Tên: ……..

Lớp: S8…

Ngày giao bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Week: 33

Từ vựng HW: ……

Nghe HW: ……

PET + FCE LISTENING INTENSIVE

A. THEORY

I. CAMBRIDGE VOCABULARY

- PET Part 4

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**long-term memory** (n)	trí nhớ dài hạn	3	**in preparation for** (collocation)	để chuẩn bị cho
2	**occasionally** (adv)	thỉnh thoảng	4	**subject matter** (n)	nội dung môn học

- FCE Part 3

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**straight out of school** (phr.)	ngay sau khi rời ghế nhà trường	6	**the first rung of the employment ladder** (collocation)	nấc thang đầu tiên trong con đường sự nghiệp
2	**have one's nose in books** (idiom)	vùi đầu vào sách vở, chỉ học suốt	7	**financially secure** (collocation)	ổn định / vững vàng về tài chính
3	**the penny finally dropped** (idiom)	cuối cùng cũng hiểu ra, chợt nhận ra	8	**take a year out** (phr.)	nghỉ một năm trước khi học / làm tiếp
4	**few and far between** (idiom)	rất hiếm, không nhiều	9	**fit the bill** (idiom)	đáp ứng đúng yêu cầu, phù hợp hoàn toàn
5	**intervening** (adj)	xen vào ở khoảng thời gian giữa hai mốc	10	**drop a bombshell** (idiom)	đưa ra một tin gây sốc

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 + FCE LISTENING PRACTICE (11 questions)

I. 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

II. FCE Part 3

Con làm bài nghe theo link/code sau:
https://soundcloud.com/ms-chi-english/cambridge-english-2

Part 3

You will hear five short extracts in which people talk about why they did not go to university directly after leaving school. For questions **19–23**, choose which of the reasons (**A–H**) each speaker gives. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

A a wish to see new places

B a misunderstanding about applying

C a desire to have a break from studying

D a wish to stay near to home

E a decision to prioritise family commitments

F a desire to start a career immediately

G a feeling of not being mature enough

H an inability to find a suitable course

Speaker 1 ____ **19**

Speaker 2 ____ **20**

Speaker 3 ____ **21**

Speaker 4 ____ **22**

Speaker 5 ____ **23**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

VOCABULARY (18 questions)

I. Choose the correct answers.

1. Scientists warn that continuing to burn _____ such as coal and oil will cause serious damage to the environment.
   A. ecologist B. uranium C. fossil fuels D. glucose
2. The new government policy aims to _____ strict recycling rules across all major cities by the end of the year.
   A. nominate B. implement C. dominate D. restrict
3. Plants use sunlight, water, and carbon dioxide to carry out _____, which helps them make glucose for growth.
   A. chemical reaction B. uranium C. photosynthesis D. geothermal power
4. The factory was _____ for releasing toxic waste into the local river, causing serious harm to wildlife in the area.
   A. contemporary B. energy-efficient C. notorious D. carbon-neutral
5. She decided to _____ her differences with her colleague and work together for the sake of the project's success.
   A. set aside B. nominate C. implement D. diagnose
6. Many countries are now trying to become _____ by balancing the amount of carbon they produce with the amount they remove from the atmosphere.
   A. eco-aware B. radioactive C. notorious D. carbon-neutral

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

ecologist	in harmony with	energy-efficient	fossil fuels	be diagnosed with	restriction

1. The new building was designed to be highly _____, using solar panels and smart heating systems to reduce electricity costs.
2. Many indigenous communities around the world choose to live _____ nature rather than exploiting its resources.
3. The leading _____ warned that the destruction of rainforests is happening at a rate that is impossible to reverse without immediate action.
4. Governments around the world are under pressure to reduce their dependence on _____ and invest more in clean energy alternatives.
5. The city council introduced a(n) _____ on single-use plastics in all supermarkets as part of its new environmental policy.
6. She was shocked to _____ a rare condition at the age of thirty, but she remained positive and focused on her recovery.

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

1. What should countries do to reduce carbon emissions?
   → _____.
2. Why is it important to be eco-aware in modern life?
   → _____.
3. What does an ecologist usually study?
   → _____.
4. What happens to plants during photosynthesis?
   → _____.
5. How can a psychologist help someone who is experiencing stress or anxiety?
   → _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

6. Why should governments set aside money for clean energy instead of fossil fuels?
→ _____.

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.

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_s8_w33_listen-and-fill-in

1. Last month, the school invited an _____ to talk to students about climate change.
2. The speaker warned that depending too much on fossil _____ could make pollution worse in the future.
3. The principal decided to _____ several changes after listening to the talk.
4. The school will _____ aside some money to buy more energy-saving equipment.
5. One aim of the project is to help students become more _____ in daily life.
6. In the end, the principal wants students to learn how to live in _____ with nature.

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

1. glucose	1-	a. energy produced from the heat inside the earth
2. psychologist	2-	b. using less energy to do the same job
3. photosynthesis	3-	c. a simple type of sugar that is an important energy source in living things and that is a part of many carbohydrates
4. geothermal power	4-	d. a person who studies the human mind and behaviour, and helps people with emotional or mental problems
5. energy-efficient	5-	e. the process by which plants use sunlight, water, and carbon dioxide to make food

IV. Read the text and decide if the statements are True or False.

In recent years, many cities have tried to become more environmentally friendly. Some local governments are working with ecologists to study how urban areas affect nature and how people can live more in harmony with the environment. These experts often advise cities to protect green spaces, reduce waste, and encourage the use of public transport.

One major aim is to cut the use of fossil fuels, which are a leading cause of air pollution and climate change. Instead, some countries are investing in cleaner sources of energy such as hydro-electric power and geothermal power. These forms of energy can help lower carbon emissions and support a more carbon-neutral future.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

At the same time, many schools and offices are becoming more eco-aware. They are replacing old machines with energy-efficient equipment and teaching people simple ways to save electricity. Experts believe that these small changes are important for the sake of the planet.

However, environmental policies are not always easy to implement. In some places, strict restrictions on cars or factory emissions are unpopular because they may affect daily life or business. Even so, many scientists argue that such measures are necessary if modern cities want to develop in a responsible way.

Statements:

1. The text says that ecologists help cities understand how urban life affects nature. _____
2. According to the text, fossil fuels are described as a clean source of energy. _____
3. The passage suggests that hydro-electric power and geothermal power may help create a more carbon-neutral future. _____
4. The text says that schools and offices are becoming less eco-aware than before. _____
5. According to the passage, energy-efficient equipment can be part of efforts to save electricity. _____
6. The writer suggests that environmental restrictions are always easy to implement and accepted by everyone. _____

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-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

II. Extra Listening 2

Con làm bài nghe theo link/code sau:
https://soundcloud.com/ms-chi-english/cambridge-english-2

Listen to the audio and complete each sentence with ONE WORD ONLY.

1. Speaker 1 says that after changing jobs several times, she realised that _____ was the right career for her.
2. Speaker 2 decided to study _____ at university, although his family suggested a different subject.
3. Speaker 3 wants to become a vet because she especially hopes to treat wild _____ in the future.
4. Speaker 4 says that after missing the university deadline, he spent a year _____ around Australia.
5. Speaker 5 took up _____ while staying with his grandfather near the sea.

LIVEWORKSHEETS