

MS. CHI ENGLISH

Name: _____

Date: .../.../.....

Class: S9

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GLOBAL ENGLISH 9: UNIT 4 – SCIENCE

VOCABULARY 1

A. VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	colour-blind (a)	mù màu	14	detect (v)	nhận thấy
2	receptor (n)	cơ quan/thần kinh thụ cảm	15	infection (n)	bệnh truyền nhiễm
3	retina (n)	võng mạc	16	plague (n)	bệnh dịch
4	analyse (v)	phân tích	17	smallpox (n)	bệnh đậu mùa
5	perceive (v)	nhận thức	18	sanitation (n)	hệ thống vệ sinh
6	interpret (v)	cảm nhận/giải thích	19	antibiotic (n)	thuốc kháng sinh
7	shade (of colour)	sắc thái (của màu sắc)	20	quarantine (n)	cách ly
8	vaccination (n)	tiêm chủng	21	human genome	bộ gen người
9	eradicate (v)	loại bỏ, trừ diệt	22	stay away (phr.v)	tránh xa
10	cholera (n)	bệnh tả	23	bulb (n)	bóng đèn
11	genetics (n)	di truyền học	24	wire (n)	dây (kim loại)
12	fingerprint (n)	dấu vân tay	25	torchlight (n)	ánh đuốc
13	predator (n)	động vật ăn thịt			

***Note:** n – noun: danh từ; a – adjective: tính từ;
v – verb: động từ; phr.v – phrasal verb: cụm động từ

***Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chép mỗi từ 1 dòng vào vở ghi và chỉnh phát âm theo từ điển.**

B. HOMEWORK

I. Guess the correct words using the definitions given.

0. (a picture made by) painting on wet plaster on a wall or ceiling	→ <u>fresco</u>
1. to decide what the intended meaning of something is	→ _____
2. to get rid of something completely or destroy something bad	→ _____
3. to understand or think of somebody/something in a particular way	→ _____
4. to discover or notice something, especially something that is not easy to see, hear, etc.	→ _____

5. to study or examine something in detail in order to discover or understand more about it	→ _____
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II. Fill in the blanks with the given words in the box.

sanitation	cholera	fresco	infection	quarantine	antibiotics
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0. Michelangelo's famous **fresco** is in the Sistine Chapel.

1. White blood cells (bạch cầu) help defend the body against _____.
2. Bacteria are becoming resistant to _____.
3. Since 1817, seven _____ pandemics have been recorded.
4. I've been doing a lot of baking during _____.
5. _____ workers are picking up the garbage.

III. Choose the best answer for each of the following sentences.

0. It's hard work teaching a class of _____ children.

A. car-free

☒ B. lively

C. valuable

1. They deal with basic _____ including *mitosis* (nguyên phân) and *meiosis* (giảm phân).

A. genetics

B. genetically

C. geniality

2. The injection site in the *peripheral* (ngoại vi) _____ can be seen in the lower left corner.

A. retinol

B. retinal

C. retina

3. The powder was sent to the lab to be _____.

A. analyse

B. analysed

C. analysing

4. Their kitchen is painted an unusual _____ of yellow.

A. shadow

B. shade

C. shaded

5. I drink a lot of water and _____ away from *greasy foods* (thực phẩm dầu mỡ).

A. take

B. give

C. stay

IV. Make sentences with these given words/ phrases.

perceive	torchlight	predator	eradicate	fresco	bulb
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0. Michelangelo's famous fresco is in the Sistine Chapel.

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.

The TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY

A

The Trans-Siberian Railway has been described by some as the most memorable journey on Earth. Measuring nearly 9,300 km, it is the longest railway line in the world and takes approximately a week to complete. It is one incredible train journey from Red Square to the Great Wall, taking in Siberia, Mongolia, the Gobi Desert and arriving in the great city of Beijing. The journey has captured the imagination of travellers from far and wide since construction began in 1891.

B

Although officials have been building this line since 1891, it is still being expanded today. The original Trans-Siberian Railway was built from Moscow to Vladivostok on the orders of Tsar Alexander III. Building the line was not an easy task as there were only a few qualified engineers and the difficult climate often slowed progress. A lack of workmen meant that soldiers and convicts had to be conscripted to help. Up to 90,000 men were employed in its construction.

**C**

From the moment building began, the project faced many difficulties. Even though it was considered a technological marvel at the time, there were arguments about the quality of work. Rails were considered too light and bridges not strong enough. Many claimed convicts had sabotaged the line. Furthermore, the project also caused serious problems for the Russian economy.

D

Despite criticisms, however, the railway more than paid for itself in the twentieth century. The Siberian economy exploded when 2.5 million poor people moved there from European Russia between 1895 and 1916. The region quickly became famous for producing bread and butter. Without the Trans-Siberian Railway, Siberia's industrial revolution would not have happened.

E

Today, this service is used by both tourists and workers. Running at an average speed of 60 km/h, it is not designed for anyone in a hurry. Nor are the trains particularly glamorous. The trip could never be described as dull, however, with breathtaking views from the carriage window and the opportunity to talk to fellow passengers.

F

Although the trip certainly attracts many foreign tourists, today it gets most of its use from domestic passengers. It is responsible for 30% of Russian exports and carries more than 250,000 containers a year.



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The reading passage 'Trans-Siberian Railway' has six paragraphs, A-F. Choose the correct heading for paragraphs A-F from the list of headings. Write the correct number, i-ix, in the boxes provided.

List of headings

- i The impact the railway line had on Siberia
- ii The reasons why peasants migrated to Siberia
- iii The construction of the line
- iv The speed and style of the train
- v The controversy which surrounded the building of the line
- vi The attraction of the Trans-Siberian Railway
- vii The role of prisoners and soldiers in the building of the project
- viii The length of time it took to build the line
- ix The role the line has in the local economy

- 1 Paragraph A
- 2 Paragraph B
- 3 Paragraph C
- 4 Paragraph D
- 5 Paragraph E
- 6 Paragraph F

BUSINESS IDEAS OF THE FUTURE

A The most successful entrepreneurs are those who predict the needs of the future earlier than the competition. No new business start-up is without risk, but the benefits can be immeasurable. Inventions such as the automobile, the internet and the iPad were all initially met with a high degree of criticism, so it is important to maintain the belief that anything is possible! Below are just a few of the business ideas expected to be successful in the future.

B Travelling to space used to be possible only for governments or large aerospace companies. This is no longer the case, however, and several private companies have planned tourist missions into space which are going to take place in the next few years. Consulting firm Futron Corporation predict that the space tourism industry will be worth \$1.3 billion and have more than 25,000 customers in the next five to ten years. Space tourism pioneer Peter Diamandis also predicts that space hotels are going to be big business, with companies from around the world already working on such projects. Not everyone, however, is as convinced about the prospect of space tourism. Jeffrey Jones, a member of the Center for Space Medicine at Baylor College, warns that even a short journey into space could cause serious health problems for tourists of average or poor health.



C Another idea comes from a company in New Zealand called Martin Aircraft. They have produced the first commercially available jetpack, which they plan to start selling next year. Initially, they will be sold to shops and cost approximately \$150,000. The craft will work for short trips only, approximately 30 minutes, and manage speeds of up to 74 kph and an altitude of 914 m. The CEO of the company, Peter Coker, notes that, as well as being used by the rich for pleasure, they could also be useful in search-and-rescue operations.

D Growing meat in a laboratory is an idea which, understandably, appeals greatly to animal rights activists. Jason Matheny, founder of the not-for-profit company New Harvest, also feels that producing meat in this way would satisfy a growing global demand for meat. It would also be healthier, more energy-efficient and sustainable. The Dutch scientist Professor Post, who served up the world's first laboratory-grown beef burger, predicts that 'cultured meat' will mean the end of traditional cattle farming within decades. Tracey Hayes, the CEO of the Northern Territory Cattlemen's Association in Australia, admits that although this technology could be damaging to the worldwide beef industry, it would not affect Australia, as cattle farming is a great Australian tradition.

E According to a recent prediction made by the United Nations, in the future, 86% of people living in developed countries will live in cities. With this in mind, an idea called 'vertical farming' has emerged. Essentially, vertical farming comes from the belief that cities should not rely on rural areas for food but should grow their own crops by creating multi-storey, high-tech greenhouses. The idea for vertical farms came from the ecologist Dickson Despommier, who turned his knowledge of parasites* into a way of looking at cities.



F Daniel Kluko of Green Spirit Farms predicts that software will be used to look after these multiple farms remotely. For example, an app on a smartphone or tablet will be able to handle the day-to-day care of crops. Kluko also believes that this use of technology will help to keep costs to a minimum, allowing vertical farms to compete with traditional farms.

23 Refer again to the text on page 90 and complete sentences 1–5 with the correct endings A–G. There are two more endings than you need.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 New ideas that are not always believed in | A is currently available only to the rich. |
| 2 It has been predicted that accommodation in space | B the majority of the population will be living in urban areas |
| 3 The invention which has been created to enable people to fly | C at first are still worth following. |
| 4 It has been predicted that in years to come | D will be kept to a minimum using technology. |
| 5 The price of producing food in the city | E will be possible in the future, based on the evidence of current projects. |
| | F is not as high as on traditional farms. |
| | G will not be possible in the future. |

- 17** Another type of question in the Reading test is matching sentence beginnings and endings. Complete each sentence beginning, 1–5, with the correct ending, A–E.
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Aside from the job itself, | A assessing the work environment is very important. |
| 2 A positive work environment makes | B improves job satisfaction among employees. |
| 3 If you're looking for a new job, | C the work environment is very important to an employee. |
| 4 Having a sense of balance between work and personal life | D where they are not afraid to suggest ideas for improvement. |
| 5 Employees should work in an environment | E employees feel good about coming to work. |

MINDSET FOR IELTS LEVEL 2 – UNIT 4 – LISTENING

Con mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé: <https://tinyurl.com/2p8dhe43>

- 06** Now the students are discussing possible solutions to the traffic problem and possible disadvantages to each. Listen to the conversation and match the disadvantages, A–D, with the solutions, 1–4.

33

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| A It will cause problems with deliveries for businesses. | 1 Bus and cycle-only lanes |
| B It will move traffic into residential areas. | 2 Park and ride |
| C It will cost too much. | 3 Pedestrian area and one-way system |
| D People won't use it much. | 4 Tram transport system |

Con mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé: <https://tinyurl.com/dnjfzave>

- 07** Listen to the students' discussion about costs and match the costs, A–F, with the solutions, 1–4. There are TWO more costs than you need.

34

- | | |
|--------|--------------------------------------|
| A £10m | 1 Tram transport system |
| B £15m | 2 Bus and cycle-only lanes |
| C £20m | 3 Park and ride |
| D £23m | 4 Pedestrian area and one-way system |
| E £25m | |
| F £30m | |

Con mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé: <https://tinyurl.com/227yrvw55>

- 08** Listen to the discussion of the likely benefits of each proposal and match the proposals, A–D, with the benefits, 1–5. There are fewer proposals (A–D) than benefits (1–5), so letters may be used more than once.

35

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A Park and ride | 1 Better public transport |
| B Bus and cycle-only routes | 2 More visitors |
| C Pedestrian area and one-way system | 3 Better health |
| D Tram transport system | 4 Less pollution and congestion |
| | 5 Greater safety |

MINDSET FOR IELTS LEVEL 2 – UNIT 3 – LISTENING

Con mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé: <https://tinyurl.com/cu5neykp>

07

24

Listen to part of the conversation again between Maria, Simon and Dr Thornton and choose the correct answer, A, B or C.

Dr Thornton thinks studying the Mars expedition is a good idea because

- A she thinks the mission will be successful.
- B robots and machines will be used to start a colony there.
- C the students will have the chance to study it until it ends.

Con mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé: <https://tinyurl.com/389keafc>

09

25

Listen to a conversation between Maria, Simon and Dr Thornton one month after the start of the project and read questions 1–3. There are two options for each question: one correct answer and one distractor. For each question, choose the correct answer and think about why the distractor is wrong.

- 1 Alfonso has left the Mars project because
 - A he became ill while they were in Arizona.
 - B he had a problem unconnected to the project.
- 2 If someone leaves the Mars project, the rules say that
 - A a new person must take their place.
 - B no new people can join at a later date.
- 3 Simon agrees that
 - A only one person should look after the food production.
 - B more than one person should look after the food production.

Con mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé: <https://tinyurl.com/2s4h4sw5>

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Now listen to the next part of the conversation and choose the correct answer, A, B or C.

- 1 Dr Thornton's main interest is in
 - A what kinds of people take part in projects like this.
 - B how she can be a psychology expert on the project.
 - C how people interact in long periods of isolation together.
- 2 Dr Thornton thinks it's good that
 - A it took some time for the first serious conflict to take place.
 - B problems like these happen on this type of project.
 - C the project is not like a television series or soap opera.
- 3 Simon states that
 - A Joe could cause problems for the environment of the building if he stays.
 - B Joe successfully dealt with a serious environmental situation.
 - C they could solve any environmental problems if Joe left.