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Class: S9

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GLOBAL ENGLISH 9: UNIT 6 – RULES AND LAWS

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

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1.	get into trouble	gặp rắc rối	11	resentment (n)	sự oán giận
2.	stay behind after school	ở lại trường sau giờ học	12	pharmaceutical company (n)	công ty sản xuất dược phẩm
3.	detention (n)	sự giam giữ, cấm túc	13	iron (v)	là, ủi
4.	interrupt (v)	ngắt lời, cản	14	noticeboard (n)	bảng ghi chú
5.	efficiency (n)	hiệu quả	15	ban (n)	lệnh cấm
6.	executive (n)	người điều hành	16	ban (v)	cấm
7.	productivity (n)	năng suất	17	screen time (n)	thời gian lên hình
8.	workload (n)	khối lượng công việc	18	ask permission (v)	xin phép
9.	hectic (a)	tất bật, bận rộn	19	a phone-free zone (n)	khu vực không sử dụng điện thoại
10.	pitch in (phr.v)	làm việc cùng nhau	20	be charged for s.th	phải thanh toán cho thứ gì

***Note:** *n – noun: danh từ; a – adjective: tính từ;*
 v – verb: động 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 blanks with the given words in the box (one word may not be used).

productivity	ask permission	detention	pitch in	efficiency	resentment	stay behind
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0. Local companies **pitch in** with building materials and labour.

- A team of inspectors will be monitoring the _____ of the new system.
- You must _____ for all major *expenditures* (chi tiêu).
- As a punishment, several of the children had to _____ after school.
- She could not conceal the deep _____, she felt at the way she had been treated.
- If you want to stay in this job, you'll need to get your _____ up.

II. Guess the correct words using the given definitions.

0. a person who has an important job as a manager of a company or an organization

→ executive

1. the state of being kept in a place, especially a prison, and prevented from leaving

→ _____

2. a feeling of anger or unhappiness about something that you think is unfair

→ _____

3. a board for putting notices on

→ _____

4. to make clothes flat and smooth

→ _____

5. the amount of work that has to be done by a particular person or organization

→ _____

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

0. He _____ her while she was speaking.

☒ A. interrupted

B. ironed

C. banned

1. A lot of _____ in the film is devoted to *flashbacks* (hồi tưởng).

A. detention

B. screen time

C. workload

2. She is now a senior _____, having worked her way up through the company.

A. efficiency

B. productivity

C. executive

3. They've got a(n) _____ schedule planned.

A. executive

B. hectic

C. phone-free

4. You don't want to _____ with *debt* (nợ) over your side business

A. get into trouble

B. be charged for

C. pitch in

5. Teachers are always complaining about their heavy _____.

A. detentions

B. workloads

C. noticeboards

IV. Match the words in column A with their appropriate SYNONYMS in column B.

A
0. pitch in
1. ban
2. detention
3. efficiency
4. interrupt
5. hectic

B
a. imprisonment
b. interfere
c. contribute
d. prohibit
e. chaotic
f. proficiency

Answer
0 - c
1 -
2 -
3 -
4 -
5 -

V. Make sentences with the given words/ phrases.

a phone-free zone	<i>fresco</i>	be charged for	ban (n)	iron	screen time
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0. Michelangelo's famous fresco is in the Sistine Chapel.

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.

C. IELTS PRACTICE

Breaking the habit

We all think we can break our bad habits – but they can stay with us for life

What is a bad habit? The most common definition is that it is something that we do regularly, almost without thinking about it, and which has some sort of negative consequence. This consequence could affect those around us, or it could affect us personally. Those who deny having bad habits are probably lying. Bad habits are part of what makes us human.

Many early habits, like sucking our thumb, are broken when we are very young. We are either told to stop doing it by our parents, or we consciously or subconsciously observe that others do not have the same habit, and we gradually grow out of it. It is when we intentionally or unintentionally pick up new habits in our later childhood or early adulthood that it becomes a problem. Unless we can break that habit early on, it becomes a part of our life, and becomes 'programmed' into our brain.

A recent study of human memory suggests that no matter how hard we try to change our habits, it is the old ways that tend to win, especially in situations where we are rushed, stressed or overworked. Habits that we thought we had got rid of can suddenly come back. During the study programme, the researchers showed a group of volunteers several pictures, and gave them words to associate with them (for example, see a picture of tea, and associate it with 'breakfast'). They then showed the volunteers the same pictures again, and gave them new words to associate with them (see a picture of tea, and say 'afternoon').

A few days later, the volunteers were given a test. The researchers showed them the pictures, and told them to respond with one of the words they had been given for each one. It came as no surprise that their answers were split between the first set of words and the second. Two weeks later, they were given the same test again. This time, most of them only gave the first set of words. They appeared to have completely forgotten the second set.

The study confirms that the responses we learn first are those that remain strongest over time. We may try to change our ways, but after a while, the response that comes to mind first is usually the first one we learned. The more that response is used, the more automatic it becomes and the harder it becomes to respond in any other way.

The study therefore suggests that over time, our bad habits also become automatic, learned behaviour. This is not good news for people who picked up bad habits early in life and now want to change or break them. Even when we try to put new, good intentions into practice, those previously learned habits remain stronger in more automatic, unconscious forms of memory.

Questions 1–7

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in the Reading passage?

Write

- YES** if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer
- NO** if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer
- NOT GIVEN** if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

- 1 We usually develop bad habits when we are very young.
- 2 We can only break bad habits if people tell us to do so.
- 3 Bad habits may return when we are under pressure.
- 4 Researchers were surprised by the answers that the volunteers gave in the first test.
- 5 The volunteers found the test more difficult when they did it the second time.
- 6 People find it more difficult to remember things they learnt when they were young.
- 7 If we develop bad habits early in life, they are harder to get rid of.

Các con mở link nghe bằng máy tính: [Track 03](#)

- 5  Now listen and complete the form. Write no more than TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

Dubai Palm Apartments

Enquiry taken by: *Amanda*

Name: **1**

Address: **37 2**
Vienna

Telephone number: **3**

Number of people: *four*

Starting date: **4** *January*

Length of stay: **5**

Price per day: *maximum 6* *euros*

Other requirements:

- fully equipped **7**
- view of **8**
- air conditioning must be **9**
- **10** for car

1 Work in pairs. Match the questions (1–8) with the gapped answers (a–h).

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1 Could you read the long number to me, please? | a 12th |
| 2 Could you give me a contact number, please? | b Visa card no: |
| 3 How much is the flight to Madrid? | c occupation: |
| 4 What date's your birthday? | d Street |
| 5 What time shall we meet? | e about km |
| 6 Can you tell me what you do? | f at p.m. |
| 7 How far is it to your office? | g price: \$ |
| 8 I wonder if you could tell me the address? | h mobile: |

3 Listen to four conversations and complete four of the answers to the questions in Exercise 1 (a–h).

5

Name: *Sanjay* **1**

Age: **2**

Occupation: **3**

Other expeditions:

- has crossed **4**
- has climbed Mount **5**

Special skills:

- has done a **6** course
- can speak **7**

Qualifications:

- degree in **8**

Free-time activities:

- **9**
- keeping **10**

7 Listen and complete the notes in Exercise 5. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

MINI TEST

I. Write the missing English letters that match the given Vietnamese meanings.

No.	Vietnamese	English
1.	có liên quan đến biển (a)	m _____
2.	đột phá (a)	g _____
3.	bổ sung, làm đầy lại (v)	r _____
4.	hiện đại, vượt trội (a)	c _____ e _____
5.	có thể ăn được (a)	e _____

II. Match the beginnings of the sentences to the correct endings.

1. I can post your letter. I'll be going	a. as an actor in a few years' time.
2. Marco hopes that he'll be working	b. Thursday to see her mother.
3. Sophie will be traveling to Paris next	c. to the post office this afternoon anyway.
4. I'm sure people won't be	d. about the new company logo?
5. Will we be having a meeting	e. driving flying cars in 20 years' time.

1 -	2 -	3 -	4 -	5 -
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***Lưu ý:** Với những từ con không nhớ và viết sai, con viết từ đó vào vở 2 dòng.