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Class: S9

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GLOBAL ENGLISH 9: UNIT 1 – VIEWS AND VOICES

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

I. Choose the correct answers.

0. I am trying to _____ my holiday.
 A. look up to B. save up for C. risk assessment
1. In order to achieve success easily, he needs to _____ more on his career.
 A. concentrate B. tell off C. succumb to
2. Shelly was one of those kids who was always getting _____ off at school.
 A. in trouble B. paid C. told
3. We took him to hospital and he had various tests, including a _____.
 A. self-analysis B. brain scan C. risk assessment
4. _____ some recent work with your older stuff and you will see how much you have improved.
 A. Distract B. Descend C. Compare
5. Air traffic controllers are threatening to go _____.
 A. rage B. petition C. on strike

II. Fill in the blanks with the given words in the boxes. Make changes where necessary.

distract	stereotype	problem-solving	don't mind	placard	sensible
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0. I **don't mind** lending you money as long as you pay me back.
1. The programme offers training in basic _____ strategies and is suitable for all levels.
2. Can you stop tapping your foot, please? – It is _____ me while I am revising for the exam.
3. A small group of black dancers *picketed* (đứng cản) the theater for two days, carrying _____ and occasionally shouting slogans.
4. Surprisingly, he does not fit the national _____ of a Frenchman.
5. It would be more _____ to do the research now before we start on the project.

III. Match the definition with the suitable word.

A	B	Answer
<i>0. placard</i>	a. lacking respect	<i>0 - c</i>
1. disrespectful	b. anything that helps to prove that something is or is not true	1 -
2. terrified	<i>c. a large piece of card, paper, etc. with a message written or printed on it, often carried in public places</i>	2 -
3. sensible	d. resisting some established authority or tradition	3 -
4. evidence	e. very frightened	4 -
5. rebellious	f. having or showing good sense or sound judgement	5 -

IV. Circling A, B or C to show the underlined parts that need correction and correct them.

0. Marry don't mind if anyone borrows her book for a few days. → doesn't
1. The couple behind us had distracting everyone by talking during the movie. →
2. Risk assess should be performed by a competent person. →
3. You are never going to find real success unless you are willing to get risks. →
4. The badly-mannered guest disrupted the dinner party by talking loudly. →
5. She was terrifying at the thought of being alone. →

V. Complete the following sentences using the correct forms of the given words.

0. Good **communication** between team leaders and members is important. (**communicate**)
1. The whole conference was totally *disorganized* (*lộn xộn*) as nobody knew what they were _____ to be doing. (**supposition**)
2. By showing his great social _____ and carrying out a variety of tasks, he received a lot of *compliments* (*lời khen*) from the manager. (**flexible**)
3. Getting to the top is never easy, in spite of his burning _____ to succeed. (**ambitious**)
4. Managing _____ has always been a complex issue. (**creative**)
5. Our new boss is so _____ of anything you do for her. (**appreciate**)

B. IELTS PRACTICE

The first zoo is believed to have been in Egypt in around 3500 BC. Early collections of animals on display often belonged to royalty. King Henry I of England had lions, leopards and camels. He had received them as gifts. Until the late twentieth century, the main purpose of zoos was for entertainment. They existed to give people the chance to see animals they could not see in the wild. In 1959, famous wildlife expert Gerald Durrell opened the first zoo which put conservation of animals first.

Nowadays zoos' aims are: conservation, education, entertainment, in that order. Modern zoos try to get a balance between providing safe, comfortable homes for the animals and opportunities for visitors to see animals in natural surroundings. Zoos now share their knowledge and support each other. The World Association for Zoos and Aquariums (WAZA) works to educate people about animal welfare and conservation. It also helps to coordinate breeding programmes.

From the 1990s, zoos began to see their main role as saving the most threatened species. Each zoo focuses on a small number of species. The Siberian tiger and the orangutan are two species that have been saved through breeding programmes run by zoos. For example, in 2005 there were between 331 and 393 Siberian tigers in the Russian Far East. By 2015, there were 562. The tigers were helped to breed under the Species Survival Plan of the Association of Zoos and Aquariums (AZA). Often the aim is to reintroduce endangered species into their natural habitats. In Indonesia, Borneo Orangutan Rescue teaches orangutans how to live in the wild. When they are ready, they are taken to protected forests to live naturally.

Now that we have a better understanding of animals, zoos try to recreate natural habitats of animals as accurately as possible. For example, polar bears live in a plain, white open space. Zoos try to provide 'enrichment' for the animals to improve their wellbeing. This includes climbing frames, feeding puzzles, unusual objects and different types of food. It allows animals to

behave in a normal way, such as scratching, climbing, digging and solving problems. Another type of enrichment is mixing up types of animal that would naturally mix in the wild. Colchester Zoo in England has a 'kingdom of the wild' paddock where several species live together. They have found positive changes to the behaviour of these animals as a result.

Different types of technology are used to help create natural environments for animals. In Indianapolis Zoo, in the United States, for example, there is a 'functional forest' called the Hutan Trail, a series of towers and cables 20 metres above the ground. This allows the orangutans to swing around the zoo as they would swing around the forest in their native Indonesia. The cables are strong enough to give them a safe and comfortable trip around

the zoo. They have access to three oases, where they can go when they want to be apart from the group.

Likewise, technology has been used to engage the public more with the animals. In many zoos there are webcams in some enclosures so visitors can keep up with their favourite animals between visits to the zoo.

Zoos have moved on over the last few decades. They now play an important role in protecting animals and in making people more aware of the importance of animals. Zoos have made people aware that animals should not be over-hunted and that they play an important role in the ecology of the planet and in helping to maintain the balance of nature.

Questions 1-6

Complete the notes below.

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

Before the 1990s, zoos existed mainly for 1 _____.

The first zoo to focus on protecting animals was started by 2 _____.

Since the 1990s a number of zoos have introduced programmes which aim to breed threatened animals and return them to their 3 _____. But first the animals have to learn how to survive in the 4 _____.

Zoos offer animals 5 _____ by making it challenging for them to find their food, providing them with climbing equipment, and even mixing them with other species.

6 _____ enable the public to view zoo animals from their homes.

- ① Read the passage about an invention quickly. Match the names of the people (1–5) with what they did (a–e).

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1 John Loud | a sold the first ballpoint pens in North America. |
| 2 Ladislav Biro | b wanted to make his job easier. |
| 3 Augustine Justo | c achieved international success with his pen. |
| 4 Milton Reynolds | d invented the first pen with a rolling ball. |
| 5 Patrick Frawley | e asked someone to start a business in his country. |

- ② Read Questions 1–5. Do not read the options yet. Then find where each question is answered in the passage.

The ballpoint pen

Most of us have at least one, but how did this popular item evolve?

One morning in 1945, a crowd of 5,000 people jammed the entrance of Gimbels Department Store in New York. The day before, Gimbels had placed a full-page advertisement in the *New York Times* for a wonderful new invention, the ballpoint pen. The advertisement described the pen as 'fantastic' and 'miraculous'. Although they were expensive, \$12.50 each, all 10,000 pens in stock were sold on the first day.

In fact, this 'new' pen was not new at all. In 1888, John Loud, a leather manufacturer, had invented a pen with a reservoir of ink and a rolling ball. However, his pen was never produced, and efforts by other people to produce a commercially successful one failed too. The main problem was with the ink. If it was too thin, the ink leaked out of the pen. If it was too thick, it didn't come out of the pen at all.

Almost fifty years later, in 1935, a newspaper editor in Hungary thought he spent too much time filling his pens with ink. He decided to invent a better kind of pen. With the help of his brother, who was a chemist, he produced a ballpoint pen that didn't leak when the pen wasn't being used. The editor was called Ladislav Biro, and it was his name that people would associate more than any other with the ballpoint pen.

By chance, Biro met Augustine Justo, the Argentinian president. Justo was so impressed with Biro's invention that he invited him to set up a factory in Argentina. In 1943, the first Biro pens were produced.



Unfortunately, they were not popular, since the pen needed to be held in a vertical position for the ink to come out. Biro redesigned the pen with a better ball, and in 1944 the new product was on sale throughout Argentina.

It was a North American, Milton Reynolds, who introduced the ballpoint pen to the USA. Copying Biro's design, he produced the version that sold so well at Gimbels. Another American, Patrick Frawley, improved the design and in 1950 began producing a pen he called the *Papermate*. It was an immediate success, and within a few years, *Papermates* were selling in their millions around the world.

- ③ Now read each part carefully and choose the correct option, A, B, C or D.

- People went to Gimbels to buy a ballpoint pen because
 - they couldn't get them anywhere else.
 - they had been told how good the pens were.
 - they had never seen a ballpoint pen before.
 - they thought the price was good.
- Why were early ballpoint pens not produced commercially?
 - Nobody wanted to buy one.
 - It cost too much to produce them.
 - They used too much ink.
 - They didn't work properly.
- Why was Ladislav Biro's pen better than earlier models?
 - It didn't need to be filled with ink as often.
 - It was designed by a chemist.
 - The ink stayed in the pen until it was needed.
 - It was easier to use.
- Biro's first commercially-produced pen
 - was produced in a factory owned by the Argentinian president.
 - only worked if used in a certain way.
 - was a major success.
 - went on sale in 1944.
- Patrick Frawley's pen
 - was a better version of an earlier model.
 - took time to become successful.
 - was the USA's first commercially successful ballpoint pen.
 - was only successful in the USA.

① Quickly read the passage on the right and answer these questions.

- 1 Where do honey badgers live?
.....
- 2 What do they look like?
.....
- 3 Why is 'honey badger' not a good name for this animal?
.....

② Read Questions 1–8 below.

- 1 Underline the key words.
- 2 Decide what type of information you need for each gap.

Questions 1–8

- 1 Although they are not big animals, honey badgers are fearless, and tough.
- 2 Honey badgers will attack if they need to protect themselves.
- 3 The pattern and colours on the honey badger's back make it
- 4 The food they eat is meat-based and
- 5 form the biggest part of a honey badger's diet.
- 6 Honey badgers find the creatures they eat by their
- 7 are often used to catch honey badgers which attack beehives.
- 8 For one particular type of food, the honey badger has a with another creature.

The honey badger

It looks harmless and vulnerable. But the honey badger is afraid of nothing... and will attack and eat almost anything

The honey badger (*Melivora capensis*), is an African and south-Asian mammal that has a reputation for being one of the world's most fearless animals, despite its small size. And in spite of its gentle-sounding name, it is also one of its most aggressive. Honey badgers have been known to attack lions, buffalo, and snakes three times their size. Even humans are not safe from a honey badger if it thinks the human will attack or harm it. They are also extremely tough creatures, and can recover quickly from injuries that would kill most other animals.



At first glance, honey badgers look like the common European badger. They are usually between 75cm and 1 metre long, although males are about twice the size of females. They are instantly recognisable by grey and white stripes that extend from the top of the head to the tail. Closer inspection, which is probably not a wise thing to do, reveals pointed teeth, and sharp front claws which can be four centimetres in length.

Honey badgers are meat-eating animals with an extremely varied diet. They mainly eat a range of small creatures like beetles, lizards and birds, but will also catch larger reptiles like snakes and small crocodiles. Some mammals, such as foxes, antelope and wild cats also form part of their diet.

The badgers locate their prey mainly using their excellent sense of smell, and catch most of their prey through digging. During a 24-hour period, they may dig as many as fifty holes, and travel more than 40 kilometres. They are also good climbers, and can easily climb very tall trees to steal eggs from birds' nests, or catch other tree-dwelling creatures.

As their name suggests, honey badgers have always been associated with honey, although they do not actually eat it. It is the highly nutritious bee eggs (called 'brood') that they prefer, and they will do anything to find it. They usually cause a lot of damage to the hive in the process, and for this reason, humans are one of their main predators. Bee-keepers will often set special traps for honey badgers, to protect their hives.

One of the most fascinating aspects of the honey badger is its working relationship with a bird called the greater honeyguide (*Indicator indicator*). This bird deliberately guides the badger to beehives, then waits while the badger breaks into the hive and extracts the brood. The two creatures, bird and mammal, then share the brood between them.

- ③ Now complete Questions 1–8. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer.

