

Tên:

Lớp: S8...

Ngày giao bài: Thứ, ngày/.....

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ, ngày/.....



Week: 35

Ngữ pháp HW:

Độc HW:

FINAL TEST CORRECTION & READING

A. EXTRA VOCABULARY

- CLASSWORK

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	circular economy (n)	nền kinh tế tuần hoàn	6	wear and tear (n)	hao mòn theo thời gian
2	budget-conscious (adj)	tiết kiệm chi tiêu, có ý thức về ngân sách	7	surpass (v)	vượt qua, vượt trội hơn
3	at a fraction of the cost (phr.)	với một phần nhỏ chi phí	8	pre-loved (adj)	đã qua sử dụng nhưng từng được trân trọng
4	end up in (phr.v)	rốt cuộc bị tống vào, kết thúc ở một nơi không mong muốn	9	make sustainable choices (phr.)	đưa ra những lựa chọn thân thiện với môi trường
5	one-of-a-kind (adj)	độc nhất vô nhị			

- HOMEWORK

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	disorientated (adj)	mất phương hướng, không biết mình đang ở đâu	5	crystal-clear (adj)	trong vắt, rõ ràng tuyệt đối
2	obscurity (n)	sự vô danh, không được biết đến	6	professional calling (n)	thiên hướng nghề nghiệp
3	baritone (n)	giọng nam trung	7	discontent (n)	sự bất mãn, không hài lòng
4	slim pickings (n)	thu nhập ít ỏi, lợi nhuận không đáng kể			

B. CLASSWORK



Thriftling

What is Thrifting?



Thrifting is the act of shopping for second-hand items, usually at charity shops, thrift stores, or online platforms. Many people thrift to save money, find unique clothes, or make more sustainable choices. Instead of buying new clothes or household items, thrifting allows people to reuse items that are still in good condition, preventing them from ending up in landfills.

Thrift shops often sell clothes, books, furniture and accessories at lower prices than regular stores. Some shoppers enjoy thrifting because they can find rare or vintage items that are no longer available in traditional retail shops. Others see it as an eco-friendly way to shop, as it reduces waste, supports a circular economy and helps the environment by decreasing the demand for fast fashion. According to the Waste & Resources Action Programme (WRAP), buying just one used item instead of new reduces carbon emissions by an estimated 25%.

Thrifting is especially popular among students, budget-conscious shoppers and fashion lovers looking for one-of-a-kind pieces. It is also a way to support charities, as many thrift shops donate profits to good causes. In the UK, well-known charity shops such as Oxfam, British Heart Foundation and Cancer Research UK sell second-hand goods to fund their charitable work. Additionally, thrifting has gained popularity online through platforms like Depop, Vinted and eBay, where people buy and sell pre-loved fashion.

However, thrifting requires patience, as shoppers need to search through many items to find something they like. Some items may show signs of wear and tear, but careful shopping can lead to excellent finds at a fraction of the cost of new items. Despite these challenges, more people are choosing thrifting over buying brand-new products, making it a growing trend in fashion and sustainable living. In fact, it is predicted that the second-hand clothing market will probably double in size by 2030, surpassing fast fashion in popularity.

I. Read the text and choose the correct answer (A, B or C) based on the text.

1. According to the text, why do people choose to thrift instead of buying new items?
 - A. Because new items are no longer sold in regular stores.
 - B. Because they want to save money, find unique pieces, or make more sustainable choices.
 - C. Because thrift shops offer better quality products than regular stores.
2. What does the text say about the environmental impact of buying second-hand?
 - A. It completely eliminates carbon emissions from the fashion industry.
 - B. It helps decrease the demand for fast fashion and supports a circular economy.
 - C. It is only beneficial if people stop buying new clothes entirely.
3. According to WRAP, buying one used item instead of a new one reduces carbon emissions by approximately _____.
 - A. 15%
 - B. 30%
 - C. 25%
4. How do charity shops like Oxfam and Cancer Research UK benefit from thrifting?
 - A. They use the profits to fund their charitable work.
 - B. They receive donations directly from thrift stores abroad.
 - C. They sell items to raise awareness about environmental issues.
5. What challenge does the text mention about thrifting?
 - A. Second-hand items are often more expensive than new ones.
 - B. It can be difficult to find thrift shops in many cities.
 - C. Shoppers need patience as some items may show signs of wear and tear.

II. Read the text and fill in each blank with ONE word.

1. Thrifting allows people to reuse items that are still in good condition, preventing them from ending up in _____.
2. Some shoppers enjoy thrifting because they can find rare or _____ items that are no longer available in traditional retail shops.
3. Buying one used item instead of a new one reduces carbon _____ by an estimated 25%.
4. Many thrift shops donate _____ to good causes, making thrifting a way to support charities.
5. Despite its challenges, thrifting is considered a growing _____ in fashion and sustainable living.

C. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR (22 questions)

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

II. Circle the correct answers.

- I _____ bought anything from a charity shop, but I would like to try it soon.
A. didn't B. wasn't C. haven't D. don't
- The second-hand market has grown significantly _____ 2020, when more people started caring about sustainability.
A. for B. since C. during D. at
- _____ you ever bought a second-hand item that turned out to be better than expected?
A. Did B. Were C. Have D. Do
- Shoppers often walk _____ rows of clothes and accessories before finding something they like.
A. onto B. into C. towards D. through
- The shop assistant has _____ sorted all the donated clothes into different sections.
A. yet B. ever C. already D. since
- People have been moving _____ sustainable shopping because of growing environmental concerns.
A. along B. towards C. through D. onto
- He hasn't found a good thrift store in his area _____ he moved to the new city.
A. for B. lately C. recently D. since
- She _____ to thrift shops regularly since she discovered how much money she could save.
A. has been going B. is going C. was going D. went

III. Complete the sentence with a suitable verb in the correct form.

shop	grow	not buy	collect	try	donate	look	sell
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- She _____ just _____ a large bag of old clothes to the local charity shop.
- I _____ never _____ thrifting before, but I would like to give it a go sometime.
- The second-hand clothing market _____ rapidly since more people became aware of fast fashion's impact.
- Many young people _____ at thrift stores more frequently since sustainable fashion became popular.
- He _____ second-hand books for years, and his shelf is nearly full.
- They _____ any new clothes recently because they prefer shopping at thrift stores.
- How long _____ she _____ for a vintage leather jacket at different thrift shops?
- The charity shop _____ already _____ most of its donated items since it opened this morning.

IV. Rewrite the sentences in REPORTED SPEECH.

- "I am shopping here for vintage clothes today," she said.

→ She said that _____.

2. "We have just donated all our old clothes to this charity shop," they said.
→ They said that _____.
3. "Do you know where the nearest thrift store is?" he asked me.
→ He asked me _____.
4. "I was looking for a vintage jacket when I found this bag," she told him.
→ She told him that _____.
5. "The second-hand market will probably double in size by 2030," the expert said.
→ The expert said that _____.
6. "Why haven't you tried thrifting yet?" my friend asked me.
→ My friend asked me _____.

CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE (6 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 khóa chính trong bài.

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

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

Jazz musician

Reporter John Bungey meets the US singer Gregory Porter, one of the hottest names in jazz.

Gregory Porter may be tired – he arrived from Zurich just 40 minutes ago – but at least he knows where he is. This is not always the case. There is a smile as he sinks into a comfortable hotel chair. 'Yeah, it happens all the time. I wake up slowly, I'm kind of brain dead and I'm not sure where I am. . . . and then you can lose days – fly over some date line, and what happened to Thursday?' If any singer has a right to be disorientated it is Porter, thanks to a midlife surge that propelled him from obscurity into becoming jazz's music's number one vocal draw. Last year he spent 300 days on the road playing 250 dates. Every one sold out.

Porter sings jazz, gospel and soul in a rich baritone voice, often in a style that many thought had died out with black-and-white TV. He's a road dog whose career depends on profitable live shows, not on the slim pickings of digital music streaming services. Hence a performing tour that sees him in Europe, with the odd American detour, all spring and summer. 'To be the most streamed artist in jazz, what does that mean? A cheque for about \$120.' Good job, then, that he loves the roar of the crowd. 'There are certain nights when the voice is perfect and there's nothing you can't do. Your hearing is crystal-clear. You never know when that's going to happen and that's the magic of it.'

Porter, at 1.9 metres, has the build of the professional American football player he hoped he would be before injury intervened. He's wearing trainers and jogging bottoms plus a smart tweed jacket and waistcoat – sort of half off-duty, half on. And then there's the famous cap with its enveloping chin strap. No marketing department could dream him up.

At the age of 45, delayed success is all the sweeter. After college he tried odd jobs in a dog-food factory and mixing aromatherapy oils. He was a barista and in his mid-20s began to think that cookery might be his professional calling. In his free time he acted occasionally, but singing was a constant. 'I had a great voice when I was 22, but I was looking for someone to make me – a producer and an arranger – and they never came. And I suffered.'

He says he has often reflected on the forces that shape a life. 'What fascinates me is: how do you find your soil? Where is the best place to grow, to be what you can be?' Perhaps some people never do find their place. 'Yeah,' he says. 'Maybe that's the angry person behind the window when you've got to buy your ticket. Some people have settled in their discontent. I was pretty near there ... I just needed to make a statement, however small, even if nobody heard it.'

That small statement – a demo, not a finished record – earned a hearing in Russia, where he played in concert halls to great acclaim. While there, he met his Russian wife, Victoria.

Porter writes more of his material than most singers in his field and says that spending so much of life being transported around between concerts does not get in

the way; in fact sitting in the back of a car watching the scenery trundle by can inspire. 'Something about my eyes darting back and forth as things pass. Something about motion always triggers me and my brain goes into a place where I start thinking about my past, my dreams, my future. The poetry comes to me; the melody comes to me; they come together.'

- 31 When he meets the writer, Porter is
 A relieved to find he has the right time and place.
 B more alert than he can sometimes be.
 C unaware of how late he is.
 D apologetic for being tired.
- 32 The phrase 'slim pickings' (line 16) tells us that Porter
 A is now in a position to choose the work he wants.
 B is listened to by relatively few younger people.
 C likes the simplicity of the idea of streaming.
 D earns little from streaming services.
- 33 In his description of Porter's appearance, the writer suggests that Porter
 A doesn't care much about how he looks off-stage.
 B doesn't yet have a well-planned individual image.
 C doesn't fit with the marketing image created for him.
 D doesn't use his muscular physique enough when performing.
- 34 When Porter says he 'suffered' in his twenties, he is referring to the fact that
 A none of the jobs he tried suited him.
 B certain people he trusted didn't support him.
 C the opportunity he longed for didn't happen.
 D he was often too busy to keep up his singing.
- 35 The 'angry person behind the window' (line 45) represents someone who
 A has no capacity for deep thoughts about life.
 B thinks of themselves before other people.
 C should make more of an effort in their job.
 D has accepted they're never going to achieve their dreams.
- 36 Porter says that travelling in the back of a car
 A is something he's had to get used to.
 B enables him to think creatively.
 C is less than ideal for writing down new songs.
 D has become his way of switching off and relaxing.

Advice

31 Porter talks about being alert in lines 4–7.

32 To get this you'll need to read on, because Porter comments again on this later in the paragraph.

33 Look at the end of the paragraph – especially the reference to 'off-duty'.

34 Find the reference to Porter suffering, and work out what he's talking about when he says this.

35 Read on either side of this quote to get the answer.

36 Look at everything Porter is quoted as saying in this paragraph, and the answer summarises this.

