

Name: _____

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

Class: S9

Tel: 038 255 2594

GLOBAL ENGLISH 9: UNIT 5 – TECHNOLOGY

VOCABULARY 2

A. VOCABULARY

***Lưu ý:** Các từ vựng mở rộng thầy cô cho ghi trong vở (nếu có) và các từ vựng mở rộng trong phiếu để có chủ thích nghĩa: con về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	Mediterranean (n, a)	Địa Trung Hải, thuộc vùng biển Địa Trung Hải	13	silt (n)	phù sa
2	shipwreck (n)	xác tàu đắm, nạn đắm tàu	14	replenish (v)	bổ sung, làm đầy lại
3	cargo (n)	hàng hóa	15	rubble (n)	gạch vụn, đồng đồ nát
4	civilisation (n)	nền văn minh	16	proclamation (n)	sự tuyên bố, sự công bố
5	adapt (v)	thay đổi cho phù hợp	17	decode (v)	giải mã
6	leap (n)	sự tăng vọt, thay đổi lớn	18	mighty (a)	to lớn, hùng vĩ
7	edible (a)	có thể ăn được	19	hieroglyphs (n)	chữ tượng hình
8	constellation (n)	chòm sao	20	self-discipline (n)	sự tự giác
9	astrology (n)	chiêm tinh học	21	residential services	dịch vụ dân cư
10	horoscope (n)	lá số tử vi	22	practice (n)	phong tục
11	scorpion (n)	bò cạp	23	preferential treatment	đối xử ưu ái
12	high-resolution graphics	đồ họa có độ phân giải cao			

***Note:** n – noun: danh từ; a – adjective: tính từ; v – verb: 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

→ fresco

1. a state of human society that is very developed and organized

→ _____

2. something that is similar to habit, tradition, or custom

→ _____

3. very large, powerful, or important

→ _____

4. You are treated better than other people and therefore have an advantage over them.

→ _____

5. a picture or symbol of an object, representing a word, syllable or sound, especially as used in ancient Egyptian and other writing systems

→ _____

II. Choose the correct answers.

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

A. car-free

B. lively

C. valuable

1. The hotel boasts (tự hào về cái gì đó) spectacular views of the _____.

A. Mediterranean

B. astrology

C. proclamation

2. The _____ of the tanker (tàu chở dầu) has caused one of the worst oil spills (tràn dầu) in recent years.

A. cargo

B. scorpion

C. shipwreck

3. The government restricted (hạn chế) the use of water by _____.

A. proclamation

B. constellation

C. horoscope

4. I struggled to _____ all the jargon (biệt ngữ) he used.

A. replenish

B. decode

C. adapt

5. The soil texture is 46 % sand, 46 % clay and 8 % _____.

A. rubble

B. silt

C. practice

III. Fill in the blanks with the given words in the box.

horoscopes	edible	fresco	adapt	astrology	rubble	replenish
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0. Michelangelo's famous **fresco** is in the Sistine Chapel.

1. Sometimes you have to _____ the design to suit the customer's requirements.

2. I read the _____ for fun but I don't really believe in _____.

3. As a result, a large amount of _____ and silt has been transported to the surface.

4. We need to _____ our cookie supply.

5. The vegetables were old but still looked _____.

IV. Match the clauses in column A with the clauses in column B to complete the sentences.

A	B	Answer
0. Michelangelo's famous fresco	a. would mean the end of civilisation.	0 - e
1. The mighty power of the giant corporations	b. refusing to give preferential treatment to the Armed Forces.	1 -
2. Some people think that nuclear war	c. did not frighten him.	2 -
3. In our purely historical world, even laws	d. is extremely dangerous.	3 -
4. Britain's airlines have been slammed (phê bình) for	e. is in the Sistine Chapel.	4 -
5. Being stung by a scorpion	f. are mere (cũng chỉ là) hieroglyphs in the sand.	5 -

V. Make sentences with the given words/ phrases.

high-resolution graphics	<i>fresco</i>	cargo	residential services	self-discipline	leap
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0. Michelangelo's famous fresco is in the Sistine Chapel.

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

C. IELTS PRACTICE

MINDSET FOR IELTS 2 - UNIT 8 - READING

06

Read this short text and answer the questions which follow.

Birthdays take place once a year and celebrate the day you were born. Many people have a party on their birthday and socialise with family and friends. A birthday cake, with candles on the top, is often presented at this celebration, together with gifts and cards.

Answer *True, False or Not Given*.

- 1 The candles on the cake often represent your age.
- 2 Everyone has a party on their birthday.
- 3 Presents are often given on birthdays.
- 4 Everyone likes birthdays.
- 5 Birthdays are celebrated differently around the world.

CHINESE FESTIVALS

If I could visit any country to be a part of their celebrations and festivals, it would be China. China is home to some of the most beautiful celebrations on the planet – celebrations filled with colour and meaning.

DRAGON BOAT RACING

The Dragon Boat festival, also known as the Duanwu Festival, has been celebrated in China for more than 2,000 years. The festival occurs on the fifth day of the fifth month of the Chinese lunar calendar. The celebration emerged after the Chinese scholar, Qu Yuan, threw himself into the Mi Lo river in protest against the government of the time. Qu Yuan was drowned and the people were unable to find the body, so to prevent the fish from eating him, the locals threw rice patties into the river. Ever since then, rice dumplings or *zongzi* are prepared and eaten during this festival season. Other activities include drinking a special drink called *realgar* and dragon-boat racing to the sound of beating drums.

HARBIN ICE AND SNOW FESTIVAL

Another spectacular festival hosted by the Chinese is the Harbin Ice and Snow Festival. This is an annual winter festival which takes place in Harbin, Heilongjiang, China, and is now the largest ice and snow festival in the world. Initially, the majority of participants were Chinese, but it has since become an international festival and competition. The festival includes the world's biggest ice sculptures. Officially, the festival starts on 5th January and lasts for one month. However, exhibits often open earlier and finish later, weather permitting. The ice sculptures are displayed throughout the city.

LANTERN RIDDLES

Also in January there is the Lantern Festival, or the Shangyuan Festival, which is celebrated on 15th January of the Chinese lunar calendar. This festival marks the return of spring and is regarded as a day for appreciating family and the bright full moon. There are several different activities involved in this celebration, appealing to all age groups. These include: watching fireworks or solving the riddles* featured on the lanterns.

CHINESE NEW YEAR

By far the biggest celebration in the Chinese calendar, however, is Chinese New Year. In fact, the lantern festival signifies the end of this long celebration, which begins on Chinese New Year's Eve. It is a holiday filled with dragons, fireworks, symbolic clothing and flowers. Chinese New Year is a time for families to get together. The New Year's Eve dinner is called Reunion Dinner, and is believed to be the most important meal of the year. Families of several generations sit together, enjoying food and socialising.

08

Read the texts and then decide if these statements agree with the information given in them.

Look at the statements and write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information
FALSE if the statement contradicts the information
NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

- 1 The Dragon Boat Festival celebrates when Qu Yuan was saved by the people who stopped the fish eating him.
- 2 When the Harbin Ice and Snow Festival first began, only the Chinese entered the competition.
- 3 If conditions allow, the exhibits at the Harbin Ice and Snow Festival are displayed when the official festival is over.
- 4 There are a variety of things to do and see at the Lantern Festival.
- 5 Chinese New Year is also known as the Spring Festival.

MINDSET FOR IELTS 2 - UNIT 7 - LISTENING

Các con mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé: <https://tinyurl.com/4dfjkd7e>

01

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In this lesson you will hear a discussion and a lecture about education in the UK. Listen to seven short conversations and write 1–7 in the table to show which type of education the people are mainly talking about.

Type of education	Conversation	Information
Nursery		
Primary school		
Secondary school		
Sixth form college		
Further education college	I	
University		A
Adult education		

02

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Read the information A–G about different educational institutions in the UK. Listen again and write A–G in the table to show the correct information for each type of education.

- A This is usually the first time students become completely independent. It's normal in the UK for these students to study in places a long way from their homes.
- B You can take courses in all kinds of subjects, usually after work or at the weekend. The courses are usually quite cheap.
- C The purpose of a vocational course is to prepare students for work in a certain profession, like hairdressing or car mechanics.
- D Students no longer study in one classroom, but have to go to different classrooms depending on the subjects that they are studying.
- E Parents can choose to send their children here. Many places are free, but parents often have to pay.
- F When children are required to start full-time education, the majority of them go to this institution.
- G Although students can prepare to pass exams for university entry at their schools, they can also choose to go to this special institution for two years.

Các con mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé: <https://tinyurl.com/yc4m6p5j>

03▶

The lecturer is talking about the education system in England and Wales up until the age of 16. Listen and choose the correct answers in the table.

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Key stage	Ages	School and school years	Assessments	Compulsory subjects include
0	4/5	1 Nursery / Reception	None	
1	5-7	Primary: 2 Infant / Junior	Key stage 1 Teacher Assessments	
2	7-11	Primary: 3 Infant / Junior	Key stage 2 4 Standard Assessment Tests / Teacher Assessments	7 Modern Foreign Languages / Citizenship
3	11-14	Secondary	Key stage 3 5 Standard Assessment Tests / Teacher Assessments	
4	14-16	Secondary	Key Stage 4 6 Standard Assessment Tests / General Certificates of Secondary Education	