Tên: ……..

Lớp: S9…

Ngày giao bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Week: 11 - GVNN

Từ vựng và Ngữ pháp HW: ……

Đọc HW: ……

UNIT 4: SCIENCE - VOCABULARY

A. THEORY

Con truy cập link hoặc quét QR code để nghe và đọc lại từ vựng nhé:
https://soundcloud.com/ms-chi-english/for-s9-w11-vocabulary

I. VOCABULARY A - ZOOS, EVALUATION & FUNCTIONAL COLLOCATIONS

No.	Words/Phrases	Meanings	No.	Words/Phrases	Meanings
1	**enclosure** (n)	khu nuôi nhốt, chuồng / khu vực có rào bao quanh	11	**succeed in** (phr)	thành công trong việc
2	**natural instinct** (phr)	bản năng tự nhiên	12	**specialise in** (phr)	chuyên về
3	**wildlife park** (phr)	công viên động vật hoang dã	13	**protect from** (phr)	bảo vệ khỏi
4	**genetic diversity** (phr)	đa dạng di truyền	14	**depend on** (phr)	phụ thuộc vào
5	**breed animals in captivity** (phr)	nhân giống động vật trong điều kiện nuôi nhốt	15	**rely on** (phr)	dựa vào, phụ thuộc vào
6	**suffer from stress and boredom** (phr)	chịu căng thẳng và buồn chán	16	**compare with** (phr)	so sánh với
7	**identify with and care about wildlife** (phr)	đồng cảm, cảm thấy gắn bó và quan tâm đến động vật hoang dã	17	**objective** (adj)	khách quan
8	**approve of** (phr)	tán thành, đồng ý với	18	**biased** (adj)	thiên vị, thiếu khách quan
9	**agree with** (phr)	đồng ý với ai / ý kiến nào	19	**livestock** (n)	gia súc, vật nuôi trong nông nghiệp
10	**believe in** (phr)	tin vào	20	**cattle** (n)	gia súc thuộc họ bò, bò nuôi

II. VOCABULARY B - COLOUR PERCEPTION & GENETICS

No.	Words/Phrases	Meanings	No.	Words/Phrases	Meanings
1	**colour-blind** (adj)	mù màu	9	**dark/deep + colour** (phr)	màu đậm, màu sẫm
2	**colour receptor** (phr)	thụ thể màu sắc	10	**light/pale + colour** (phr)	màu nhạt, màu sáng
3	**cone** (n)	tế bào nón	11	**DNA** (n)	ADN, vật chất mang thông tin di truyền
4	**retina** (n)	võng mạc	12	**gene** (n)	gen
5	**wavelength of light** (phr)	bước sóng ánh sáng	13	**genetics** (n)	di truyền học
6	**interpret light** (phr)	xử lý / diễn giải thông tin ánh sáng	14	**human genome** (phr)	bộ gen người
7	**vision** (n)	thị giác	15	**inherited characteristics** (phr)	đặc điểm di truyền
8	**shade of colour** (phr)	sắc độ màu	16	**fingerprint** (n)	vân tay

LIVEWORKSHEETS

B. CLASSWORK

VOCABULARY (10 questions)

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. After visitors complained that the tigers looked unhappy, the managers decided to build a much larger _____ with trees, rocks and a small pool.
   A. enclosing B. enclosure C. exclusion D. enclosed
2. Heavy rain destroyed the crops and left thousands of farmers with no food to give their _____, such as pigs, goats and chickens.
   A. wildlife B. insects C. livestock D. visitors
3. My cousin failed the pilot's entrance test because he is _____ and cannot tell the difference between red and green signals.
   A. short-sighted B. colour-blind C. colour-fast D. long-sighted
4. Police were able to identify the suspect because a tiny drop of blood left at the scene contained his _____.
   A. dialect B. DNA C. diagnosis D. diameter
5. Many parents do not _____ their teenage children spending several hours a day on social media, although they admit that banning it completely would be almost impossible.
   A. depend on B. protect from
   C. agree with D. approve of

II. Read the text and complete it with words/phrases from the box. There are THREE extra options that you do not need to use. Use each option only once.

breed animals in captivity	inherited characteristics	suffer from stress and boredom	wildlife park
wavelength of light	shade of colour	identify with and care about wildlife	DNA

Many people believe that zoos are cruel, but the issue is not as simple as it seems. It is true that animals kept in small cages can **(1)** _____, especially when they are unable to follow their usual routines. However, modern zoos are very different. A well-run **(2)** _____ offers large, natural spaces where visitors can watch animals behaving normally. Many zoos also **(3)** _____ in order to protect species that are close to extinction, and careful planning of which animals are paired together helps maintain genetic diversity, so the young are less likely to have harmful **(4)** _____ from their parents.

Another benefit is educational: people who see animals up close are more likely to **(5)** _____, which can encourage them to support conservation projects. Of course, anyone writing about this topic should try to be fair to both sides, because the strongest arguments are based on evidence rather than emotion.

C. HOMEWORK

VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR (15 questions)

I. Con cần học thuộc nghĩa của các từ trong bảng A. THEORY (trang 1) và vở ghi (nếu có), đồng thời luyện phát âm theo file nghe nhé!

Với những từ dưới đây, con hãy chép vào vở, mỗi từ một dòng để ghi nhớ cách viết: genetic diversity, breed animals in captivity, colour-blind, colour receptor, retina, wavelength of light, interpret light, shade of colour, DNA, gene, genetics, inherited characteristics.

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II. Choose the word or phrase from the vocabulary list (A. THEORY) that has a similar meaning to the bold part of each sentence.

1. Many farmers in the highlands depend on **cows and bulls raised for milk and meat** to pay for their children's education.

→ _____

2. The newspaper was accused of being **unfairly in favour of one side** in its report on the election.

→ _____

3. Dr Nguyen's clinic **focuses entirely on the treatment of** children with allergies, so patients travel from all over the country to see her.

→ _____

4. The **complete set of genetic information found in a person's cells** was fully mapped for the first time in 2003.

→ _____

5. Her interest in **the scientific study of how features are passed from parents to children** began when she noticed that every member of her family had green eyes.

→ _____

III. Read the sentences and complete them with words/phrases from the box.

colour receptor	deep blue	gene	interpret light
shade of colour	believe in	depend on	fingerprint

1. Although some underdeveloped cities have tried to attract new industries, their economies still _____ agriculture, which makes them vulnerable to bad harvests and unpredictable weather.
2. By the time the ferry reached the middle of the lake, the water had turned a _____ that made it impossible to see anything beneath the surface.
3. Each _____ in the eye responds to a particular range of light, and damage to it can make certain colours look dull or disappear altogether.
4. The brain has to _____ that enters the eye before we can decide whether we are looking at a ripe tomato or an unripe one.
5. Although many of her colleagues doubted the new approach at first, the manager continued to _____ her team's ability to find creative solutions under pressure.

IV. Rewrite the sentences. Change active to passive and passive to active. Use the Past Continuous Passive and Active.

1. The designers were testing a new shade of colour for the school uniform when the manufacturer announced a change in budget.

→ _____
_____.

2. Researchers were investigating a gene that affects eyesight when the university cut the funding for the project.

→ _____
_____.

3. The students were measuring the wavelength of light from different lamps while the teacher explained the safety rules.

→ _____
_____.

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4. The rare orchids were being protected from the strong sun by volunteers when the storm hit the island.

→ _____

_____.

5. An objective report on the effects of zoos was being prepared by an independent committee when the newspaper published its own version of events.

→ _____

_____.

EXTRA VOCABULARY

Con học thuộc các từ dưới đây để làm bài bên dưới và chuẩn bị cho bài kiểm tra buổi sau nhé!

Con truy cập link hoặc quét QR code để nghe và đọc lại từ vựng nhé:
https://soundcloud.com/ms-chi-english/for-s9-w11-extra-vocabulary

No.	Words/Phrases	Meaning	No.	Words/Phrases	Meaning
1	**optimum** (adj)	tối ưu	7	**fear of missing out (FOMO)** (phr)	nỗi sợ bị bỏ lỡ
2	**common sense** (phr)	lẽ thường, óc phán đoán thực tế	8	**reveal** (v)	tiết lộ, cho thấy
3	**full capacity** (phr)	toàn bộ khả năng, công suất tối đa	9	**constantly** (adv)	liên tục
4	**appropriate** (adj)	hợp lý, thích hợp	10	**depression** (n)	trầm cảm
5	**anxiety** (n)	lo âu	11	**miss out** (phr)	bỏ lỡ
6	**phenomenon** (n)	hiện tượng			

READING PRACTICE (14 questions)

FOMO

Everybody knows how important it is for students to get a good night's sleep every night. You aren't able to do your best and keep up with all of your responsibilities unless you sleep well. I'm sure you already know that you should go to bed at a reasonable hour. Most experts agree that the optimum number of hours is eight, and this has been accepted as common sense for as long as I can remember. However, I was young once and I know that most of you get much less sleep than that – and in some cases it will be affecting your school work.

I read an interesting article in a teachers'magazine recently. They did a study of 848 students in Wales. Worryingly, the results showed that teenagers are facing a new problem. They may go to bed and get up at appropriate times but a growing number are waking up in the middle of the night, not to use the bathroom or have a snack but because of a new phenomenon: FOMO – fear of missing out!

According to the article, schoolchildren are suffering because of a growing trend to wake up during the night to check social media. Afraid of missing a comment or opportunity to take part in a chat, teenagers are waking at all times of the night, going online and getting involved. All this when they should be sound asleep.

Experts are worried about this growing trend and the report reveals some worrying statistics that I'd like to share with you:

- 23% of 12 to 15-year-olds wake up nearly every night to use social media. Another 15% wake up at night once a week for the same reason.
- One in three students are constantly tired and unable to function to their full capacity.

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- Students who use social media during the night are more likely to suffer from depression and anxiety.

So, I'd like to ask you to be responsible when it comes to social media. Be brave! Switch off your devices at night. The world won't end and your social media will be waiting to greet you in the morning! I give you my word that you won't have missed anything important.

I. Read the text and circle the best option to complete these sentences.

1. Students won't be able to perform well ...
   A. if they have phones in class.
   B. unless they use common sense.
   C. if they don't sleep well.
2. The writer is worried by ...
   A. what he has read in the press.
   B. what other teachers have told him.
   C. what he is seeing with his pupils.
3. Research shows that schoolchildren are tired because they ...
   A. are going to bed very late.
   B. are waking up in the middle of the night.
   C. are getting up too early in the morning.
4. Fear Of Missing Out is ...
   A. anxiety about not having the latest technology.
   B. an irrational need to go out all the time.
   C. a fear of missing opportunities for interaction on social media.
5. Nearly a quarter of 12 to 15-year-olds wake up to use social media ...
   A. once a night, on average.
   B. almost every night.
   C. once a week.
6. Students who use social media during the night ...
   A. have weaker immune systems.
   B. do worse in exams.
   C. have a higher incidence of depression and anxiety.

II. Write ONE CORRECT WORD FROM THE TEXT to fill the gaps.

FOMO means fear of (1) _____ out. A recent study in a teachers' (2) _____ observed a large group of students in Wales. The (3) _____ of the survey were worrying. Although students go to bed and get up at a reasonable time, they are not getting enough (4) _____. Many students wake up in the middle of the night to (5) _____ their social media. They are afraid of missing a comment or the opportunity to take part in a (6) _____. These students are more likely to suffer from depression or (7) _____. It is a good idea to (8) _____ off your mobile at night because, of course, the world won't end!

LIVEWORKSHEETS