

MS. CHI ENGLISH

Name: _____

Class: S9

Date: .../.../ 20..

Tel: 038 255 2594

GLOBAL ENGLISH 9: UNIT 4 - SCIENCE GRAMMAR REVISION

A. EXTENDED GRAMMAR

***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.

Imperative sentence (Câu cầu khiến)

We use imperative sentences to ask someone to do something with **get** and **have**. It represents the desire of someone to be helped.

Active	S + have + s.o + V-inf + s.th	Ex: I have the cleaner clean the room.
	S + get + s.o + to V-inf + s.th	Ex: We get the mechanic to fix the brakes (phanh xe).
Passive	S + have + s.th + V3/ed + O	Ex: I have the room cleaned .
	S + get + s.th + V3/ed + O	Ex: We get the brakes fixed by the mechanic.

Note: s.o = someone; s.th = something

B. HOMEWORK

I. Put the following sentences into the present or past simple passive voice.

0. Lauren didn't eat any apples.

→ No apples were eaten by Lauren.

1. The company is not independent. A much larger company owns it.

→ _____.

2. The boys pointed at the woman with a red hat.

→ _____.

3. After class, they always erase the chalkboard.

→ _____.

4. How many marks does the teacher give you?

→ _____?

5. The headmaster gave each of us two exercise books.

→ _____.

II. Change the sentences into passive voice.

0. I have my husband look after the children.

→ I have the children looked after by my husband.

1. They get the waiter to bring some wine.

→ _____.

2. He has the nurse take care of the patients.

→ _____.

3. I get the dentist to clean my teeth.

→ _____.

4. They have the window cleaner wash the windows.

→ _____.

5. The boss gets the secretary to type the report.

→ _____.

C. IELTS PRACTICE

MINDSET FOR IELTS 2 – UNIT 7 - READING

08 ▶ Read this text and complete the gaps in the chart using **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER**.

UNIVERSITY LIFE

University life is quite different to life at school or college. One of the most significant differences is the amount of time you spend at university, either attending lectures or tutorials. At school you spend about 30 hours a week studying in the classroom. At university, there is much less contact time and therefore you must have a great deal of self-discipline. At the moment I have to attend three lectures a week, all in the morning. In the afternoons, I use my time for private study, either working on assignments or revising for exams. That is unless I have a scheduled tutorial. Tutorials are an opportunity to

work through assignments or topics in small groups. In some countries they are also referred to as 'seminars'. I attend tutorials weekly, one in the middle and one at the end of the week.

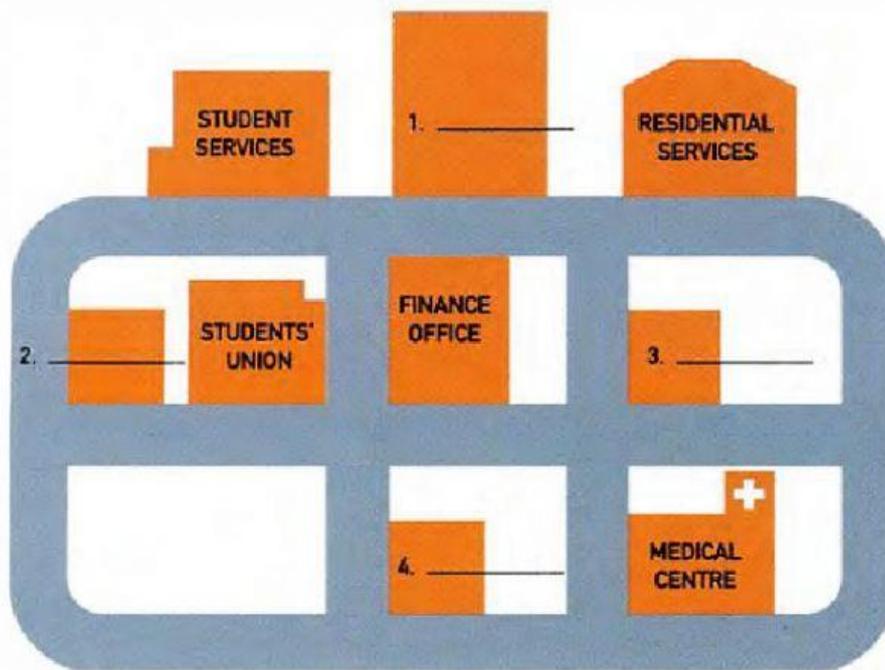
Another important part of university life is making sure you become involved in other activities, such as clubs or sport. You should choose something you will enjoy or something new. This will help you make friends and enjoy your time away from home. Towards the end of the week, I have football training in the evening and on Tuesday evening I attend the cinema club.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
9.00–12.00	1 _____		3 _____		Lecture
12.00–15.00					
15.00–18.00	Private study	2 _____	Tutorial	Private study	5 _____
18.00–21.00		Cinema club		4 _____	

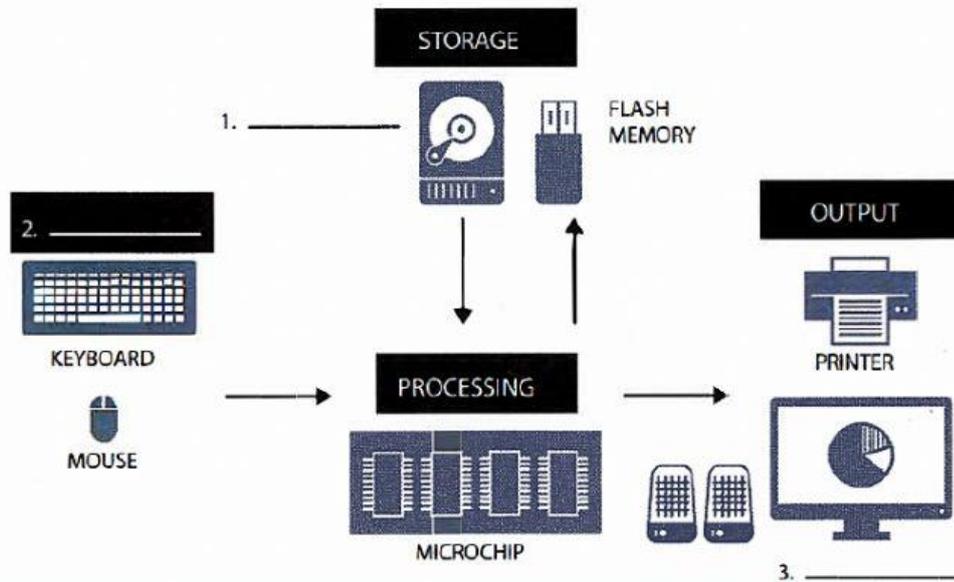
13 ▶ Complete the gaps in the diagram using **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER**. Try to locate the answers as quickly as possible.

Another significant difference between university and high school is the size of the campus. A university campus is much bigger and is often spread around a city, meaning that sometimes you have to walk to different areas of the city to attend lectures. Usually, however, each faculty is located in a building with classrooms and lecture halls close by. The main student facilities tend to be in just one area. Universities have a variety of services to offer students, from areas for sport and relaxation, to places for quiet study.

I do most of my assignments in the university library, situated next to residential services and just behind the finance office. When I have finished, I like to relax, by going either to the gym or the students' union. Conveniently, both are close by, near student services. The students' union is a great place to have something to eat or drink and socialise with friends. The university also offers help in finding a job. Advice is given by the careers centre, which is just behind the medical centre. Generally, though, if you need any advice on where to find things, just go to the main reception, in front of the finance office.



18 Using your understanding of the text, complete this diagram. Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the text for each answer.



INPUT

The mouse and keyboard are input units: ways of getting information into your computer. Most computers store all this information on a hard drive (a huge magnetic memory). However, smaller computer-based devices like digital cameras and mobile phones use other kinds of storage, such as flash memory cards.

PROCESSING

The computer's processor, also known as the central processing unit, is a microchip* buried deep inside. As it is used it becomes incredibly hot and a fan prevents the computer from overheating.

OUTPUT

Many computers now have LCD screens, capable of displaying high-resolution graphics, such as very clear and detailed photographs. Many computers also have loudspeakers and can be connected to a printer.

*microchip - a very small part of a computer or machine that does calculations or stores information

MINDSET FOR IELTS 2 – UNIT 6 – LISTENING

Con mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé:

<https://tinyurl.com/2p8w37bn>

01▶

You will hear a lecture about the environment and energy sources. Listen to the first part of the lecture and complete the table with the energy sources from the box.

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fracking petroleum solar power wave power

Renewable sources	Non-renewable sources
Hydroelectric power	Coal
Wind power	Natural gas



Con mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé:

<https://tinyurl.com/jzte8wxe>

04▶

The lecturer is talking about the fracking process. Listen and complete the diagram with NO MORE THAN ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

51

