

Name: _____

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

Class: S9

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GLOBAL ENGLISH 9: UNIT 8 – THE ENVIRONMENT

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. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

0. Don't forget (lock) **to lock** the door before (go) **going** to bed.

1. His doctor advised him (give) _____ up (smoke) _____.

2. Please stop (talk) _____. We will stop (eat) _____ lunch in ten minutes.

3. Ask him (come) _____ in. Don't keep him (stand) _____ at the door.

4. Did you succeed in (solve) _____ the problem?

5. Kim wouldn't recommend him (go) _____ here alone.

II. Rewrite the sentences without changing meanings.

0. It took me 2 hours to buy clothes and shoes.

→ I spend **2 hours buying clothes and shoes.**

1. It isn't necessary to play football with my best friends today.

→ You don't _____.

2. "Why don't we visit her parents next week?", Dan said.

→ Dan suggested _____.

3. Thanh spends 3 hours a day doing homework.

→ Thanh has to _____.

4. Hanh said to him: "Remember to close all the windows and turn off the lights before going out".

→ Hanh reminded _____.

5. Linh told him: "Don't forget to repair my bicycle".

→ Linh told him _____.

III. Choose the best answers.

0. The man asked me how _____ to the airport.

A. to get

B. getting

C. get

1. She doesn't mind _____ the night shift.

A. working

B. to work

C. work

2. I can't imagine Peter _____ by bike.

A. to go

B. went

C. going

3. I look forward to _____ you at the weekend.

A. see

B. seeing

C. to see

4. The teacher expected Sarah _____ harder.

A. study

B. studying

C. to study

5. I enjoy _____ picture postcards.

A. writing

B. write

C. to write

IV. Underline the correct multi-words.

0. He (came up with / came into) a solution.

1. The oven takes a while to (heat on / heat up).

2. The machine was operating normally until it (ran down of / ran out of) fuel.

3. Andy's just had a bath and (used up / used off) all the hot water.

4. There are situations that seem impossible to (cope over / cope with).

5. In the course of evolution, many species have (died out / died down).

V. Match the multi-words with their definitions.

0. to make something warm or hot	a. dispose of
1. to make something cool or cooler	b. throw away
2. to get rid of something that you no longer want	c. look after
3. to be responsible for or to take care of somebody, something or yourself	d. heat up
4. to get rid of someone or something or deal with something so that the matter is finished	e. call for
5. to suggest strongly that something should happen or is necessary	f. cool down

0 - d	1 -	2 -	3 -	4 -	5 -
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VI. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of multi-words in the box.

<u>come up with</u>	dry up	take off	cut down on	wipe out	warm up
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0. In the meeting yesterday, he came up with a solution.

1. He _____ his shirt and shoes and jumped in the lake.

2. You can just _____ the *leftovers* (thức ăn thừa) from yesterday's meal in the microwave.

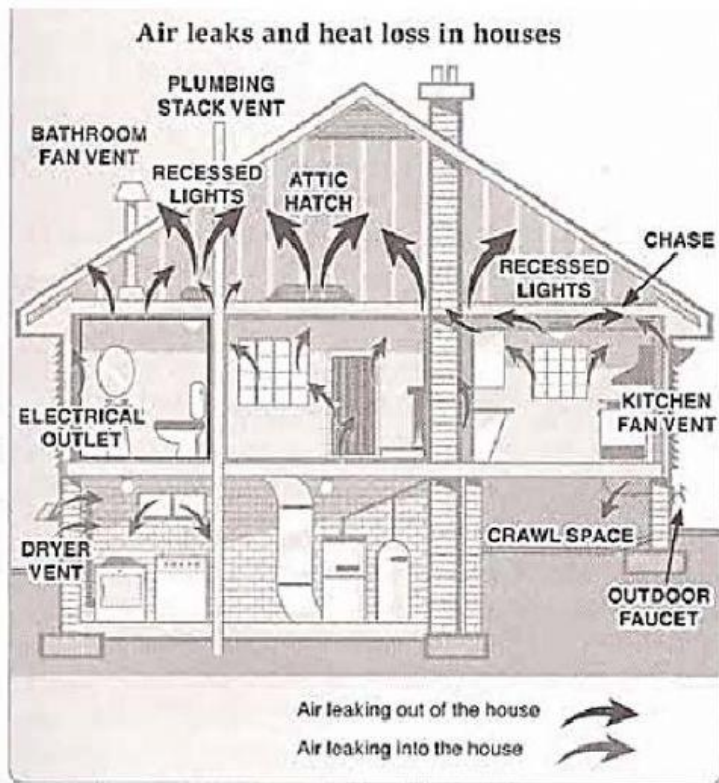
3. The sun _____ all the *puddles* (vũng nước).

4. The board of directors has decided to _____ labour.

5. Whole the city was _____ due to a *tsunami* (sóng thần).

B. IELTS PRACTICE

COMPLETE IELTS - UNIT 5 - WRITING



The diagram below shows how heat is lost and energy wasted in a house because of air getting into and out of the house. Summarise the information by reporting the main features and make comparisons where appropriate.

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The World Wide Web from its origins

Science inspired the World Wide Web, and the Web has responded by changing science.

'Information Management: A Proposal'. That was the bland title of a document written in March 1989 by a then little-known computer scientist called Tim Berners-Lee, who was working at CERN, Europe's particle physics laboratory, near Geneva. His proposal, modestly called the World Wide Web, has achieved far more than anyone expected at the time.

In fact, the Web was invented to deal with a specific problem. In the late 1980s, CERN was planning one of the most ambitious scientific projects ever, the Large Hadron Collider*, or LHC. As the first few lines of the original proposal put it, 'Many of the discussions of the future at CERN and the LHC end with the question "Yes, but how will we ever keep track of such a large project?" This proposal provides an answer to such questions.'

The Web, as everyone now knows, has many more uses than the original idea of linking electronic documents about particle physics in laboratories around the world. But among all the changes it has brought about, from personal social networks to political campaigning, it has also transformed the business of doing science itself, as the man who invented it hoped it would.

It allows journals to be published online and links to be made from one paper to another. It also permits professional scientists to recruit thousands of amateurs to give them a hand. One project of this type, called GalaxyZoo, used these unpaid workers to classify one million images of galaxies into various types (spiral, elliptical and irregular). This project, which was intended to help astronomers understand how galaxies evolve, was so successful that a successor has now been launched, to classify the brightest quarter of a million of them in finer detail. People working for a more modest project called Herbaria@home examine scanned images of handwritten notes about old plants stored in British museums. This will allow them to track the changes in the distribution of species in response to climate change.

Another new scientific application of the Web is to use it as an experimental laboratory. It is allowing social scientists, in particular, to do things that were previously impossible. In one project, scientists made observations about the sizes of human social networks using data from Facebook. A second investigation of these networks, produced by Bernardo Huberman of HP Labs, Hewlett-Packard's research arm in Palo Alto, California, looked at Twitter, a social networking website that allows people to post short messages to long lists of friends.

COMPLETE IELTS (STB) - UNIT 4 - READING

At first glance, the networks seemed enormous – the 300,000 Twitterers sampled had 80 friends each, on average (those on Facebook had 120), but some listed up to 1,000. Closer statistical inspection, however, revealed that the majority of the messages were directed at a few specific friends. This showed that an individual's active social network is far smaller than his 'clan'. Dr Huberman has also helped uncover several laws of web surfing, including the number of times an average person will go from web page to web page on a given site before giving up, and the details of the 'winner takes all' phenomenon, whereby a few sites on a given subject attract most of the attention, and the rest get very little.

Scientists have been good at using the Web to carry out research. However, they have not been so effective at employing the latest web-based social-networking tools to open up scientific discussion and encourage more effective collaboration.

Journalists are now used to having their articles commented on by dozens of readers. Indeed, many bloggers develop and refine their essays as a result of these comments. Yet although people have tried to have scientific research reviewed in the same way, most researchers only accept reviews from a few anonymous experts. When *Nature*, one of the world's most respected scientific journals, experimented with open peer review in 2006, the results were disappointing. Only 5% of the authors it spoke to agreed to have their article posted for review on the Web – and their instinct turned out to be right, because almost half of the papers attracted no comments. Michael Nielsen, an expert on quantum computers, belongs to a new wave of scientist bloggers who want to change this. He thinks the reason for the lack of comments is that potential reviewers lack incentive.

adapted from **The Economist**

* The Large Hadron Collider (LHC) is the world's largest particle accelerator and collides particle beams. It provides information on fundamental questions of physics.

Questions 1-6

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage?

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 Tim Berners-Lee was famous for his research in physics before he invented the World Wide Web.
- 2 The original intention of the Web was to help manage one extremely complex project.
- 3 Tim Berners-Lee has also been active in politics.
- 4 The Web has allowed professional and amateur scientists to work together.
- 5 The second galaxy project aims to examine more galaxies than the first.
- 6 Herbaria@home's work will help to reduce the effects of climate change.

COMPLETE IELTS (STB) - UNIT 8 - LISTENING

Các con mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé:

<https://tinyurl.com/mrxdpmvc> (audio 14)

Questions 1-10

Complete the sentences below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

- 1 The word *sashiko* means '.....'.
- 2 In the beginning, *sashiko* was rather than decorative.
- 3 In the past, warm fabrics such as were not available in some parts of Japan.
- 4 Warm clothes were produced by using *sashiko* to join of material.
- 5 Traditional *sashiko* designs included one called '.....'.

Questions 7-10

Complete the notes below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Social networks and internet use

Web used by social scientists (including Dr Huberman) to investigate the 7 of social networks.

most 8 intended for limited number of people - not everyone on list.

Dr Huberman has also investigated:

- 9 to discover how long people will spend on a particular website;
- why a small number of sites get much more 10 than others on same subject.

Questions 11-13

Answer the questions below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

- 11 Whose writing improves as a result of feedback received from readers?
- 12 What type of writing is not reviewed extensively on the Web?
- 13 Which publication invited authors to publish their articles on the World Wide Web?

- 6 In the towns of ancient Japan, workers such as wore *sashiko* garments.
- 7 It used to be essential for someone married to a to know how to do *sashiko*.
- 8 *Sashiko* was not needed when began in northern Japan.
- 9 Modern *sashiko* patterns include stripes and shapes.
- 10 Unfortunately, are not as interested in old clothes as in other ancient craft objects.

COMPLETE IELTS (6.5 – 7.5 WB) - UNIT 1 – LISTENING

Các con mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé: <https://tinyurl.com/yn595cr7>

Questions 1–12

Complete the form below.

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND / OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

Care for the Community

Applicant details

Name: 1

Sex: Female

Occupation: 2 student at
Brookfields University studying
on 3 Course (BA).

Contact details

Phone: 4

Email: 5@chatbox.co.uk

Availability: Up to 6 per week.

Other information

• Reason for applying: Would like
7

• Area of interest: Children with
8

• Experience: Has recently done similar
work at a 9 Found it
10

• Perceived strengths: Has excellent
11 Also listens to people.

12 arranged for Wednesday 10th
September.

③ ② Now listen and complete Questions 1–12.