
5. What problem are scientists concerned about?
   A. A lack of research
   B. The disappearance of oceans
   C. Environmental changes affecting marine life

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.

1. Some deep-sea creatures can _____ light in order to attract prey in dark environments.
   A. compound B. emit C. tackle D. shake off
2. If a person is constantly _____ to loud noise, it may damage their hearing over time.
   A. exposed B. leaping C. springing D. jabbing
3. The scientist explained that a(n) _____ between two substances caused the sudden change in colour.
   A. spinal cord B. organism C. chemical reaction D. sensory organ
4. The sudden drop in temperature had a _____ on the local wildlife, affecting several species.
   A. darting gesture B. fright C. knock-on effect D. jab
5. Although he felt a moment of _____, he quickly calmed down and continued speaking.
   A. enzyme B. fright C. compound D. plankton

LIVEWORKSHEETS

III. Fill in the blanks with the correct words/phrases in the box. Use each word only ONCE. There are three words which you DO NOT need to use.

emit	**enzyme**	**antelope**	**knock-on effect**
sensory organs	**fright**	**bioluminescence**	**plankton**

Liam: I watched a documentary about ocean life last night.

Mia: Really? What was interesting about it?

Liam: It explained how some sea creatures produce light through (1) _____ to survive in the dark.

Mia: That sounds amazing! Do they actually produce the light themselves?

Liam: Yes, they do. Certain chemicals react, and special proteins like a(n) (2) _____ help control the process.

Mia: I've heard that some tiny sea creatures glow when they move.

Liam: Exactly! (3) _____ can light up the water when disturbed.

Mia: That must look beautiful. How do these animals sense their surroundings?

Liam: Since it's so dark, they rely on their (4) _____ rather than vision.

Mia: Interesting. But I guess environmental problems could affect them too.

Liam: Yes, pollution can have a(n) (5) _____ on the whole ecosystem.

IV. Rearrange the words/phrases to make complete sentences.

1. right now. / in the lab / bioluminescence / is studying / The scientist

   → _____

2. were / a fence / suddenly / The deer / while / observing it. / leaped over / the researchers

   → _____

3. has / a new / discovered / in / organism. / The researcher / just / chemical reaction / this

   → _____

4. trying / at / a / the researchers / Are / to tackle / the moment? / difficult problem

   → _____

5. are often / Animals / so / special abilities. / develop / to / extreme conditions, / exposed / they

   → _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

CAMBRIDGE LISTENING PRACTICE (14 questions)

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-1-6

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 sportsperson talking about her sporting career.
What is she going to do in the future?

A change her career

B become a sports writer

C train for the next event

2 You hear two friends talking about a laboratory experiment.
How do they both feel now?

A anxious about the procedures they used

B annoyed about having to repeat it

C disappointed with the results

3 You overhear a student calling his university department.
Why is he phoning?

A to make a complaint

B to find out about a course

C to book an appointment

4 You hear two friends talking about a website.
The man thinks that the website is

A helpful.

B interesting.

C easy to use.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

5 You hear a man talking about his decision to become a singer.
His mother was unhappy about it because she didn't

A like his kind of music.

B want him to leave education.

C think it would suit him.

6 You overhear a man calling a TV shop.
Why is he calling?

A to cancel an order

B to arrange a delivery

C to make a purchase

7 You hear two friends talking about a meal.
What do they agree about it?

A It was expensive for the amount of food they got.

B Some of the foods they were served didn't go well together.

C The dishes they were given weren't cooked properly.

8 You hear a college lecturer talking to a student.
What is he doing?

A giving encouragement

B offering to help

C suggesting improvements

LIVEWORKSHEETS

II. Extra Listening

Con làm bài nghe theo link/code sau (từ câu 1-6):
https://soundcloud.com/ms-chi-english/cambridge-english-first-1-6

Listen to the audio from Classwork again and decide if the statements are True or False.

1. The sportsperson plans to continue training for future competitions. → _____
2. Both speakers are worried they may have made a mistake in the experiment. → _____
3. The student says he is satisfied with how quickly he completes his coursework. → _____
4. The man found the website easy to use but not very useful. → _____
5. The speaker's mother fully supported his decision to become a singer from the beginning. → _____
6. The man is calling to arrange a suitable time for the TV delivery. → _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS