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

Class: S9

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GLOBAL ENGLISH 9: UNIT 6 – RULES AND LAWS

GRAMMAR REVISION

A. HOMEWORK

***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.

I. Rewrite these sentences in passive voice.

0. Our mom didn't allow us to stay up late.

→ We weren't allowed to stay up late.

1. Tom has found that the tyres are unsafe.

→ _____.

2. They have discovered that the brakes are badly worn (mòn).

→ _____.

3. Many people consider that the petrol tank (bình xăng) is dangerous.

→ _____.

4. An inspector thinks that the electrical system is a fire hazard (mối nguy cơ hỏa hoạn).

→ _____.

5. We expected the repairs to be very expensive indeed (thật sự).

→ _____.

II. Write a past simple passive sentence beginning with *There...* as in 0. If no passive sentence with *There...* is possible, write a sentence with *It... that...* instead.

0. 30,000 people at the concert (report)

→ There were reported to be 30,000 people at the concert.

1. half a million refugees (dân tị nạn) in the camps (estimate)

→ _____.

2. gas was poisonous (assume)

→ _____.

3. Beijing was not yet ready to hold the Olympic Games (feel)

→ _____.

4. over 100 winners in the competition (say)

→ _____.

5. connection between the disease and eating fish (show)

→ _____.

III. Find the mistakes in these reported speech sentences and fix them.

0. She tells him not to smoke if he wanted to save money.	<u>tells</u> → <u>told</u>
1. The zookeeper asked how much food the lions had eaten last week.	_____ → _____
2. They wanted to know why they weren't been allowed to park there the month before.	_____ → _____
3. The helper asked what time we were going to finish tomorrow.	_____ → _____
4. John said that he had watched a documentary about dolphins on TV yesterday.	_____ → _____
5. Julia said that they will meet their new instructor the following day.	_____ → _____

IV. Choose the correct answers.

0. He asked me, "Can I take a photo?"

He wondered if _____.

A. could he take a photo

B. he could take a photo

1. Mom said that she needed to be at work early _____.

A. this morning

B. that morning

2. Their friends told them that they were going to be a bit late _____.

A. the following Monday

B. next Monday

3. My sister told me that she had seen me at the supermarket _____.

A. yesterday

B. the day before

4. He asked me if I could come to the meeting _____.

A. tomorrow

B. the next day

5. She asked me if I was working _____.

A. that night

B. tonight

V. Match the beginnings of the sentences to the correct endings.

0. The chef advised us	a. would celebrate her birthday the following week.
1. Maria said that Angela had worked	b. return the book the following day.
2. He promised to	c. if I wanted to be famous.
3. She warned me	<u>d. to cook the meat carefully.</u>
4. Patricia said that her mother	e. not to shout at her like that.
5. He asked me	f. at that company before she had come there.

0 - d	1 -	2 -	3 -	4 -	5 -
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Stepwells

A millennium ago, stepwells were fundamental to life in the driest parts of India. Richard Cox travelled to north-western India to document these spectacular monuments from a bygone era

During the sixth and seventh centuries, the inhabitants of the modern-day states of Gujarat and Rajasthan in north-western India developed a method of gaining access to clean, fresh groundwater during the dry season for drinking, bathing, watering animals and irrigation. However, the significance of this invention – the stepwell – goes beyond its utilitarian application.

Unique to this region, stepwells are often architecturally complex and vary widely in size and shape. During their heyday, they were places of gathering, of leisure and relaxation and of worship for villagers of all but the lowest classes. Most stepwells are found dotted round the desert areas of Gujarat (where they are called *vav*) and Rajasthan (where they are called *baori*), while a few also survive in Delhi. Some were located in or near villages as public spaces for the community; others were positioned beside roads as resting places for travellers.

As their name suggests, stepwells comprise a series of stone steps descending from ground level to the water source (normally an underground aquifer) as it recedes following the rains. When the water level was high, the user needed only to descend a few steps to reach it; when it was low, several levels would have to be negotiated.

Some wells are vast, open craters with hundreds of steps paving each sloping side, often in tiers. Others are more elaborate, with long stepped passages leading to the water via several storeys. Built from stone and supported by pillars, they also included pavilions that sheltered visitors from the relentless heat. But perhaps the most impressive features are the intricate decorative sculptures that embellish many stepwells, showing activities from fighting and dancing to everyday acts such as women combing their hair or churning butter.

Down the centuries, thousands of wells were constructed throughout north-western India, but the majority have now fallen into disuse; many are derelict and dry, as groundwater has been diverted for industrial use and the wells no longer reach the water table. Their condition hasn't been helped by recent dry spells: southern Rajasthan suffered an eight-year drought between 1996 and 2004.

However, some important sites in Gujarat have recently undergone major restoration, and the state government announced in June last year that it plans to restore the stepwells throughout the state.

In Patan, the state's ancient capital, the stepwell of *Rani Ki Vav* (Queen's Stepwell) is perhaps the finest current example. It was built by Queen Udayamati during the late 11th century, but became silted up following a flood during the 13th century. But the Archaeological Survey of India began restoring it in the 1960s, and today it is in pristine condition. At 65 metres long, 20 metres wide and 27 metres deep, *Rani Ki Vav* features 500 sculptures carved into niches throughout the monument. Incredibly, in January 2001, this ancient structure survived an earthquake that measured 7.6 on the Richter scale.

Another example is the *Surya Kund* in Modhera, northern Gujarat, next to the Sun Temple, built by King Bhima I in 1026 to honour the sun god Surya. It actually resembles a tank (*kund* means reservoir or pond) rather than a well, but displays the hallmarks of stepwell architecture, including four sides of steps that descend to the bottom in a stunning geometrical formation. The terraces house 108 small, intricately carved shrines between the sets of steps.

Rajasthan also has a wealth of wells. The ancient city of Bundi, 200 kilometres south of Jaipur, is renowned for its architecture, including its stepwells.

One of the larger examples is *Raniji Ki Baori*, which was built by the queen of the region, Nathavatji, in 1699. At 46 metres deep, 20 metres wide and 40 metres long, the intricately carved monument is one of 21 *baoris* commissioned in the Bundi area by Nathavatji.

In the old ruined town of Abhaneri, about 95 kilometres east of Jaipur, is *Chand Baori*, one of India's oldest and deepest wells; aesthetically it's perhaps one of the most dramatic. Built in around 850 AD next to the temple of Harshat Mata, the *baori* comprises hundreds of zigzagging steps that run along three of its sides, steeply descending 11 storeys, resulting in a striking pattern when seen from afar. On the fourth side, verandas which are supported by ornate pillars overlook the steps.

Still in public use is *Neemrana Ki Baori*, located just off the Jaipur-Delhi highway. Constructed in around 1700, it is nine storeys deep, with the last two being underwater. At ground level, there are 86 colonnaded openings from where the visitor descends 170 steps to the deepest water source.

Today, following years of neglect, many of these monuments to medieval engineering have been saved by the Archaeological Survey of India, which has recognised the importance of preserving them as part of the country's rich history. Tourists flock to wells in far-flung corners of north-western India to gaze in wonder at these architectural marvels from hundreds of years ago, which serve as a reminder of both the ingenuity and artistry of ancient civilisations and of the value of water to human existence.

Questions 1–5

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes 1–5 on your answer sheet, 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 Examples of ancient stepwells can be found all over the world.
- 2 Stepwells had a range of functions, in addition to those related to water collection.
- 3 The few existing stepwells in Delhi are more attractive than those found elsewhere.
- 4 It took workers many years to build the stone steps characteristic of stepwells.
- 5 The number of steps above the water level in a stepwell altered during the course of a year.

Questions 6–8

Answer the questions below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 6–8 on your answer sheet.

- 6 Which part of some stepwells provided shade for people?
- 7 What type of serious climatic event, which took place in southern Rajasthan, is mentioned in the article?
- 8 Who are frequent visitors to stepwells nowadays?

Questions 9–13

Complete the table below.

Choose **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 9–13 on your answer sheet.

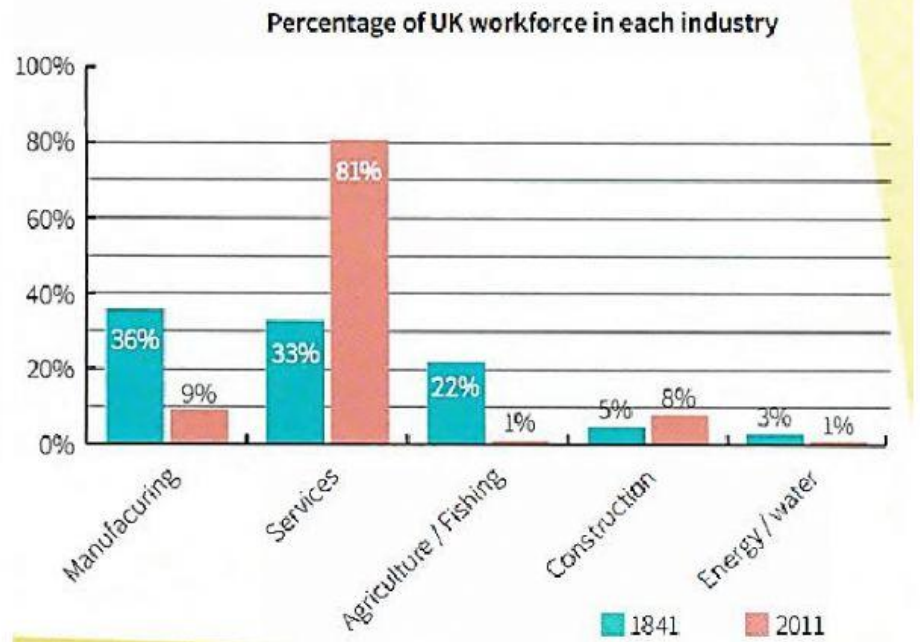
Stepwell	Date	Features	Other notes
Rani Ki Vav	Late 11th century	As many as 500 sculptures decorate the monument	Restored in the 1960s Excellent condition, despite the 9 of 2001
Surya Kund	1026	Steps on the 10 produce a geometrical pattern Carved shrines	Looks more like a 11 than a well
Raniji Ki Baori	1699	Intricately carved monument	One of 21 <i>baoris</i> in the area commissioned by Queen Nathavatji
Chand Baori	850 AD	Steps take you down 11 storeys to the bottom	Old, deep and very dramatic Has 12 which provide a view of the steps
Neemrana Ki Baori	1700	Has two 13 levels	Used by public today

MINDSET FOR IELTS 3 - UNIT 5 - WRITING

The bar chart shows the percentages of the UK workforce in five major industries in 1841 and 2011.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



IELTS CAMBRIDGE 10 - TEST 2 – LISTENING 1
Các con mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé: <https://tinyurl.com/ee57a3rn>

Complete the notes below.

Write **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

Transport Survey
Example
Travelled to town today: by <u>bus</u>
Name: Luisa 1
Address: 2 White Stone Rd
Area: Bradfield
Postcode: 3
Occupation: 4
Reason for visit to town: to go to the 5
Suggestions for improvement:
• better 6 • have more footpaths • more frequent 7
Things that would encourage cycling to work:
• having 8 parking places for bicycles • being able to use a 9 at work • the opportunity to have cycling 10 on busy roads