Tên: ……..

Lớp: S6…

Ngày giao bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Week: 33

Từ vựng HW: ……

Nghe HW: ……

PET LISTENING INTENSIVE

A. THEORY

I. CAMBRIDGE VOCABULARY

- PET Part 1

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**branch** (n)	cành cây	4	**departure** (n)	sự khởi hành / giờ khởi hành
2	**accommodation** (n)	chỗ ở, nơi lưu trú	5	**regret to inform** (collocation)	lấy làm tiếc phải thông báo
3	**noticeboard** (n)	bảng thông báo			

- PET Part 4

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**long-term memory** (n)	trí nhớ dài hạn	4	**in preparation for** (collocation)	để chuẩn bị cho
2	**key points** (n)	các điểm chính, ý chính	5	**subject matter** (n)	nội dung môn học
3	**occasionally** (adv)	thỉnh thoảng	6	**carry out** (phr.v)	tiến hành, thực hiện (nghiên cứu)

II. METHOD

1. UNDERLINE KEYWORDS

- Đọc câu hỏi và các đáp án **trước khi nghe**.
- Gạch chân những từ mang nghĩa quan trọng trong câu hỏi — thường là **danh từ, động từ, tính từ chính, từ để hỏi**. Bỏ qua các từ phụ như *"the", "a", "is"*.
- Gạch chân **từ khóa trong từng đáp án A, B, C, D** để biết mình cần nghe cho thông tin gì.
- Khi nghe, tập trung vào các từ khóa đã gạch chân. Bài nghe thường **không dùng y hệt từ** trong đáp án mà sẽ paraphrase — cần nhận ra **ý nghĩa tương đương**.

2. WATCH OUT FOR TRAPS

Bài nghe thường cố tình gài bẫy bằng cách nhắc đến từ trong đáp án sai trước, rồi mới đưa ra thông tin đúng sau.

Cụ thể:

- Nghe thấy từ trong đáp án **không có nghĩa là đáp án đó đúng** — cần nghe toàn bộ ngữ cảnh.
- Để ý các từ tín hiệu đính chính: **"but", "actually", "however", "in the end"** — thông tin đúng thường đến **sau** các từ này.
- Để ý **phủ định**: *"doesn't", "isn't", "not"* — tránh nhầm nghĩa ngược.
- Bài nghe thường **paraphrase** đáp án, không dùng y hệt từ trong đáp án — cần nghe **ý nghĩa**, không phải từng chữ.
- Thông tin đầu tiên có thể là bẫy, nên học sinh cần nghe đến hết câu hoặc hết lượt nói trước khi chọn đáp án.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

B. CLASSWORK

PET LISTENING PRACTICE (13 questions)

I. PET Part 1 **Con làm bài nghe theo link/code sau:**
https://soundcloud.com/ms-chi-english/collins-pet-test-5-part-1

Part 1

33

Questions 1–7

For each question, choose the correct answer.

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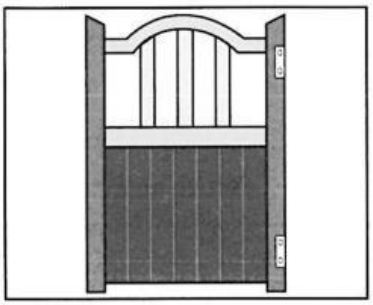
1 Which of the following needs attention?

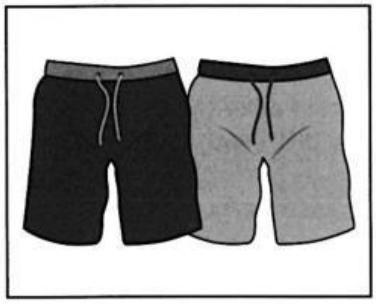
A

B



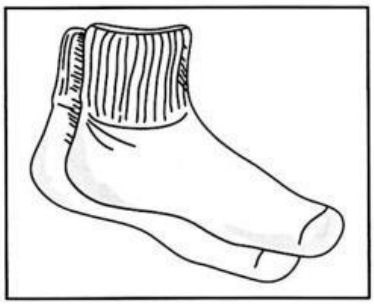
C

2 Which item will be cheaper soon?



A

B



C

3 When is the man starting his course?

Thursday	Friday	Saturday
22	23	24

A

Friday	Saturday	Sunday
23	24	25

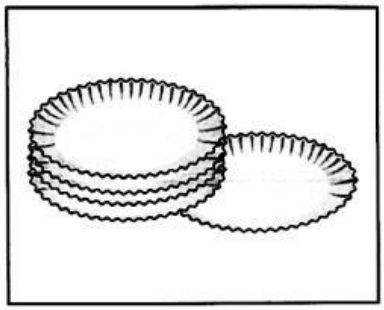
B

Friday	Saturday	Sunday
23	24	25

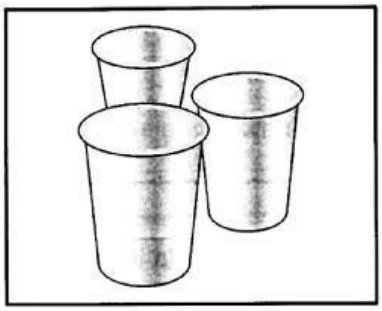
C

LIVEWORKSHEETS

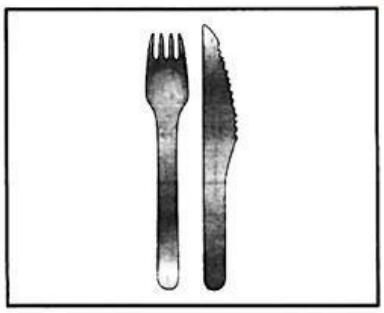
4 What does the woman say they need for the party?



A

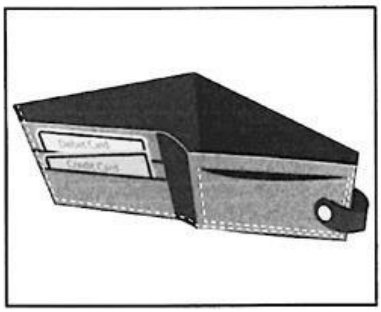


B



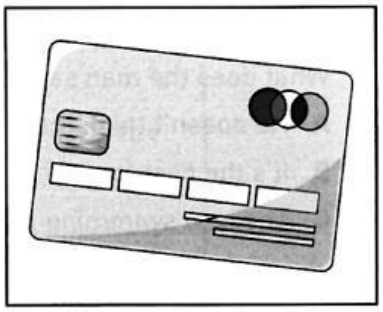
C

5 What did the man leave at work?



A

B

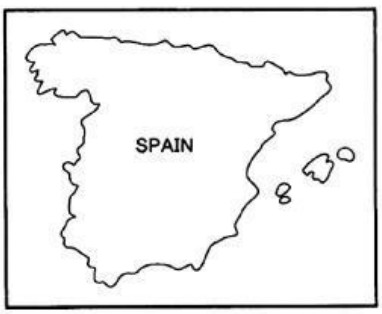


C

6 Where is the woman going on holiday?

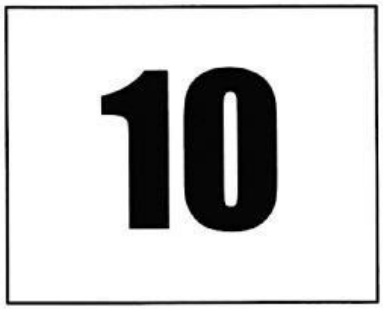
A

B



C

7 Which platform is the 9.30 train to London leaving from?



A

B

C

LIVEWORKSHEETS

II. PET Part 4

Con làm bài nghe theo link/code sau:
https://soundcloud.com/ms-chi-english/collins-pet-test-5-part-4

Part 4

36

Questions 20-25

For each question, choose the correct answer.

You will hear an interview with a woman called Penelope Leigh, giving advice on how to revise.

20 What does Penelope say about understanding a subject?

A It's easy to do.

B Students don't like to do this.

C It helps you remember things.

21 Penelope thinks that

A explaining things to others can help you understand the subject.

B friends or relatives might be able to explain things to you.

C reading something more than once never works.

22 What does Penelope say about managing revision?

A You should never revise just before an exam.

B Try to do it over a period of time.

C Only make notes occasionally.

23 What does Penelope say about some subjects?

A You should avoid studying boring subjects.

B They can be difficult if you don't find them interesting.

C Everyone has a subject they don't find interesting.

24 Penelope thinks listening to music while revising

A does not help.

B is OK if you listen to tunes you love.

C needs to be researched.

25 What is Penelope's final tip?

A Learning lists can help you remember.

B Imagine yourself being successful.

C Use creative ways to help you remember key points.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

VOCABULARY (17 questions)

I. Choose the correct answers.

1. My parents give me £10 a week as _____ to spend on whatever I like.
   A. currency B. cheque C. total profit D. pocket money
2. She didn't have enough money to buy the dress, so she couldn't _____ it.
   A. manage B. respond C. afford D. relent
3. After the storm, the rainbow was clearly _____ in the sky.
   A. visible B. forlorn C. defiant D. invisible
4. He felt _____ and alone after all his friends moved away.
   A. defiant B. forlorn C. antique D. relent
5. Only a small _____ of students managed to pass the extremely difficult exam.
   A. percent B. cost C. total profit D. fraction
6. It is important to _____ the help that others give you, even in small ways.
   A. relent B. manage C. respond D. appreciate

II. Fill in each blank with the correct word from the box.

antique	cheque	currency	brands	billionaire	total profit

1. The British pound and the US dollar are different types of _____.
2. Elon Musk is a famous _____ who built his fortune through technology companies.
3. The painting was sold as a rare _____ at the auction for thousands of pounds.
4. After a successful year, the company was pleased to announce its _____.
5. Nike is one of the most well-known sports _____ in the world.
6. She paid for the holiday by writing a(n) _____ instead of using cash.

III. Answer the questions in full sentences using your own ideas.

1. Do you get pocket money from your parents? What do you spend it on?
   → _____.
2. Is there something you really want to buy right now? Can you afford it?
   → _____.
3. Do you have a favourite brand? Why do you like it?
   → _____.
4. How do you feel when you lose something important?
   → _____.
5. Do you think it is easy to manage money? Why or why not?
   → _____.

C. HOMEWORK

VOCABULARY (17 questions)

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

LIVEWORKSHEETS

II. Listen and fill in each blank with ONE word only.

Con làm bài nghe theo link/code sau:
https://soundcloud.com/ms-chi-english/for_s6_w33_listen-and-fill-in

1. Tom says many students can't _____ the things they want.
2. He tries to _____ up for bigger things instead of buying them immediately.
3. Tom thinks it's important to _____ what you already have.
4. He advises keeping track of every _____, even small ones.
5. Tom says knowing which _____ to use is also part of managing money well.
6. Tom reminds listeners that if they feel _____, patience always pays off.

III. Match the words/phrases with the correct definitions.

1. defiant	1-	a. the feeling of being upset because you cannot do or get what you want
2. be given the sack	2-	b. a printed piece of paper used to pay money from a bank account
3. pocket money	3-	c. refusing to obey someone or follow rules
4. frustration	4-	d. to be told to leave your job by your employer
5. cheque	5-	e. a small amount of money given to a child regularly by their parents

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

Managing money is an important skill for everyone, not just adults. Many young people receive pocket money from their parents each week. This small amount may not seem like much, but learning to manage it well is very useful for the future.

Some teenagers find it difficult to afford the things they want, such as clothes from a popular brand or the latest technology. Instead of spending everything at once, a smart habit is to save up for something over time. For example, if a new pair of shoes costs half of your monthly pocket money, it is better to wait and save rather than borrow.

Not everyone finds this easy. It can cause frustration when your friends have things you cannot buy. However, learning to appreciate what you already have is an important life lesson. Some people feel forlorn when they compare themselves to others, but experts say that it is never fair to compare yourself to a billionaire.

Statements:

1. The text says that only adults need to learn how to manage money. _____
2. Pocket money from parents can help young people practise managing money. _____
3. The text suggests spending all your pocket money as soon as you receive it. _____
4. Feeling frustrated when friends have more than you is something the text mentions. _____
5. According to the text, appreciating what you have is an important lesson. _____
6. The text says comparing yourself to a billionaire is a fair and helpful thing to do. _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

CAMBRIDGE LISTENING PRACTICE (10 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. Extra Listening 1

Con làm bài nghe theo link/code sau:
https://soundcloud.com/ms-chi-english/collins-pet-test-5-part-1

Listen to the audio (from 1-5) and fill in each blank with ONE WORD ONLY.

1. Charlie thinks one of the _____ from next door's tree broke the window during the storm.
2. The man says he will buy a pair of running _____ while he is in the shop.
3. The man has already booked his train _____ for the training course.
4. The woman thinks small wooden knives and forks are better for the children because they can be _____.
5. John is asking the cleaners to contact him if they find his _____ card.

II. Extra Listening 2

Con làm bài nghe theo link/code sau:
https://soundcloud.com/ms-chi-english/collins-pet-test-5-part-4

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

1. Penelope says that reading the same thing many times is the best way to remember it. → _____
2. Penelope thinks that if you can explain something to a friend, you understand it well. → _____
3. Penelope says it is a good idea to only revise in the last few days before an exam. → _____
4. Penelope suggests revising with someone who likes the subject if you find it boring. → _____
5. Penelope says that listening to music makes it easier to revise. → _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS