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Date: .../.../2023

Class: S9

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GLOBAL ENGLISH 9: UNIT 1 & 2

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. Put the verbs into the correct passive forms.

0. Coffee **is grown** (grow) in Brazil.

1. A saucer (đĩa lót tách) of milk _____ (usually / leave) for the cat.

2. The classroom _____ (clean) after school every day.

3. The project _____ (evaluate) by the committee right now.

4. The tests _____ (grade) by the teacher currently.

5. The law _____ (respect) by all law-abiding citizens.

II. 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. They discuss profits every Monday.

→ _____.

2. They are renovating this building now.

→ _____.

3. Somebody is looking at me.

→ _____.

4. She washes her sons' sweatshirts twice a week.

→ _____.

5. They are counting the money.

→ _____.

III. Fill in the gaps with the correct comparative form of the words in the box.

good	brave	sunny	late	hard	red
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0. It is **better** to travel by public transport to the city centre.

1. The weather forecast said that tomorrow will be _____ than today.

2. Ecaterina's face turns _____ than mine when she gets embarrassed.

3. Nick did a bungee-jump, but I was too scared. He is much _____ than me.
4. She always arrives _____ than her teacher.
5. I know that Julie worked _____ than anyone else in the team.

IV. Complete the sentences with *can't have*, *must have*, or *might have* using the verbs in brackets.

0. He looks tired. He **must have stayed** (stay) up late last night.

1. John _____ (go) on holiday. I saw him this morning downtown.
2. Nobody answered the phone at the clinic. It _____ (close) early.
3. I don't know where they went on holiday but they bought Euros before they left so they _____ (go) to France or Germany.
4. You _____ (be) ill. Don said you were at the ice hockey match last night.
5. I can't believe Jim hasn't arrived yet. He _____ (catch) the wrong train.

V. Rewrite the following passive sentences into active ones.

0. The beds are being made by Mrs. Brown.

→ **Mrs. Brown is making the beds.**

1. Math exercises are being done by the children.

→ _____.

2. A new town hall is being built in our town now by the government.

→ _____.

3. The clothes are washed by the robots.

→ _____.

4. My friend is being examined by the doctor.

→ _____.

5. An article is read by the professor every morning.

→ _____.

VI. Circle the correct word in each of the following sentences.

0. I suppose Bill *can't have* / *must have* / **might have** lost his way.

1. If I had known about your accident, I **would have** / **might have** / **must have** phoned you.
2. Lucy **might have** / **can't have** / **must have** attended the concert, but we aren't sure.
3. You **might have** / **shouldn't have** / **can't have** finished that book already! You only started reading it an hour ago.
4. I think they **must have** / **might have** / **can't have** got lost – surely they'd be here by now!

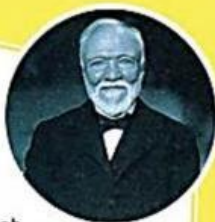
B. IELTS & FCE PRACTICE

Great entrepreneurs

A

Andrew Carnegie was one of the wealthiest businessmen of the 19th century.

Mostly self-taught, he started his career as a messenger boy and telegraph operator. By 1889, however, he had become the proud owner of Carnegie Steel Corporation, the largest company of its kind. Famous not only for his success and wealth, he was equally well known for his generous contribution to society. During the last 18 years of his life, it is estimated that he donated roughly \$350 million to charities, foundations and universities.



B

Another success story of the 19th and 20th centuries was the founder of the Ford Motor Company, Henry Ford. Responsible for manufacturing an automobile which could be afforded by the masses, he made a significant impact on society and became incredibly wealthy. Primarily, his success was achieved by using the 'assembly line'* to manufacture his cars. Before this, employees of other manufacturers would work in groups to build one car at a time. The moving assembly line meant that each individual was responsible for a specific job. This division of work allowed cars to be produced more quickly and efficiently. With the addition of the world's first automatic conveyor belt*, it is estimated that Henry Ford's factory was soon producing a car every 93 minutes.



C

Estée Lauder started her own beauty company in 1946. Her business, which includes product lines such as Estée Lauder, MAC Cosmetics and Clinique, has had incredible success.

Born in Queens, New York, in 1908, she started her first beauty company with a skin cream developed by her uncle – a chemist by profession. Recognised as an innovative businesswoman, Lauder became one of the richest self-made women in the world. She believed her success came from producing high-quality products and focusing on excellent customer service.



D

Steve Jobs made his fortune by creating some of the most popular products of all time. Born in 1955 in San Francisco, California, Jobs co-founded Apple Computer with Steve Wozniak in 1976, when Jobs was just 21. The project started in the family garage and together they revolutionised the computer industry with products such as the iPod, iPhone, iPad and Mac.



*assembly line – a line of machines and workers in a factory that a product moves along while it is being built or produced

*conveyor belt – a continuously moving piece of rubber or metal used to transport objects from one place to another

06 Read these statements connected to the text and underline the key words in each.

- 1 established a fast and economical way to produce a popular product
- 2 started their first company with a family member
- 3 began by inventing products at home
- 4 focused on creating first-rate items and looking after clients
- 5 a charitable entrepreneur, who gave a great deal of wealth away

08 Look at the list of entrepreneurs. Match each statement from exercise 6 with the correct entrepreneur, A–D. (You may use any letter more than once.)

Entrepreneurs

- A Andrew Carnegie
- B Henry Ford
- C Estée Lauder
- D Steve Jobs



Holidays with a difference

Tribal tourism is becoming more popular. But at what cost to the locals?

Tribal tourism is a relatively new type of tourism. It involves travellers going to remote destinations, staying with local people and learning about their culture and way of life. They stay in local accommodation, share facilities with local people, and join in with meals and celebrations. At the moment, less than one percent of holidays are tribal tourism holidays, but this is set to change.

Tribal tourism is often compared with foreign exchange visits. However, a foreign exchange involves staying with people who often share the same values. Tribal tourism takes visitors to places where the lifestyle is very different from that in their home location. Those who have been on a tribal holiday explain that experiencing this lifestyle is the main attraction. They say that it offers them the chance to live in a way they never have before.

Not everyone is convinced that tribal tourism is a good thing, and opinions are divided. The argument is about whether or not it helps the local population, or whether it exploits them. The main problem is that, because tribal tourism is relatively new, the long-term effects on local populations have not been studied in much detail. Where studies have been carried out, the effects have been found to be negative.

Travel writer Ian Coleman recalls a recent trip to Guatemala, where he saw an example of this. 'There is a village with a statue of a man called Maximon, who has a special spiritual meaning for the local tribe,' he explains. 'The statue is kept indoors, and once a year the locals bring him out and carry him around the village. However, visitors now pay money for them to bring the statue out and carry it around, while they take photographs. As a result, Maximon has lost his original meaning, and is now just another tourist attraction.'

So, is it possible to experience an exotic culture without harming it in some way? 'With a bit of thought, we can maximise the positive impacts and minimise the negative,' says travel company director Hilary Waterhouse. 'Remember that you are there not only to experience a different culture, but to help it in some way. Tourists bring money to the community, which the community can invest in local projects. However, this does not mean you can act the way you might do back home. The most important thing is to show respect, learn about, and be aware of, local customs and traditions. Always remember you're a guest.'

Dawn Baker, manager of travel company Footprints, runs tours to tribal areas in Peru. 'Good companies specialising in tribal tours are very careful about who they allow on their tours,' she says. 'They won't take anyone they feel is unsuitable.' Baker offers reading recommendations so that visitors can read about the country and its cultures. 'The rewards of a trip to this country are priceless, and the more you know in advance, the more priceless they are.'

Tribal tourism travellers are often surprised at how basic their facilities are when they get there. 'It's not for everyone, but for me it was all part of the experience,' says Jamie White, who has recently returned from a trip to Borneo. 'We stayed in the same huts that everyone was living in, with no running water and no electricity. It was basic, but it was an ethical way to travel. Being comfortable means you use more local resources and so have more of an environmental impact.'

Questions 9–13

Look at the following statements and the list of people below.

Match each statement with the correct person, A–D.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 9 Travellers may need to change the way they behave.
- 10 Some travellers would not enjoy living the way that the local people do.
- 11 Tribal tourism can have benefits for local people.
- 12 Some travellers make local people do things that they would not normally do.
- 13 Learning about a place before you go there makes your trip much more satisfying.

List of People

- A Ian Coleman
- B Hilary Waterhouse
- C Dawn Baker
- D Jamie White

Các con mở link nghe sau bằng máy tính:

<https://youtu.be/IXU4E9mPFAU>

(00:39 – 12:16)



Follow the exam instructions, using the advice to help you.

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1–8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

Tip! Before you listen, think of other expressions for the words in the question, e.g. 'What does he do?' – he works in ..., his job is ..., he's employed as ..., etc.

Tip! Make sure you always know which question and situation you are listening to.

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- 1 You hear a customer talking to a shop assistant about a coat she bought.
What does she want?
A a different kind of item
B the same item but in a different size
C her money back
 - 2 You hear a weather forecast on the radio.
Tomorrow, the weather in the east of the country will be
A stormy in the morning.
B sunny in the afternoon.
C foggy in the evening.
 - 3 You hear an office worker talking about cycling to work.
What does she enjoy most about it?
A getting some exercise each morning
B avoiding the traffic into town
C thinking about the day ahead
 - 4 You hear a radio announcer talking about a competition for writers of short stories.
The man says that one of the rules is that
A you have to be over sixteen to enter.
B you can submit more than one entry.
C your entry must be emailed.

- 5 You hear a conversation about reading.
The man enjoys reading books which
- A have characters that remind him of people he knows.
 - B describe situations that he finds highly amusing.
 - C are set in places that he is unlikely ever to visit.
- 6 You hear two people talking about watching films on the Internet.
What do they agree about?
- A the advantages of buying films online
 - B the usefulness of reading film reviews
 - C the pleasure of watching films at home
- 7 You hear a woman at an airport talking on the phone.
Why did she miss her flight?
- A She was held up by traffic.
 - B There was a long queue at check-in.
 - C She went to the wrong terminal.
- 8 You hear a man talking about his new job.
What attracted him to this job?
- A the type of work
 - B the opportunities for promotion
 - C the salary offered

I. Replace the underlined words with a suitable adjective from the box. Some of the adjectives are not needed.

terrible	exhausted	stunning	boiling	freezing	spotless
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1. I had been working all day and was very tired so I found it difficult to concentrate on the documentary. → _____
2. The last six months must have been very bad for her. She had to suffer from several bad things. → _____
3. Rinse the can out twice with very hot water to remove all the extract. → _____

II. Use the cue in brackets to rewrite the second sentence based on the first sentence provided.

1. It is important to answer the interview questions accurately. (*V-ing as Subject*)
→ _____ is important.
2. The kids went to bed after they finished their homework. (*Preposition + V-ing*)
→ The kids went to bed _____.
3. Every morning, the plants get watered by the gardener. (*Present simple active*)
→ The gardener _____ every morning.
4. Next month is when the company plans on launching a new product. (*Present continuous active*)
→ The company _____ next month.

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