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Date: .../.../ 2023

Class: S9

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**GLOBAL ENGLISH 9 – UNIT 4 – SCIENCE
VOCABULARY 1**

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

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1.	colour-blind (a)	mù màu	14.	quarantine (n)	cách ly
2.	receptor (n)	(tế bào) thụ thể	15.	vaccination (n)	tiêm chủng
3.	retina (n)	võng mạc	16.	eradicate (v)	loại bỏ, triệt tiêu
4.	shade (of colour) (n)	sắc thái (của màu sắc)	17.	cholera (n)	bệnh tả
5.	analyse (v)	phân tích	18.	genetics (n)	di truyền học
6.	perceive (v)	nhận thức	19.	fingerprint (n)	dấu vân tay
7.	interpret (v)	giải nghĩa, hiểu	20.	human genome (n)	bộ gen người
8.	detect (v)	nhận thấy, phát hiện	21.	stay away (phr.v)	tránh xa
9.	infection (n)	sự lây nhiễm, bệnh truyền nhiễm	22.	bulb (n)	bóng đèn
10.	plague (n)	bệnh dịch	23.	wire (n)	dây (kim loại)
11.	smallpox (n)	bệnh đậu mùa	24.	torchlight (n)	ánh đuốc
12.	sanitation (n)	hệ thống vệ sinh	25.	predator (n)	động vật ăn thịt
13.	antibiotic (n)	thuốc kháng sinh			

***Note:** *n – noun: danh từ;*
 v – verb: động từ;

a – adjective: tính từ;
phr.v – phrasal verb: cụm 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. Fill in the blank with one of the words from the box. Make changes where necessary.

analyse receptor shade retina interpret plague stay away perceive

0. Human vision is trichromatic (ba màu) – we have three different colour **receptors** in our eyes, which are red, green and blue, and each is designed to pick up different wavelengths (bước sóng) of light.

1. The _____ known as the Black Death was one of the worst pandemics in human history. An estimated 75 to 200 million people were killed by the disease between 1321 and 1353.

2. Colour is how our eyes _____ light. It is the way our brain _____ mixtures of different light wavelengths falling on the _____ of the eyes.
3. Birds are *tetrachromatic (bốn màu)* – they have four color receptors and see things as we see as red as many different _____ of color.
4. After _____ recent sales of works of art, a leading expert concluded that pictures with red in them *fetch (được bán với cái giá nào đó)* higher prices than those without.
5. A little advice to stay in shape I can give you is to drink a lot of water and _____ from *greasy foods (thực phẩm dầu mỡ)*.

II. Match the words to their definitions.

A	B
0. genetics	a. the mark made by a person's fingertips which has a unique pattern of lines
1. smallpox	b. the study of genes and inherited (kế thừa) characteristics
2. fingerprint	c. the complete set of DNA for a human, including all of its genes
3. human genome	d. the system used to keep healthy standards in a place where people live, esp. by removing waste products and garbage safely
4. antibiotic	e. an extremely infectious disease that causes a fever, spots on the skin, and often death
5. sanitation	f. a medicine or chemical that can destroy harmful bacteria in the body or limit their growth

0 – b	1 –	2 –	3 –	4 –	5 –
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III. Circle the correct answer for each of the following sentences.

0. Then, they discovered that such disease was caused by bacterial (vi khuẩn) _____.
- A. infection B. retina C. predator
1. People who are _____ detect fewer colors as one type of receptor is not working properly.
- A. eradicated B. colour-blind C. antibiotic
2. During the 17th century, _____ was beginning to be used: people had to stay inside their houses for 40 days if a member of the household had the disease.
- A. vaccination B. antibiotic C. quarantine
3. Between 1817 and 1917, _____ epidemics killed around 38 million people.
- A. cholera B. genetics C. colour-blind
4. In 1980, the World Health Organization declared that the disease had been _____.
- A. vaccination B. wire C. eradicated

5. The invention has been adopted by farmers to protect their animals from _____ such as cheetahs and leopards as well as lions.

A. predators

B. genetics

C. receptors

IV. Make sentences with the given words.

<i>human genome</i>	torchlight	bulb	vaccination	interpret	detect
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0. The study of the human genome has revolutionized (cách mạng hóa) our understanding of genetics.

1. _____.

2. _____.

3. _____.

4. _____.

5. _____.

C. IELTS & FCE PRACTICE

TRAVEL TIPS

A _____

In order to see all the best attractions and avoid the queues, try to get up early. Early morning is also a good time to take photographs and meet the locals.

B _____

It is also a good idea to memorise a few useful phrases, such as 'please' and 'thank you'. You should not be worried about making mistakes, but try practising the language as much as possible. Even if your pronunciation is not perfect, locals respond better to people who make an effort.

C _____

Travellers often face delays and cancellations, so it is important that you do not allow them to ruin your trip. Also, try not to get frustrated when you are unable to communicate with a native. Although you may be tempted to shout in your mother tongue in order to be understood, it is more polite and often more effective to simply use body language. You will have a much better trip if you are prepared for plans to change and you are able to see the funny side if things go wrong.

D _____

Before starting your trip, find out about the people and customs of the place you are visiting. This will help you to integrate more easily and will ensure you do not do anything to offend locals. The more you know about your chosen destination, the more chance you have of gaining the most from your experience.

E _____

Do not just socialise with other travellers, but try to start conversations with locals too. Locals are often the key to knowing the best and cheapest places to visit and eat. Furthermore, talking regularly with natives gives you a much better chance of learning the language. People enhance your travels just as much as sights do.

F _____

In order to get a real feel for a place, spend a few hours sitting in a park or in the main square by yourself, just watching daily life happen around you. Try to absorb all the colours, smells and sounds which surround you.

05 One way to identify the main idea is to write short summaries of your own, before matching each heading. Follow steps 1–3.

- 1 Underline the key words in the text and write a summary in just a few words for each paragraph.
- 2 Compare your summaries with a partner's. Are they similar?
- 3 Match your summary/each paragraph with the headings in the box.

List of headings

- i Research the culture
- ii Use body language
- iii Be flexible and relax
- iv ~~The best time of day to be a tourist~~
- v Observe daily life
- vi Take photographs
- vii Try to speak the language
- viii Spend time with the locals

- 1 Paragraph A iv
- 2 Paragraph B _____
- 3 Paragraph C _____
- 4 Paragraph D _____
- 5 Paragraph E _____
- 6 Paragraph F _____

Traffic jams – no end in sight

There are no easy answers to the problems of traffic congestion.

- A** Traffic congestion affects people throughout the world. Traffic jams cause smog in dozens of cities across both the developed and developing world. In the US, commuters spend an average of a full working week each year sitting in traffic jams, according to the Texas Transportation Institute. While alternative ways of getting around are available, most people still choose their cars because they are looking for convenience, comfort and privacy.
- B** The most promising technique for reducing city traffic is called congestion pricing, whereby cities charge a toll to enter certain parts of town at certain times of day. In theory, if the toll is high enough, some drivers will cancel their trips or go by bus or train. And in practice it seems to work: Singapore, London and Stockholm have reduced traffic and pollution in city centres thanks to congestion pricing.
- C** Another way to reduce rush-hour traffic is for employers to implement flexitime, which lets employees travel to and from work at off-peak traffic times to avoid the rush hour. Those who have to travel during busy times can do their part by sharing cars. Employers can also allow more staff to telecommute (work from home) so as to keep more cars off the road altogether.
- D** Some urban planners still believe that the best way to ease traffic congestion is to build more roads, especially roads that can take drivers around or over crowded city streets. But such techniques do not really keep cars off the road; they only accommodate more of them.
- E** Other, more forward-thinking, planners know that more and more drivers and cars are taking to the roads every day, and they are unwilling to encourage more private automobiles when public transport is so much better both for people and the environment. For this reason, the American government has decided to spend some \$7 billion on helping to increase capacity on public-transport systems and upgrade them with more efficient technologies. But environmentalists complain that such funding is tiny compared to the \$50 billion being spent on roads and bridges.

adapted from ©The Environmental Magazine, Earthtalk®

4 Work in pairs. Read this list of headings and discuss what you think each one means.

List of Headings

- i A solution which is no solution
- ii Changing working practices
- iii Closing city centres to traffic
- iv Making cars more environmentally friendly
- v Not doing enough
- vi Paying to get in
- vii A global problem

5 The reading passage has five paragraphs, A–E.

- 1 The correct heading for paragraph A is vii. Can you say why?
- 2 The correct heading for paragraph B is either iii or vi. Which heading is correct? Why?
- 3 Now read paragraphs C–E one by one and choose the correct heading for each.

Các con mở link nghe sau bằng máy tính:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1XU4E9mPFAU> (18:45 – 23:25)

You will hear five short extracts in which people talk about habits they find difficult to control.

For questions **19–23**, choose from the list (**A–H**) the habit each person has. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use. **[You will need to play this recording twice.]**

- A** eating unhealthy food
- B** doing too much exercise
- C** buying unnecessary items
- D** watching too much television
- E** spending too much time online
- F** oversleeping
- G** working too hard
- H** arriving late for everything

Speaker 1	<input type="text"/>	19
Speaker 2	<input type="text"/>	20
Speaker 3	<input type="text"/>	21
Speaker 4	<input type="text"/>	22
Speaker 5	<input type="text"/>	23

I. Choose the correct answer for each of the following questions.

1. Another car _____ by the workers when we called.
A. was being washed B. was washed C. was washing
2. Did you watch the last episode of the series last night? I can't believe that Josh _____ being lawyer! What a twist!
A. came up with B. caught up with C. ended up
3. Many students get a(n) _____ job if they are not eligible for a loan.
A. part-time B. far-reaching C. open-minded
4. I tried telling a few jokes but they didn't _____.
A. come up B. come off C. come after
5. I was so _____ to see the movie but it turned out quite _____.
A. exciting / disappointed B. exciting / disappointing C. excited / disappointing

II. Fill in the blank with one of the words from the box. Make changes where necessary.

monitor	arch	coexistence	palace
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1. The peaceful _____ of different cultures is essential for fostering global harmony.
2. We installed security cameras to _____ the producing process and ensure the safety of the building.
3. The magnificent _____ stood as a symbol of power and opulence in the heart of the city.
4. The graceful _____ of the bridge added elegance to the architectural design of the structure.

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