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Class: S9

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GLOBAL ENGLISH 9 – UNIT 7: COMPETITION

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.	be into something (a)	thích cái gì đó	11.	gracefully (adv)	duyên dáng, uyển chuyển
2.	take something up (phr.v)	bắt đầu làm gì đó	12.	pick yourself up (phr.v)	khôi phục tinh thần, tự động viên bản thân
3.	self-esteem (n)	lòng tự trọng	13.	fact of life (idiom)	một tình huống khó chịu nhưng không thể tránh được
4.	contact sport (n)	môn thể thao tiếp xúc	14.	qualifying round (n)	vòng sơ loại
5.	non-contact sport (n)	môn thể thao không tiếp xúc	15.	quarter-final (n)	vòng tứ kết
6.	defend (v)	phòng thủ	16.	semi-final (n)	vòng bán kết
7.	action-packed game (n)	trò chơi hành động	17.	compete for a title (v)	thi đấu vì danh hiệu
8.	competitive sport (n)	môn thể thao mang tính cạnh tranh	18.	out of focus	(tiêu cự máy ảnh) mờ, không rõ nét
9.	non-competitive sport (n)	môn thể thao không mang tính cạnh tranh	19.	silhouette (n)	hình bóng
10.	co-operative (a)	cộng tác	20.	tripod (n)	chân trụ máy ảnh

***Note:** *n – noun: danh từ; a – adjective: tính từ; v – verb: động từ*
idiom: thành ngữ; phr.v – phrasal verb: cụm động từ

*** Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chép mỗi từ 1 dòng vào vở ghi và chính phát âm theo từ điển.**

B. HOMEWORK

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

0. Let's _____ the prices of these two products before making a decision.

A. distract

B. brain scan

C. compare

1. Alice could clearly see the _____ of a man outlined against the wall.

A. self-esteem

B. silhouette

C. tripod

2. She was surrounded by a cheering crowd as she moved _____ to the stage.
A. gracefully B. defensively C. competitively
3. He just _____ and went on running.
A. co-operated B. picked himself up C. competed for a title
4. The response time is good for an IPS monitor, which is great for _____.
A. non-competitive sports B. qualifying rounds C. action-packed games
5. Photography enthusiasts use a _____ to stabilize their cameras.
A. non-contact sport B. semi-final C. tripod

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

competitive	self-esteem	ambition	out of focus	fact of life	quarter-final
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0. His **ambition** is to become a successful entrepreneur.
1. In some of the pictures, the subjects are _____ while the background is sharp.
2. The biggest problem they have is a lack of _____.
3. Horse racing is one of the oldest _____ sports.
4. This competition could yet reach the _____ without one of them left in it.
5. Drought is a(n) _____ in this country.

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

0. There are substantial evidence to support the theory. → _____ *is* _____
A B C
1. Marry is really onto shopping and fashion and so does her sister. → _____
A B C
2. Some examples of contact sports are tennis, bowling, and swimming. → _____
A B C
3. I'm not very good at golf – I only take it up a few months ago. → _____
A B C
4. The campaign will appear across all communicate channels. → _____
A B C
5. In a non-competitive sport, participants strive to outperform each other to win. → _____
A B C

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

0. Her **social** flexibility allows her to adapt to different social situations. (*society*)
1. The team had to _____ their goal against the opposing players. (**defensive**)
2. She moves _____ on the dance floor, displaying her elegance. (**graceful**)

3. The documentary was a(n) _____ effort by film-makers from five countries.

(co-operation)

4. In the _____ rounds, teams face off to determine who advances to the next stage.

(qualify)

5. The Olympic Games showcase a variety of _____ sports. (competition)

V. Decide whether each of the following statements is TRUE (T) or FALSE (F).

Statements	T	F
0. Desertification is the expansion of forests.	☐	☒
1. A contact sport involves minimal physical interaction between players.	☐	☐
2. In a co-operative game, individuals work together for a common goal.	☐	☐
3. Competing for a title is a characteristic of a non-competitive sport.	☐	☐
4. Silhouette refers to a detailed and fully visible image.	☐	☐
5. A fact of life is something that can be controlled and avoided.	☐	☐

C. IELTS & FCE PRACTICE



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 1-8

Complete the summary below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.

Tribal tourism

People who take a tribal tourism holiday visit places that are **1** When they are there, they find out about the local **2** and how people live. Currently, tribal tourism accounts for less than **3** of the tourism industry.

Tribal tourism holidays are different from foreign exchange visits because the travellers and the people they meet have different **4**

Tribal tourism travellers experience a **5** that they are not familiar with. For them, this is its **6** However, some people argue that **7** do not benefit from this kind of tourism. **8** show that the effects of tribal tourism are not good.

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

- 1 You hear two friends talking about attending a motor-racing event.
They agree that the best thing about it was
A the race.
B the facilities.
C the atmosphere.
- 2 You hear a football coach talking about a match.
He thinks that the team lost because
A they lacked concentration.
B they hadn't practised enough.
C they weren't very fit.
- 3 You hear two people talking about a computer game.
Why does the boy dislike it?
A It's boring.
B It's expensive.
C It's complicated.
- 4 You hear a woman talking about judging a poetry competition.
What surprised her?
A how nature was seen in the poems
B how many poems some people wrote
C how humorous the poems were
- 5 You hear a young man talking about travelling alone for the first time.
How did his parents react to the idea?
A They were helpful.
B They were worried.
C They were angry.
- 6 You hear part of a talk by a nurse.
What is she doing?
A giving instructions to a new colleague
B explaining how patients should be treated
C outlining the good and bad points of the job
- 7 You hear a man talking about a long-distance journey he made.
How did he travel?
A by bus
B by motorbike
C by car
- 8 You hear two friends talking about listening to the radio.
What did the girl like about the programme she mentions?
A It was amusing.
B She learned something.
C The presenter was good.

MINI TEST

I. Fill in the blank with the correct form of the given verb.

1. If you _____ (**wait**) a minute, I'll come with you.
2. If we arrived at 10, we _____ (**miss**) Tyler's presentation.
3. We _____ (**help**) John if we'd known about his problems.
4. If they _____ (**use**) new batteries, their camera would have worked correctly.
5. If I could go anywhere, it _____ (**be**) New Zealand.

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

No.	Vietnamese	English
1.	là, ừi (v)	i _____
2.	bảng ghi chú (n)	n _____
3.	cắm (v)	b _____
4.	tận dụng từ, lấy từ (v)	s _____
5.	xã; công xã (n)	c _____

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