

Tên:

Lớp: S8...

Ngày giao bài: Thứ, ngày/.....

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ, ngày/.....



Week: 34

Ngữ pháp HW:

Đọc HW:

FCE WRITING INTENSIVE

A. THEORY: CAMBRIDGE VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	from scratch (phr.)	từ đầu, không có gì cả	4	make ends meet (idiom)	kiếm đủ sống, vừa đủ chi tiêu
2	drop out (phr.v)	bỏ học giữa chừng	5	spread the word (phr.)	truyền miệng, lan rộng thông tin
3	earn a living (phr.)	kiếm sống	6	come naturally to (phr.)	đến tự nhiên, không cần cố gắng

B. CLASSWORK

FCE WRITING PRACTICE

Write your answer in **140–190** words in an appropriate style. You receive this email from your English-speaking friend, Nico:

Subject: Where to study?

Hi

I'm going to university next year. I can either go to the university in my hometown and live at home, or study in another area and live away from home.

What do you think I should do?

Write soon

Nico

Write your **email**.

1. PRE-WRITING - IDEAS & LANGUAGE PREPARATION

a. Clarify the task

What to identify	Notes
Keywords	university – hometown – live at home – study in another area – live away from home
Task type	Email (giving opinion / advice to a friend)
Choose your opinion	Study away <input type="checkbox"/> / Stay at home <input type="checkbox"/> (<i>choose ONE</i>)

b. Brainstorm ideas

Study away from home	Stay at home
Gain independence & life skills	Save money on rent & living costs
New experiences, new people, new environment	Family support always available
_____	_____

c. Useful language

Purpose	Sentence starters
Opening the email	Thanks for your email! / Great to hear from you!
Stating your opinion	Personally, I think... / If you ask me... / Honestly, I'd say...
Giving first reason	The main reason is that... / First of all, ...
Giving second reason	On top of that... / Also, don't forget that...
Mentioning other views	I know some people would say... / I get that... but...
Reaffirming your view	So overall, I really think you should...
Closing the email	Anyway, hope that helps! / Let me know what you decide!

2. WRITING - PRODUCING THE EMAIL

Part	What to write	Example starters
Opening	Open in a friendly tone → acknowledge Nico's situation → state your advice clearly	Thanks for your email! That's a big decision... Personally, I think you should...
Body	Give your main reason → explain why → add a simple example	The main reason is that...
	Acknowledge the opposite view → counter it → reinforce your advice	I know some people would say... but...
Ending	Summarise your advice → end on a friendly note	So overall, I really think... Anyway, let me know...

3. POST-WRITING - CHECKING

a. Language check

Area to check	What students often do wrong	What to do
Tenses	Mixing present & future without reason	Use Present Simple for facts, <i>will/going to</i> for predictions: " <i>Living away helps... you will learn...</i> "
Tone	Using formal/essay language in a friendly email	Keep it informal: " <i>I think...</i> " not " <i>It is widely believed...</i> "
Linking words	Repeating <i>because / and / so</i> too much	Use informal connectors: <i>also, plus, on top of that, though, anyway</i>
Sentence length	Very long sentences with many ideas	Split into shorter, more natural sentences
Spelling	independent, university, decision, environment	Proofread & check dictionary before submitting

b. Self-checklist

Question	✓ / ✗
Did I state my advice clearly?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do I have at least two strong reasons?	<input type="checkbox"/>

GRAMMAR (17 questions)

I. Match to make meaningful sentences.

1. He admitted that he had cheated in the exam,	1-	a. before she joined the rugby team at university.
2. Was the coach dealing with the referee's complaint	2-	b. persisted in their efforts despite facing constant setbacks.
3. She had never taken part in a contact sport	3-	c. when you arrived at the stadium?
4. She has always struggled with public speaking,	4-	d. her assistant was setting up the equipment on the other side of the field.
5. While the head coach was assisting with the warm-up,	5-	e. in a strategy meeting on the second floor.
6. When the fire alarm went off, the team was participating	6-	f. which resulted in immediate disqualification.
7. They refused to give up and	7-	g. even after years of practice.

II. Complete the following passage by putting the correct PAST TENSE form of the verb in each blank.

By the time the investigation team (1) _____ (arrive) at the laboratory, the lead scientist (2) _____ (already / leave) for the airport. Her colleagues (3) _____ (search) through the files while the security officer (4) _____ (try) to contact her by phone. It turned out that she (5) _____ (take) several important documents with her before anyone (6) _____ (notice).

While the team (7) _____ (deal with) the situation, a junior researcher suddenly (8) _____ (remember) that the scientist (9) _____ (mention) something suspicious the previous day. Fortunately, the security cameras had recorded the entire corridor at the time, which meant the team finally (10) _____ (have) the evidence they needed.

C. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR (23 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. Circle the correct answers.

- By the time the paramedics arrived at the scene, the bystanders _____ the injured cyclist to safety.
 - already moved
 - were already moving
 - already move
 - had already moved
- While the scientists _____ the radioactive compound in the laboratory, one of the sensors suddenly triggered an alarm.
 - were analysing
 - had analysed
 - analysed
 - are analysing
- The journalist _____ the article more fluently than usual because she _____ all her notes the night before.
 - was writing / reviewed
 - wrote / had reviewed
 - had written / was reviewing
 - wrote / reviews

4. At 11 p.m. last Saturday, the rescue team _____ through the flooded province when their radio equipment suddenly stopped working.
A. had navigated B. navigated C. was navigating D. were navigate
5. The activist _____ for civil rights for over a decade before the government finally agreed to implement the new policy.
A. struggled B. was struggling
C. has struggled D. had struggled
6. When the documentary crew reached the remote island, the local tribe _____ completely without contact from the outside world for over thirty years.
A. was living B. has lived C. had lived D. lived
7. While the orchestra _____ the composer's final piece, a technical fault caused the microphones to cut out entirely.
A. was performing B. had performed
C. performed D. has been performing
8. The mathematicians later discovered that a junior researcher _____ a critical error in the equation, which explained why the results had been so unreliable.
A. was making B. makes C. has made D. had made

III. Complete the sentence with a suitable multi-word verb IN THE CORRECT FORM.

cope with	succeed in	assist with	cheat in
interfere with	devote to	struggle with	reflect on

1. The young mathematician had _____ most of his academic career _____ solving problems that others considered impossible.
2. Several students were caught _____ the qualifying exam and were immediately disqualified from the competition.
3. Despite the enormous pressure she was under, the new executive managed to _____ every crisis that came her way during her first month in the role.
4. The senior engineer was asked to _____ the investigation after the prototype failed its first safety test.
5. After years of setbacks, she finally _____ carving out a name for herself in the field of geothermal energy research.
6. The noise from the construction site next door was beginning to seriously _____ the orchestra's rehearsal schedule.
7. He spent the entire flight _____ the decisions he had made throughout his career and wondering what he would have done differently.
8. Although many young athletes _____ the transition from amateur to professional sport, those who persist in their training tend to perform significantly better over time.

IV. Write complete sentences using the prompts provided.

1. she / struggle with / new role / at / 10 p.m. / last night / when / her mentor / call / .
→ _____.
2. he / already / deal with / most / complaints / before / manager / arrive / office / .
→ _____.
3. while / scientists / assist with / experiment / colleague / suddenly / notice / error / in / data / .
→ _____.
4. what / she / reflect on / when / you / interrupt / her / ?
→ _____?

5. last year / athlete / not / take part in / tournament / because / he / not / recover / from / injury / yet / .
→ _____.
6. while / coach / cope with / difficult / situation / outside / players / not / persist in / warm-up / routine / inside / .
→ _____.
7. by / time / investigators / arrive / she / already / succeed in / delete / all / evidence / .
→ _____.

CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE (11 questions)

Lưu ý:

- 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.
- Các con gạch chân các từ khoá chính trong bài.

I. FCE Part 1

You are going to read an article about a man who makes guitars. For questions **31–36**, choose the answer (**A, B, C or D**) which you think fits best according to the text.

The guitar maker

Jonny Kinkead, one of the best known makers of hand-crafted acoustic guitars in the UK, talks about his career.

As a boy, when Jonny Kinkead wasn't using the tools in his dad's garage, he was spending time with a guitar. These two interests have been central to his life for the past four decades: building steel-string acoustic guitars by hand. 'The guitar still fascinates me,' he says. 'Creating a sound from pieces of wood is amazing — you can do so much with it. By using different types of wood, for example, you get a completely different sound, and that is exactly what musicians are looking for — a sound that does exactly what they need.'

Jonny learned to play his brother's guitar when he was eleven. Then, when he was sixteen, he wanted to learn the bass guitar. 'Some people would have taken a holiday job and saved up to buy one,' he says. 'But my attitude was that if you wanted something, you built it yourself.'

Although the bass was the first instrument Jonny built from scratch, he and his brothers had long been doing essentially the same thing with other items. 'I made model boats and aeroplanes as a child, so I was already comfortable with **that kind of work**. My father had taught me and my brothers how to use tools, and we had complete freedom to use them in the garage.' Jonny had also been customising and fixing instruments for his friends.

Jonny's bass guitar turned out well, but at that point he had no thought of making guitars for a living. 'My ambition back then was to become a sculptor,' he says. His interests developed further and after finishing school, he chose to study architecture at university. Halfway through the course, however, he dropped out, but he left with a much clearer sense of what he wanted to do and began to think seriously about guitar making. 'I was still interested in painting and sculpture, but I realised that when you are building guitars you are actually shaping sound.' He also adds, 'I thought this might be a more reliable way to earn a living than being a pure artist.'

From that point on, Jonny has made guitars for a living. For the first ten years, he added to his income by cleaning windows part-time. The first guitars he sold only covered the cost of the materials, but as his reputation as one of the best guitar-makers around grew, he was able to charge a little more. But even now, nearly forty years later, Jonny describes what he does as 'still just about making ends meet'. He admits he can never produce more than ten guitars a year, which naturally limits how much he can earn.

In the early years, the most important thing was getting his name known. He would go to music festivals most weekends when he could, to get musicians to try his guitars and spread the word. He also had to learn how to set his prices — when the subject came up in conversations with musicians, he often had no answer ready, because thinking about money did not come naturally to him.

Jonny believes it is easier for today's new guitar-makers to build a career. 'When I started, it was difficult because people assumed that guitars were only made in America and that nobody in the UK knew how to make them. Now there is a whole culture of hand-making guitars that has developed over the past 40 years in the UK. It is much easier for them now,' he says. You may be able to learn useful techniques in a classroom setting, Jonny adds, but there is no replacement for hands-on experience. 'Make 100 guitars and you will learn a great deal.'

Questions:

31. Why did Jonny choose to make a bass guitar for himself when he was a teenager?

- A. He felt it was the obvious thing to do given his background.
- B. He saw it as useful practice for making other guitars later.
- C. He was worried he would never have enough money to buy one.
- D. He wanted to make sure it matched the exact style he had in mind.

32. What does 'that kind of work' in the article refer to?

- A. making something entirely from the beginning
- B. working alongside his brothers on projects
- C. building things as favours for friends
- D. preparing and organising tools before starting

33. What does Jonny say about the architecture course he attended?

- A. It gave him the chance to explore different forms of art.
- B. It gave him new ideas that he later applied to guitar design.
- C. It helped him work out what direction he wanted his life to take.
- D. It taught him to be more self-reliant and independent.

34. What does Jonny suggest is the main reason his income is not higher?

- A. the high cost of the wood and materials he uses
- B. the limited number of guitars he is able to produce each year
- C. the lack of demand for hand-made guitars in general
- D. the competition he faces from other guitar-makers

35. What does Jonny say he found difficult in his early years as a guitar-maker?

- A. working out what price to charge for his guitars
- B. finding effective ways to promote what he did
- C. building strong relationships with professional musicians

D. making enough time in his schedule to attend music festivals

36. What does Jonny think has changed for guitar-makers in the UK?

- A. The quality of the training available to them has improved.
- B. They now have access to a much wider range of tools and materials.
- C. People's ideas about what makes a good guitar have changed.
- D. Techniques from America have been brought in and adopted widely.

II. Extra Reading

Read the text again and complete the summary below. Choose ONE WORD ONLY from the text for each answer.

Jonny Kinkead has spent the past four (1) _____ building steel-string acoustic guitars entirely by hand. He believes the guitar is remarkable because different types of (2) _____ produce completely different sounds, which is precisely what musicians are looking for.

Jonny first learned to play the guitar at the age of (3) _____, using his brother's instrument. When he was sixteen, rather than saving up to buy a bass guitar, he (4) _____ one himself instead, believing that if you wanted something, you should make it with your own hands.

This approach came naturally to Jonny, as he and his brothers had spent their childhood making model boats and aeroplanes. Their father had given them complete (5) _____ to use the tools in the garage, which meant Jonny was already very comfortable working in this way long before he ever built a guitar.