Tên: ……..

Lớp: S9…

Ngày giao bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Week: 34

Ngữ pháp HW: ……

Đọc HW: ……

FCE READING INTENSIVE

A. THEORY

I. CAMBRIDGE VOCABULARY

- FCE Part 2

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**colossal** (adj)	khổng lồ, cực kỳ lớn	5	**painstaking** (adj)	tỉ mỉ, công phu, đòi hỏi nhiều công sức
2	**replica** (n)	bản sao chính xác	6	**exquisite** (adj)	tinh xảo, tuyệt đẹp
3	**nerve-racking** (adj)	căng thẳng tột độ, hồi hộp đến mức lo lắng	7	**prestigious** (adj)	danh giá, uy tín cao
4	**versatility** (n)	tính linh hoạt, đa dụng			

- FCE Part 3

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**self-sufficiency** (n)	sự tự cung tự cấp, không phụ thuộc vào người khác	4	**warily** (adv)	thận trọng, dè chừng
2	**scruffy** (adj)	lôi thôi, luộm thuộm	5	**flushed with** (phr.)	tràn ngập, ngập tràn (cảm xúc tích cực)
3	**whimper** (v)	rên rỉ, khóc thút thít (thường dùng cho động vật)			

II. METHOD

1. UNDERLINE KEYWORDS

BƯỚC 1: Đọc tiêu đề (Heading) và các câu hỏi để nắm được chủ đề tổng quát của bài đọc.

BƯỚC 2: Gạch chân từ khóa trong câu hỏi, ưu tiên các từ khó thay thế (tên riêng, con số, thuật ngữ chuyên ngành) và các từ mang nghĩa chính (động từ, tính từ).

BƯỚC 3: Gạch chân từ khóa trong các đáp án (nếu là bài trắc nghiệm) để phân biệt sự khác biệt nhỏ nhất giữa các lựa chọn.

BƯỚC 4: Tìm từ khóa đã gạch trong bài đọc. Lưu ý: Bài đọc thường không dùng từ giống hệt câu hỏi mà sẽ dùng synonyms (từ đồng nghĩa) hoặc paraphrase (diễn đạt lại).

2. SKIM AND SCAN

BƯỚC 1: Skimming (Đọc lướt). Đọc nhanh tiêu đề, câu đầu và câu cuối của mỗi đoạn văn để nắm được ý chính **(main idea)** mà không cần hiểu từng từ một.

BƯỚC 2: Scanning (Đọc quét). Di chuyển mắt thật nhanh theo đường zíc-zắc hoặc từ dưới lên để tìm các thông tin cụ thể như số liệu, ngày tháng, tên địa danh đã xác định ở phần keywords.

BƯỚC 3: Dừng lại và đọc kỹ (Intensive Reading) đoạn chứa thông tin vừa tìm được để đối chiếu với câu hỏi và đưa ra đáp án chính xác.

BƯỚC 4: Kiểm tra lại ngữ cảnh xung quanh để tránh các từ gây nhiễu như "not", "except", "instead of" có thể làm thay đổi hoàn toàn ý nghĩa câu.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

B. CLASSWORK

FCE READING PRACTICE (16 questions)

I. FCE Part 2

You are going to read an article about a famous diamond bought by a jewellery company. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A–G** the one which fits each gap (**37–42**). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet.**

The Queen of Kalahari

Sarah Royce-Greensill tells the story of a famous diamond.

Among the many photographs on the walls of the Swiss headquarters of the jewellery company Chopard, one stands out: an image of a 342-carat rough diamond. The stone was discovered in Botswana's Karowe Mine two years ago. Of all the many colossal roughs discovered at Karowe, Chopard's co-president Caroline Scheufele believes hers is the purest. 'I was really lucky to put my hand on this one. It's not the biggest but the others don't have the same purity,' she says.

Scheufele first saw the stone in Botswana in September 2015. 'Our partner at the mine called me and said, "We've found something you should not let pass,"' she recalls, handling an exact replica of the rough, made from crystal. **37** Indeed, it's flat along one side which, she says, hints that it was once twice as large, and a similarly sized sibling (the King of Kalahari) may still be found.

'It was an emotional moment when I opened the package,' she says: a moment that is recreated in a dramatic 50-minute documentary film charting the discovery of the stone. **38** There were various possibilities. 'We could have cut two big 80-carat stones from it and maybe made a pair of drop earrings,' Scheufele muses. 'Somebody else would have done that, but Chopard is all about creativity. I didn't just want one piece, I wanted a whole set.'

After naming her newly acquired stone the Queen of Kalahari, she started figuring out the best possible combination of stones that would work commercially. **39** After a nerve-racking few months with expert polishers in Belgium, Scheufele had all the ingredients for 'the most prestigious set of jewellery ever to emerge from Chopard's High Jewellery workshop' – a six-piece set entitled the Gardens of Kalahari.

40 Two rings, a necklace, a bracelet, a pair of earrings and a secret watch all shine a brilliant pure white. Among the 23 stones cut from the Queen of Kalahari, five are above 20 carats. Each represents a different flower. While the dry Kalahari desert may never see such species in bloom, the botanical theme reflects Scheufele's passion for gardening and the fact that 'nature gave us this stone'.

The collection's versatility is remarkable. 'I've always wanted to do a whole set that you can play with, detach, wear in different ways for different occasions,' Scheufele says. 'If I'm not mistaken there are 17 different possibilities.' **41**

I can barely begin to comprehend the painstaking work involved in shaping that beautiful rough into these exquisite jewels. In total, it took over 3,200 hours to create the Gardens of Kalahari. **42** This varied from melting the gold, through sketching the pieces, to setting and polishing each diamond. It is a remarkable achievement.

A She used computer modelling to assist her, which indicated it was possible to cut 23 diamonds of various shapes and sizes, all of them in the highest grade of clarity.

B When worn in this way, it makes a definite statement.

C Almost every pair of hands in Chopard's workshop touched the product at some point.

D There was no doubt about whether she'd buy the stone – the only question was, what to do with it once it was in her possession.

E For example, the necklace can be worn as a simple choker, built up with further rows of petal-shaped diamonds, or adorned with a detachable flower, and one, two or three pendants.

F About the size of a tennis ball, it fills the palm of the hand with a mixture of jagged edges and cool, smooth planes.

G Although I had seen sketches of each individual piece, nothing quite prepared me for the impact of the jewels, presented in a velvet-lined case.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

II. FCE Part 3

You are going to read an article about a man who is followed by a dog during an ultra-marathon in China.

For questions 43–52, choose from the sections (A–E). The sections may be chosen more than once.

In which section does the writer

decide not to take responsibility for the dog although it is following him?	43
fear that the dog may hurt him?	44
comment on other people's observations of the dog's actions?	45
appear to be less generous towards the dog than some other racers?	46
say that personal circumstances gave him an improved chance of coming first?	47
say he was inspired in his running by the dog's presence?	48
express his concern that the dog might be accidentally harmed by the other runners?	49
first become aware that the dog had made a decision about which person to stick with?	50
risk losing his place in the race for the benefit of the dog?	51
imply that the racers have to be very well prepared?	52

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Gobi the dog athlete

Dion Leonard is followed by a dog across the desert on an ultra-marathon.

A I had just finished the first stage of a seven-day ultra-marathon in China when I saw 'Gobi' for the first time. It was a cold night and I'd walked out of the yurt I was staying in to get some hot water when I noticed her next to the campfire, a scruffy little dog getting food from people. This surprised me somewhat. These races are about self-sufficiency – you carry your food for the week and the situation would normally have to be pretty desperate for someone to give any away. I thought: 'There's no way I'm feeding it.'

B This race was important to me. I'm 42 and after three years of competitive ultra-distance running I wanted to win. Normally my wife runs alongside me and we're quite sociable, but when it's just me I concentrate more on the race. I'd taken up running several years earlier, partly because my wife, Lucja, seemed to get so much out of it. This was a 200-kilometre race across the Gobi Desert – one of the most challenging I had attempted. It was mentally and physically demanding.

C The day after spotting the dog I would later name 'Gobi', I stood at the start line. I was nervous because we were racing over the extremely hilly Tian Shan mountain range. I looked down and there was this little dog with these big beautiful brown eyes looking up at me. There were a hundred runners and I thought it had better get out of the way or it'd get squashed. The race started and I forgot about the dog. Soon after, I was running along, aware of the little shadow at my feet. We ran into the mountains and I didn't see her for some time, but I jumped a small river crossing and heard a dog barking. I thought: 'Ah, the dog's not going any further. Someone else can help it.'

D I reached the mountain top, and the first checkpoint. People stared and started cheering the dog. I thought: 'That's a long way for a little dog.' When I reached the finish line for the first day stage, in fifth place, people said: 'The dog has followed you all the way.' I hadn't called it, or whistled at it. I didn't even know it was a she. That evening I went to my tent. She came too and lay down next to me. Then I got thinking about what must have been going through her mind. She'd crossed that river, she'd climbed that mountain, such a massive job for a little dog. Gobi ran close to a marathon that day. I dished out my food to her.

E The next day there was a massive river to cross: rushing water, chest-high. I heard her whimpering on the bank. There was no way she could have swum across. There were two runners ahead of me. I stopped thinking about the need to prove myself and turned back to get her. I realised that if I didn't stop to help Gobi, no one would. I put her in my arms, warily, in case she bit me. She relaxed completely, and closed her eyes. She knew she was safe. I thought: 'Ah well, I'll come in third.' But, flushed with happy togetherness, towards the finish we raced past the others. It was the best day ever. From that point on, Gobi was my constant companion. On the final day, I came in second but I wouldn't have cared had I come first – it was magnificent. My wife saw pictures online and said: 'It's the first time I've ever seen you smile at the end of a race!'

LIVEWORKSHEETS

GRAMMAR (11 questions)

I. Identify the bold part (A, B, C, or D) that contains a grammatical error and correct it.

1. By the time the rescue team **arrived** (A) at the site, the scientists **had been working** (B) there for nearly six hours, making it the **more** (C) demanding operation the organisation **had ever** (D) carried out.
   → _____
2. The team **had been debating** (A) the same issue for weeks, but the second proposal turned out to be **much more** (B) efficient **as** (C) the first one they **had submitted** (D).
   → _____
3. By the time the results **were announced** (A), the researchers **had been realizing** (B) that their findings were **significantly** (C) more important than they **had expected** (D).
   → _____
4. The documentary **had gained** (A) a lot of attention before the director **took** (B) it down, becoming **the most** (C) talked-about film of the year, which was **much more worse** (D) for the team's reputation.
   → _____
5. They **had been trying** (A) to contact the station for hours before they **noticed** (B) that the signal was **slightly** (C) less strong **as** (D) it had been the previous day.
   → _____

II. Read each situation and write a sentence using the PAST PERFECT SIMPLE or PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS.

1. You arrived at the stadium late. The match had already started. Write a sentence using **by the time**.
   → _____.
2. A scientist looked exhausted at the end of the day. She had been working in the laboratory since 6 a.m. Write a sentence using **had been + V-ing** and **for** or **since**.
   → _____.
3. The coach was angry when he entered the changing room. The players had not followed the training plan. Write a sentence using **when**.
   → _____.
4. The athlete's hands were covered in blisters. She had been training without gloves for several weeks. Write a sentence showing the visible result of a continuous action.
   → _____.
5. The researchers announced their findings. Before that, they had spent three years collecting data in the field. Write a sentence using **before**.
   → _____.
6. The team lost the final. They had not prepared as thoroughly as their opponents. Write a sentence using **because** and the past perfect simple.
   → _____.

C. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR (21 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. Circle the correct answer.

1. By the time the rescue team reached the site, the scientists _____ sediment samples from the riverbed for over six hours.
   A. collected B. had collected C. were collecting D. had been collecting
2. By the time the documentary crew arrived at the reserve, the rangers _____ the injured manatee to a safer location.
   A. moved B. were moving C. had moved D. had been moving
3. The environmentalists _____ for stronger wildlife protection laws for years before the government finally agreed to act.
   A. campaigned B. had been campaigning
   C. were campaigning D. have campaigned
4. The conditions at the research station turned out to be far _____ than the team had been led to believe before departure.
   A. harsh B. the harshest C. most harsh D. harsher
5. Of all the species observed during the expedition, the manatee moved _____ through the water despite its enormous size.
   A. gracefully B. more gracefully C. the most gracefully D. most graceful
6. The second research team's findings were considered even _____ than those published by the first group two years earlier.
   A. significant B. more significant C. the most significant D. most significant

III. Complete the paragraph using the correct forms of the words in brackets.

A Turning Point in Antarctic Research

The international research expedition had been facing setbacks for months. By the time the team finally reached their destination, they **(1)** _____ **(travel)** across the frozen continent for far longer than anyone **(2)** _____ **(anticipate)**. The conditions proved to be **(3)** _____ **(far / bad)** than the forecasts suggested, and several crew members admitted they **(4)** _____ **(never / experience)** anything like it before.

What made the situation **(5)** _____ **(even / difficult)** was that their main equipment **(6)** _____ **(malfunction)** since the first week, which meant the data they collected was far **(7)** _____ **(little / reliable)** than the results from the previous expedition two years earlier. Despite everything, the team **(8)** _____ **(never / work)** more closely together, and by the end of the trip they felt significantly stronger as a unit than when they had first set off.

IV. Change the following sentences into direct speech.

1. The coach told the players that they had been performing much better than in the previous qualifying round.
   → The coach told the players, " _____ ."
2. She asked the journalist whether the article about the endangered species had already been published.
   → She asked the journalist, " _____ ?"
3. The scientist inquired whether the research team would be able to collect more sediment samples the following week.
   → The scientist asked, " _____ ?"
4. He said that he had not been feeling well enough to take part in the competition that day.
   → He said, " _____ ."

LIVEWORKSHEETS

5. The manager wanted to know how long the engineers had been working on the new prototype.
   → The manager asked, "_____ ?"
6. They told us that the results of the experiment had turned out to be far more reliable than they had initially expected.
   → They told us, "_____."
7. The director inquired whether the documentary crew had already reached the reserve by the time the storm hit.
   → The director asked, "_____ ?"

CAMBRIDGE READING 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 Reading 1: Read the text (FCE Part 2 – page 2) and complete the summary below. Choose ONE WORD ONLY from the text for each answer.

Among the many photographs in Chopard's Swiss headquarters, one image stands out: a 342-carat rough diamond discovered in Botswana. Of all the large stones found at the mine, Caroline Scheufele believes hers is the **(1)** _____. She first saw it in September 2015, after receiving a call from their partner at the **(2)** _____telling her not to let it pass.

To help her understand the stone better, Scheufele handled an exact **(3)** _____made from crystal. The flat side of the stone suggests it was once twice as large, and a similarly sized **(4)** _____diamond may still exist somewhere.

After naming the stone the Queen of Kalahari, Scheufele began working out the best way to cut it. She was clear that she did not want just one piece — she wanted a whole **(5)** _____.

II. Extra Reading 2: Read the text (FCE Part 3 – page 4) and decide if the statements are True or False.

1. Dion first noticed Gobi while he was running during the race. → _____
2. Dion usually races alongside his wife, but this particular race was one he wanted to win on his own.

   → _____
3. When Dion crossed the small river during the race, he assumed Gobi would stop following him.

   → _____
4. Dion finished the first day of the race in first place. → _____
5. Dion gave up his chance to finish ahead of two other runners in order to help Gobi cross the large river.
   → _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS