

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Class: S9

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**GLOBAL ENGLISH 9: UNIT 5 – TECHNOLOGY**

**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 vẽ nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.*

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	<b>modelling program</b>	chương trình mẫu	13	<b>maritime (a)</b>	có liên quan đến biển
2	<b>platform (n)</b>	nền tảng	14	<b>porcelain (n)</b>	sứ
3	<b>sensor (n)</b>	thiết bị cảm biến	15	<b>mouse mat</b>	miếng lót chuột
4	<b>drone (n)</b>	máy bay không người lái	16	<b>cutting edge (a)</b>	hiện đại, vượt trội
5	<b>automatically (adv)</b>	tự động	17	<b>ground-breaking (a)</b>	đột phá
6	<b>buzz (v)</b>	kêu, reo	18	<b>archaeologist (n)</b>	nhà khảo cổ
7	<b>empathy (n)</b>	đồng cảm	19	<b>era</b>	kỷ nguyên, thời đại
8	<b>online socialising</b>	tương tác trực tuyến	20	<b>early Islamic</b>	thuộc về thời kỳ đầu của Hồi giáo
9	<b>colossus (n)</b>	người/vật quan trọng, to lớn	21	<b>cosmopolitan (a)</b>	thuộc toàn thế giới
10	<b>artificial intelligence (AI)</b>	trí tuệ nhân tạo	22	<b>the internet of things (IoT)</b>	mạng lưới vạn vật
11	<b>initial (n)</b>	chữ cái đầu tiên của một tên gọi	23	<b>tweet (n)</b>	bình luận/bài đăng (trên trang Twitter)
12	<b>three-dimensional (3D)</b>	ba chiều (= dài, rộng, cao)			

**\*Note:** n – noun: danh từ; a – adjective: tính từ;  
v – verb: động từ; adv – adverb: trạng 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. Choose the best answer for each of the following sentences.

0. It's hard work teaching a class of \_\_\_\_\_ children.

A. car-free

**B. lively**

C. valuable

1. The period was also renowned (*nổi tiếng*) for ceramics and \_\_\_\_\_.

A. porcelains

B. sensors

C. drones

2. The nurse should try to develop \_\_\_\_\_ between herself and the patient.

A. empathize

B. empathetic

C. empathy

3. If the surface is not smooth, use a \_\_\_\_\_ mat.

A. rat

B. mouse

C. mice

4. Fill in your first name, middle \_\_\_\_\_ and last name.

A. colossus

B. initial

C. tweet

5. The program \_\_\_\_\_ downloads and installs new updates.

A. auto

B. automatic

C. automatically

### II. Rearrange the letters to make complete words.

0. niiltia	→ <b>initial</b>	3. suoslocs	→ _____
1. dnguro - keibanrg	→ _____	4. noerd	→ _____
2. taemrimi	→ _____	5. yerla illsmac	→ _____

### III. Fill in the blanks with the given words in the box.

cosmopolitan	maritime	<b>fresco</b>	sensor	platforms	automatically	cutting edge
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0. Michelangelo's famous **fresco** is in the Sistine Chapel.

1. Another idea is to use the \_\_\_\_\_ to automatically ring a doorbell.

2. Companies are creating standard \_\_\_\_\_ to collect and process *massive* (*nhều, lớn*) amounts of data.

3. Without the *acknowledgment* (*sự thừa nhận*) of this principle, there would be no basis for a \_\_\_\_\_ outlook.

4. The clock \_\_\_\_\_ *readjusts* (*điều chỉnh lại*) when you enter a new time zone.

5. Completely renovated in 2001, it is now a *deluxe* (*sang trọng*) resort combining \_\_\_\_\_ design with luxurious comfort for the upper-class customer segment.

6. Florence now *acquired* (*có được*) a great seaport and was at last able to develop a direct \_\_\_\_\_ trade.

**IV. Match the words in column A with their definitions in column B.**

A	B	Answer
<del>0. fresco</del>	a. the ability to understand another person's feelings, experience, etc.	<del>0 - b</del>
1. era	<del>b. a picture that is painted on a wall while the plaster is still wet</del>	1 -
2. tweet	c. an aircraft without a pilot, controlled from the ground, used for taking photographs, delivering goods, etc.	2 -
3. buzz	d. making discoveries; using new methods	3 -
4. ground - breaking	e. a period of time, usually in history, that is different from other periods because of particular characteristics or events	4 -
5. drone	f. to make a continuous low sound	5 -
6. empathy	g. a short remark or piece of information published on Twitter	6 -

**V. Write down the wrong words in the sentences and correct them.**

0. Students are all put in different groups <i>accordance</i> to their abilities.	<u>accordance</u> → <u>according</u>
1. To understand "natural language", computers must be equipped with artificial intelligent.	→ _____
2. The picture had a three-dimensionally effect.	→ _____
3. It took us more than 5 years to have a modelled program.	→ _____
4. She wanted to be an archaeology and took part in several digs in her youth.	→ _____
5. These mice mats are printed directly to the undersurface of a PVC top.	→ _____

**VI. Make sentences with the given words/ phrases.**

online socialising	<del>fresco</del>	archaeologist	artificial intelligence	the internet of things	three-dimensional
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0. Michelangelo's famous fresco is in the Sistine Chapel.

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

## C. IELTS PRACTICE

### MINDSET FOR IELTS 2 - UNIT 7 – READING

**15** Study this diagram, then read the text below. Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the text for each answer.



Can you imagine being a student at university before computers? Before the technological revolution in the 1980s, if you didn't want to write by hand you had to use one of these machines – a typewriter.

It's called a typewriter because you are able to write on the page with pieces of type. The metal bars have letters on them, which allow you to write on paper neatly.

So how does it work? First, you need to press down on one of the keys and the lever\* makes another lever called the type hammer move up towards the paper. The type hammer has the metal bar with the letters attached to it at the end. Just before the letter hits the paper a piece of cloth with ink on it called the ribbon moves upwards between the type and the paper. The letter then appears in ink on the piece of paper.

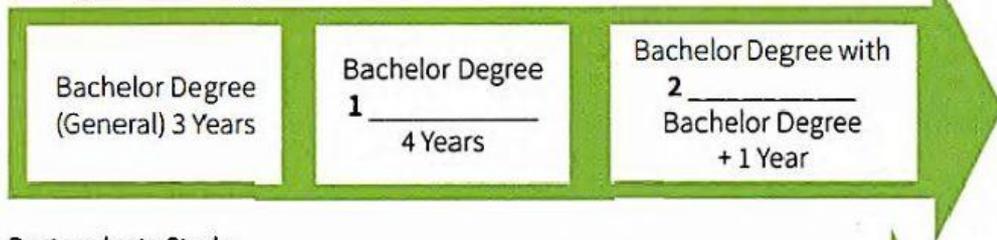
When you take your finger off the key, a spring makes the hammer move back to where it was before. At the same time, the carriage, which is the cylinder-shaped part at the top where the paper is held, moves to the left. You can therefore continue to write the word that you want. When the carriage gets to the end of a line you hear a bell. When you hear the bell, you press the carriage return lever on the left-hand side of the typewriter, which moves the paper up, so that you can continue writing on a new line.

\* **lever** = a long bar that you use to lift or move something by pressing one end

**19** Read this text and complete this diagram using **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER**.

### Common Australian University Qualifications

#### Undergraduate Study



#### Postgraduate Study



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The most common degree from an Australian university is a three-year bachelor degree in a field such as arts, business or science. Professional degrees such as engineering or law are completed over four years. Veterinary and dentistry degrees take five years and medical degrees take up to six.

Admission to postgraduate programmes is based on achievement in previous university studies and, for some courses, on professional experience as well.

To be accepted onto a doctoral programme, you need high achievement in a masters degree or to have a bachelor degree with at least upper-level second-class honours. A doctoral degree is assessed based on a dissertation, although coursework may feature in the first year. Generally this degree will last three to four years.

A bachelor degree with 'honours' is usually achieved by doing an extra year of study at a more advanced level. Honours programme placements are offered to students with high bachelor-degree grades, particularly in the final year.

Masters courses are typically one year in duration for full-time study (or two years when completed part-time). MBAs may require one or two years of full-time study but are most commonly one and a half years.

## MINDSET FOR IELTS 2 - UNIT 6 – LISTENING

Các con mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé: <https://tinyurl.com/3resb3r3>

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Look at questions 3 and 4 and underline the words and phrases you think are significant. Then listen to the next part of the lecture and choose the correct answer, A, B or C.

- 3 Although burning gas produces carbon dioxide,
  - A it does not produce chemicals which are harmful to the body.
  - B the amount produced is slightly less than from coal and oil.
  - C it produces much less water than coal and oil burning produces.
- 4 Some people think that using more gas from fracking to produce energy means that
  - A 50% less electricity will be produced than now.
  - B more water can be used in the production of coal and oil.
  - C there will be more time to work on environmentally friendly sources of energy.

Các con mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé: <https://tinyurl.com/5n6u76uc>

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The lecturer is talking about people's concerns about fracking. Before you listen, underline the words and phrases in the statements that you think are important, so that you can recognise words and phrases which express the same ideas in the recording. Then listen and choose the correct answer, A, B or C.

- 1 One of the environmental concerns is that
  - A increased use of shale gas will significantly raise carbon dioxide levels.
  - B using shale gas in some areas will not benefit the environment overall.
  - C countries that use shale gas will still use high levels of oil and natural gas.
- 2 Fracking may not be economically beneficial because
  - A it can reduce the value of homes in the areas where it takes place.
  - B after five years of fracking, production can fall significantly.
  - C the levels of gas in the ground are unlikely to be sustainable.
- 3 One medical concern related to fracking is that
  - A the quality of the water supply in some areas can be badly affected.
  - B poor air quality causes breathing problems in healthy people.
  - C workers are passing on illnesses to local people.
- 4 Fracking has not been able to take place in some places because
  - A local people have managed to prevent it.
  - B the authorities are waiting for better information about its effects.
  - C some countries want to follow the example of France.