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Từ vựng: .....

Đọc: .....

Nghe: .....

Mini Test: .....

## GLOBAL ENGLISH 9: UNIT 8 – THE ENVIRONMENT

## VOCABULARY 2

## 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.

## I. Unit 8 Vocabulary

| No. | New words                   | Meanings           | No. | New words               | Meanings              |
|-----|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1.  | <b>food production</b> (n)  | chế biến thực phẩm | 8.  | <b>anchor</b> (v)       | neo đậu, giữ chặt lại |
| 2.  | <b>nutrient</b> (n)         | chất dinh dưỡng    | 9.  | <b>low-emission</b> (a) | phát thải thấp        |
| 3.  | <b>supply chain</b> (n)     | chuỗi cung ứng     | 10. | <b>bushfire</b> (n)     | cháy rừng             |
| 4.  | <b>vertical farming</b> (n) | canh tác giá thể   | 11. | <b>exceptional</b> (a)  | ngoại lệ, khác thường |
| 5.  | <b>inhabitant</b> (n)       | dân cư             | 12. | <b>wipe out</b> (phr.v) | xóa bỏ, làm sạch      |
| 6.  | <b>convert</b> (v)          | biến đổi           | 13. | <b>flash flood</b> (n)  | lũ quét, lũ đột ngột  |
| 7.  | <b>accommodate</b> (v)      | làm cho phù hợp    | 14. | <b>overflow</b> (v)     | tràn, ngập            |

## II. IELTS Vocabulary

| No. | New words                  | Meanings            | No. | New words                    | Meanings           |
|-----|----------------------------|---------------------|-----|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1.  | <b>extensively</b> (adv)   | một cách chuyên sâu | 7.  | <b>donkey</b> (n)            | con lừa            |
| 2.  | <b>Turkey</b> (n)          | Thổ Nhĩ Kỳ          | 8.  | <b>Muslim</b> (n), (a)       | tín đồ Hồi giáo    |
| 3.  | <b>Greece</b> (n)          | Hy Lạp              | 9.  | <b>sect</b> (n)              | phái, môn phái     |
| 4.  | <b>corps</b> (n)           | quân đoàn           | 10. | <b>classic</b> (n)           | tác phẩm kinh điển |
| 5.  | <b>the Middle East</b> (n) | Trung Đông          | 11. | <b>commentary</b> (n)        | sự tường thuật     |
| 6.  | <b>Persian</b> (n)         | tiếng Ba Tư         | 12. | <b>recreation center</b> (n) | trung tâm giải trí |

**\*Note:** *n – noun: danh từ;**a – adjective: tính từ;**adv – adverb: trạng từ;**v – verb: động từ;**phr.v – phrasal verb: động từ kép*

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

## B. HOMEWORK

### I. Match the definition with the suitable word.

|                                                                                                                                                          |                           |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <del>0. a sudden and severe flood</del>                                                                                                                  | a. exceptional            |
| 1. a fire in a large area of rough open ground, especially one that spreads quickly                                                                      | b. wipe out               |
| 2. any substance that plants or animals need in order to live and grow                                                                                   | <del>c. flash flood</del> |
| 3. not like most others of the same type, unusual                                                                                                        | d. vertical farming       |
| 4. to destroy something completely or cause something to be completely lost                                                                              | e. bushfire               |
| 5. the activity of growing crops in many layers, one above the other, inside a building or under the ground, often in a specially controlled environment | f. nutrient               |

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

### II. Choose the correct answer.

0. The greatest ozone \_\_\_\_\_ occurred near the poles.  
 A. moisture                      B. depletion                      C. appliance
1. I needed to \_\_\_\_\_ the new schedule.  
 A. overflow                      B. accommodate                      C. anchor
2. Every step of the retail supply \_\_\_\_\_ is now tracked (theo dõi) by computer.  
 A. chain                      B. production                      C. emission
3. São Paulo has nearly 20 million \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. anchors                      B. flash floods                      C. inhabitants
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is considered as the process of transforming raw materials into edible food products.  
 A. Vertical farming                      B. Supply chain                      C. Food production
5. Plants grown inside receive the correct amount of light, water and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. bushfire                      B. nutrients                      C. appliance

### III. Make sentences with the given words/phrases.

|         |                         |             |          |          |          |
|---------|-------------------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|
| convert | <del>low-emission</del> | exceptional | wipe out | nutrient | overflow |
|---------|-------------------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|

0. Some British cities are setting up low-emission zones that could ban older vehicles.

1. \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_.

**IV. Join these sentences using connectives from the box. You can use one connective more than once.**

|          |         |    |    |
|----------|---------|----|----|
| although | because | or | so |
|----------|---------|----|----|

0. *They couldn't play football. It was raining.*

→ **They couldn't play football because it was raining.**

1. We didn't have a snowboard. My dad made one out of a piece of plastic.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

2. We didn't have a front-row seat. We could see the players very well.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

3. You can play basketball in the gym. You can play football outside.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

4. They stopped the match. Two players were injured.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

5. He didn't win the race. He had been training for several weeks.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

### C. IELTS PRACTICE

#### Freya Stark, explorer and writer

*Freya Stark travelled to many areas of the Middle East, often alone.*

Freya Stark was an explorer who lived during a time when explorers were regarded as heroes. She travelled to distant areas of the Middle East, where few Europeans – especially women – had travelled before. She also travelled extensively in Turkey, Greece, Italy, Nepal and Afghanistan.

Stark was born in Paris in 1893. Although she had no formal education as a child, she moved about with her artist parents and learned French, German and Italian. She entered London University in 1912, but at the start of World War I, she joined the nurse corps and was sent to Italy. After the war, she returned to London and attended the School of Oriental Studies. Her studies there led to extensive travel in the Middle East, enabling her to eventually become fluent in Persian, Russian and Turkish.

Stark became well known as a traveller and explorer in the Middle East. She travelled to the Lebanon in 1927 at the age of 33 when she had saved enough money, and while

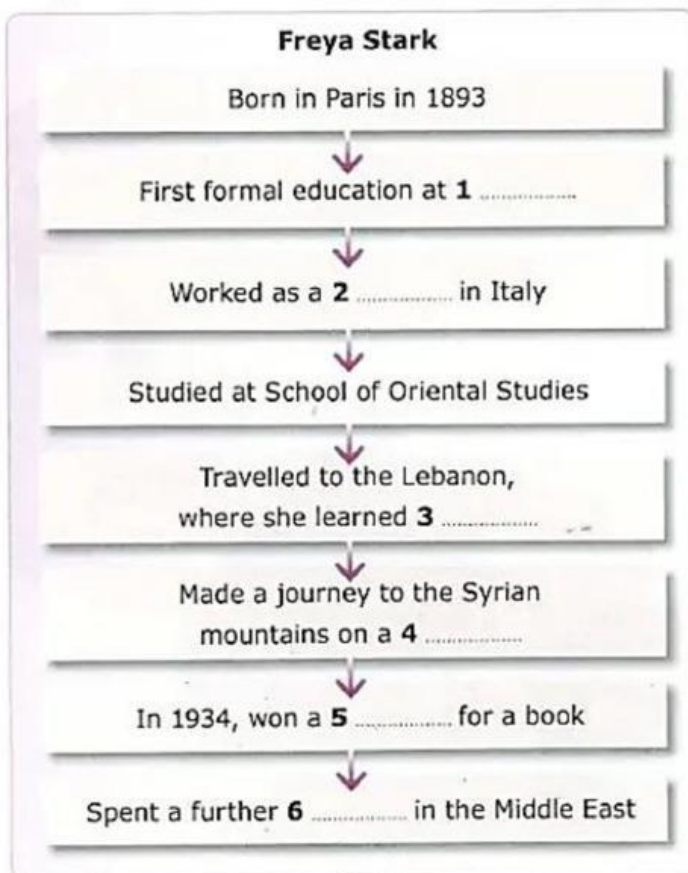
there, she studied Arabic.

In 1928, she travelled by donkey to the Jebel Druze, a mountainous area in Syria. During another trip, she went to a distant region of the Elburz, a mountain range in Iran, where she made a map. She was searching for information about an ancient Muslim sect known as the Assassins, which she wrote about in *Valley of the Assassins* (1934), a classic for which she was awarded a Gold Medal by the Royal Geographic Society. For the next 12 years, she continued her career as a traveller and writer, establishing a style which combined an account of her journeys with personal commentary on the people, places, customs, history and politics of the Middle East.

adapted from *Science and its times*, 2000



- 4 Work in pairs. Look at this flow chart. What type of information do you need for each gap?



- 5 Read the passage again and complete the flow chart. Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.

- 6 Work in pairs. Read these questions and underline the key ideas.

- 1 What word did people use to describe explorers when Stark was alive?
- 2 What historical event interrupted Stark's university education?
- 3 What did Stark produce while travelling in Iran, in addition to a book?
- 4 What group of people did Stark research in Iran?

- 7 Now answer the questions in Exercise 6. Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.

Các con mở các link nghe bằng máy tính:

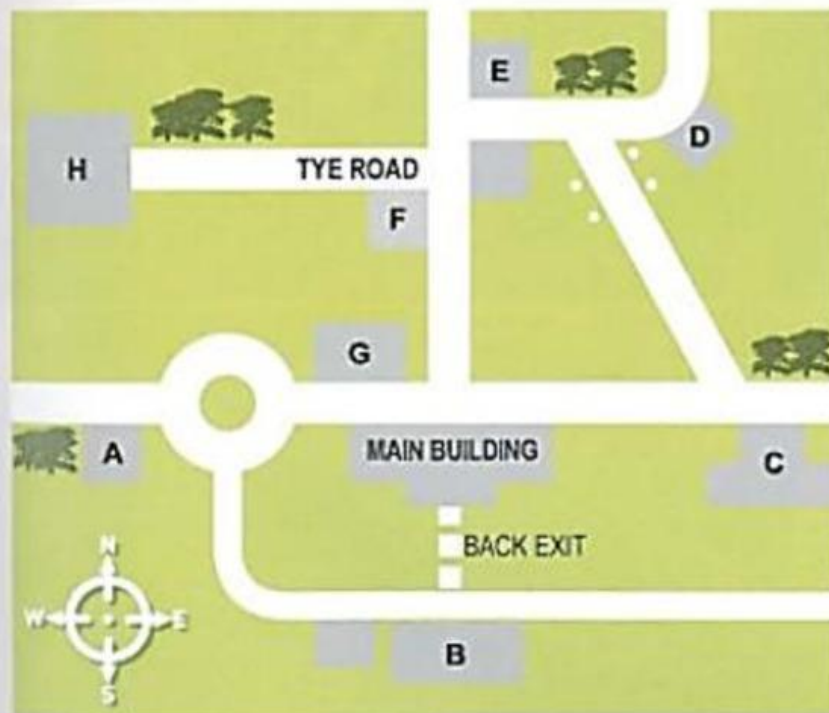
[Track 06](#)

**5** **06** Now listen and choose the correct answer for Questions 6–10.

**Questions 6–10**

*Label the map below.*

*Write the correct letter, A–H, next to questions 6–10.*



- |                           |       |
|---------------------------|-------|
| 6 recreation centre       | ..... |
| 7 health centre           | ..... |
| 8 swimming pool and sauna | ..... |
| 9 health-food store       | ..... |
| 10 Jenny's Restaurant     | ..... |

## MINI TEST

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

| No. | Vietnamese               | English |
|-----|--------------------------|---------|
| 1.  | bón phân, trộn phân (v)  | c _____ |
| 2.  | trao đổi (v)             | s _____ |
| 3.  | bền vững (a)             | s _____ |
| 4.  | đám cháy rừng (n)        | w _____ |
| 5.  | sóng nhiệt, đợt nóng (n) | h _____ |

### II. Circle the correct option.

1. It **snows usually** / **usually snows** in the winter.
2. There **is often** / **often is** a lot of rain in the spring.
3. Floods **have frequently** / **frequently have** affected the coastal regions.
4. Our crops **are sometimes** / **sometimes are** damaged by heavy frost in the spring.
5. Hurricanes **have almost never** / **almost have never** been seen in this region.

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