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Date: .../.../2023

Class: S9

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GLOBAL ENGLISH 9: UNIT 1 – VIEWS AND VOICES

GRAMMAR REVISION

A. REVISION

***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 chú thích nghĩa: con về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.

I. Complete the following sentences using the correct form of one of the verbs in the box.

make	chase	report	use	surround	hold
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0. Cheese is made from milk.

- You can't see the house from the road. It _____ by a lot of trees.
- Today, paper _____ for hundreds of things – not only books and newspapers, but also money, stamps, bags and even clothes.
- Look at the car in front of us. It _____ by the police car.
- In the US, *elections* (bầu cử) for president _____ every four years.
- At the moment, the scandal _____ by all of the popular newspapers.

II. Tick (✓) the box with the correct answer for each of the following sentences.

0. Thousands of call _____ from mobile phones every day.

a. ☒ are made

b. ☐ is made

1. Animals in the zoo _____ three times a day.

a. ☐ are being fed

b. ☐ are fed

2. This kind of horror story is often told _____ international travelers.

a. ☐ with

b. ☐ by

3. The note is being written _____ a pencil.

a. ☐ with

b. ☐ by

4. Look! It's the scene that you've been waiting for! The criminal _____ by the detective.

a. ☐ is chased

b. ☐ is being chased

5. The politicians are now being interviewed _____ the reporters.

a. ☐ by

b. ☐ with

III. Rewrite the following sentences into the passive voice. Omit the agent when possible.

0. Nowadays, they make a lot of computers in Korea.

→ Nowadays, a lot of computers are made in Korea.

1. Mike brushes his shoes before school.

→ _____

2. Meg drives her car slowly and carefully.

→ _____

3. GPS is calculating the route to your destination.

→ _____

4. They are building a new road around the city.

→ _____

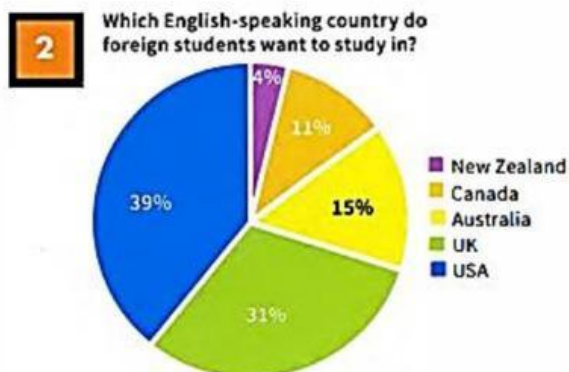
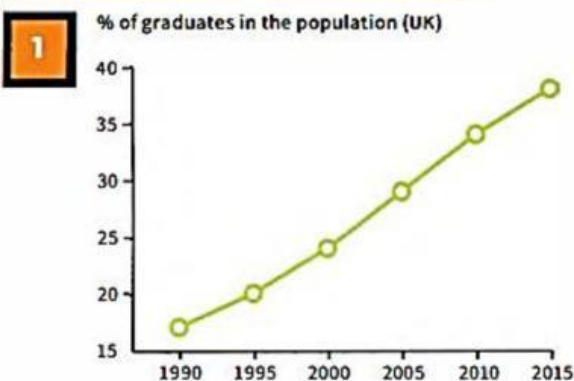
5. They are washing my car now.

→ _____

B. IELTS PRACTICE

01 Match the diagrams with their names. Which of them describe changes to numbers over time?

table bar chart pie chart line graph



3 Participation of 18-year-olds in education and training, 2014



4 New entrants to primary teacher training programmes 2007 – present

2007/08	16,540
2009/10	15,500
2011/12	17,630
2013/14	18,360
2015/16	20,480
This year	19,213

07 Complete the sentences with a preposition from the box.

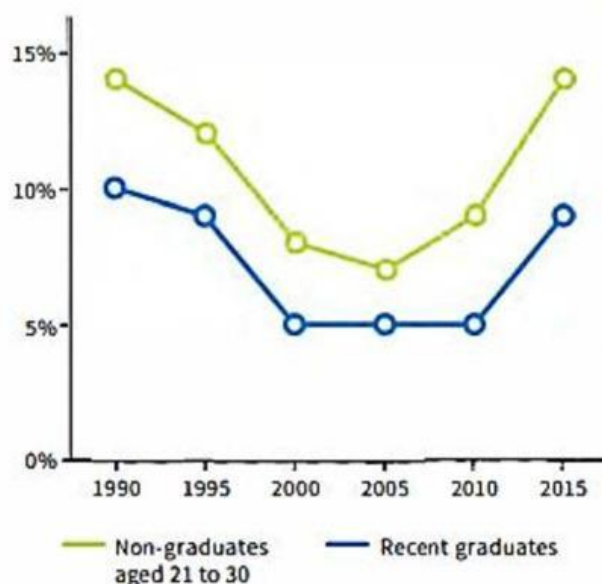
between in from of of to by

- 1 17% _____ the population are graduates.
- 2 The number _____ graduates went up.
- 3 It rose _____ 21% _____ 29%.
- 4 It increased _____ about 4%.
- 5 _____ 1992 and 1996 there was an increase.
- 6 There was a rise _____ graduate numbers during the 1990s.

08 Read the model answer and find:

- 1 the introductory sentence
- 2 the overview
- 3 a description of data
- 4 some data to support the descriptions
- 5 past simple verb forms
- 6 a present perfect verb form

The chart below shows the percentage of unemployed recent graduates and young non-graduates aged 21 to 30 between 1990 and 2015.



Why is the past simple used more than the present perfect?

MODEL ANSWER

The line graph shows the number of unemployed recent graduates and non-graduates in the population of 21 to 30-year-olds in the years between 1990 and 2015. Overall, the numbers have not changed much: we can see a fall, followed by a rise, in both groups. The non-graduates are a larger number than the recent graduates at all points.

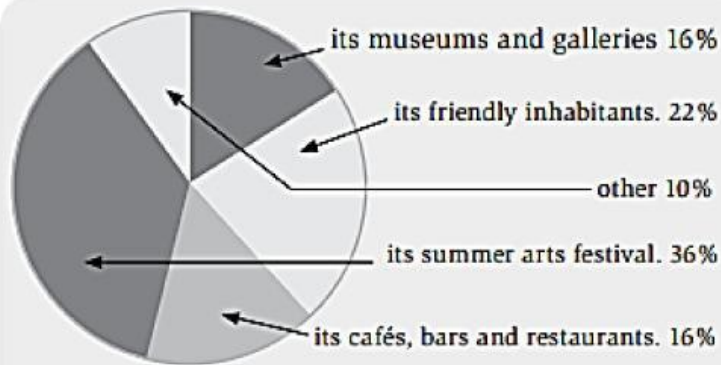
Between 1990 and 2000 there was a decrease in the number of unemployed recent graduates and non-graduates. The fall was small from 1990 to 1995, but greater between 1995 and 2000. There was a small change in the middle period. The number of non-graduates dropped and then grew during that period. Over the five years from 2010 to 2015, the numbers of both non-graduates and recent graduates returned almost to their 1990 figures of 14% and 10%.

Overall, it is clear that having a degree is helpful in finding employment as more non-graduates than recent graduates are out of work.

Writing

Task 1

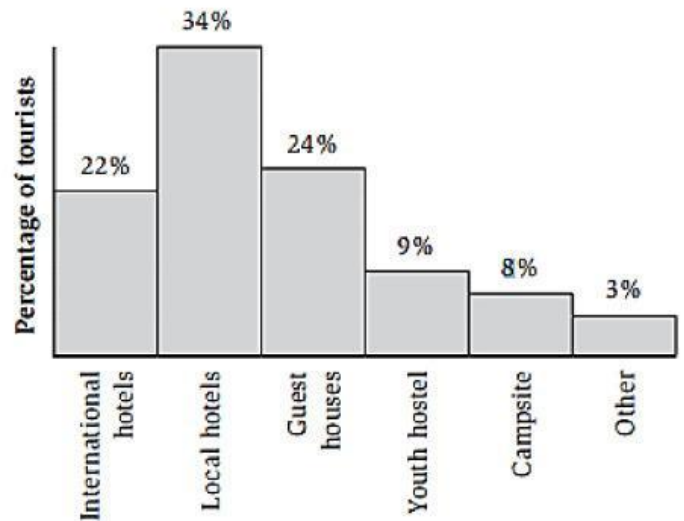
- 1 Look at the pie chart and match sentence parts 1-7 with a-g.



Edinburgh visitors survey: What are the city's best features?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 The chart shows</p> <p>2 The largest percentage, 36 percent,</p> <p>3 22 percent</p> <p>4 16 percent of visitors</p> <p>5 The city's cafés, bars and restaurants were popular with</p> <p>6 10 percent</p> <p>7 Overall, the majority of visitors</p> | <p>a choose its museums and galleries as the things they like the most.</p> <p>b choose its friendly inhabitants.</p> <p>c choose other things.</p> <p>d think that its summer arts festival is the best thing about it.</p> <p>e think the city's cultural attractions are its best features.</p> <p>f another 16 percent of visitors.</p> <p>g what visitors to Edinburgh like most about the city.</p> |
|--|---|

- 2 Now look at the chart about where tourists stay at a holiday destination. Put the sentences below in the correct order to make a summary.



Where tourists stay at Casuarina Beach

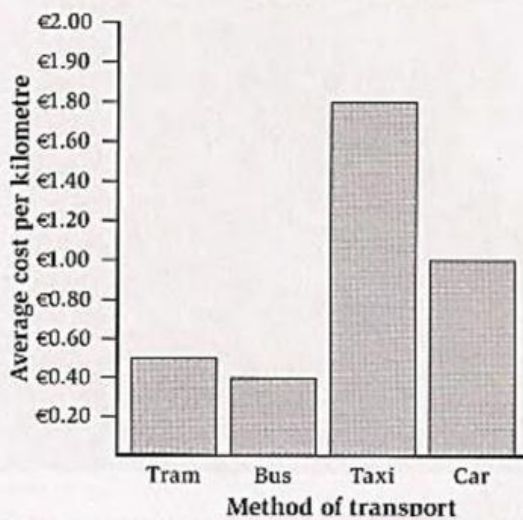
- A 24 percent of tourists stay in these.
- B The youth hostel and the campsite accommodate nine percent and eight percent of tourists.
- C Overall, more visitors stay in hotels than in any other kind of accommodation.
- D The largest percentage, 34 percent, stay in the town's local hotels.
- E The chart gives information about the different types of accommodation that tourists stay in when they visit Casuarina Beach.
- F International hotels are also popular, with 22 percent of tourists choosing to stay in one.
- G A further three percent stay in other types of accommodation.
- H Guest houses are the next most popular type of accommodation.

- 1 Look at this Writing task, and answer the questions which follow it.

The table and bar chart show how journey times in a city centre changed after improvements were made to the transport network, and the costs of using different forms of transport in the city.

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

Form of transport	Average journey time before improvements	Average journey time after improvements
Tram	22 minutes	16 minutes
Bus	28 minutes	23 minutes
Taxi	9 minutes	12 minutes
Car	10 minutes	15 minutes



- How many forms of transport are included in the table and bar chart?
4 (tram, bus, taxi and car)
- What was the fastest way of getting around the city *before* improvements to the transport network?
- What was the fastest way of getting around the city *after* improvements to the transport network?
- Do tram journeys take more time or less time than bus journeys?

- How much on average does it cost to travel 1km by taxi?
- Is it cheaper to travel by bus or by tram?
.....
- Which form of transport experienced the biggest rise in journey times after improvements to the network?
- Which form of transport experienced the biggest fall in journey times after improvements to the network?

- 2 Refer to the table and bar chart on the left. Complete the sentences with words from the box. You will need to use some words more than once.

big cheap economical expensive fast slow

- Cost per kilometre: €0.40.
The *cheapest* form of transport is the bus.
- Average journey time: (before) 28 minutes; (after) 23 minutes.
The bus is form of transport.
- Cost per kilometre: €0.50.
The tram is than the bus.
- Average journey time: (before) 22 minutes; (after) 16 minutes.
The tram is than the bus.
- Cost per kilometre: €1.80.
..... way of getting around the city is by taxi.
- Average journey time: (before) 9 minutes; (after) 12 minutes.
Taxis are way of getting around the city.
- Average journey time: (before) 10 minutes; (after) 15 minutes.
Cars have seen increase in journey times.
- Average journey times: (before) 28 / 22 minutes; (after) 23 / 16 minutes.
Journeys by bus and tram are than by car or taxi.

I. Circle the correct answer for the following questions.

1. Many people _____ to him as he is a scholar with many awards and prizes.
A. look up to B. get in trouble C. succumb to
2. You should not _____ since it only leads to poor grades.
A. go on strike B. skip schoolwork C. save up
3. I'm trying to _____ a vacation next year.
A. save up for B. take a risk C. descend
4. He was considered _____ due to his rude behavior.
A. appreciative B. gracious C. bad-mannered
5. Despite the consequences, he remained _____ in his perspective.
A. civil B. defiant C. cheeky

II. Complete the sentences using the passive.

1. Someone is painting our classroom.
→ Our classroom _____ painted.
2. He is repairing our television.
→ Our television _____ repaired.
3. The hotel manager asks all guests to check out before noon.
→ All guests _____ before noon.
4. You can buy tickets for the concert here.
→ Tickets _____ here.
5. They bring breakfast to your room at this hotel.
→ Breakfast _____ at this hotel.

***Lưu ý:** Với những từ con không nhớ và viết sai, con viết từ đó vào vở 2 dòng.