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Class: S9

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GLOBAL ENGLISH 9: UNIT 8 – THE ENVIRONMENT

GRAMMAR 2

A. GRAMMAR

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

I. Verbs followed by -ing. (Động từ theo sau bởi động từ thêm -ing)

- In English, if you want to **follow a verb with another action**, you **must use a gerund (V-ing) or infinitive (to V)**. A **gerund** has the **function of a noun**.

- There are some verbs followed by -ing you may use: *avoid, dislike, postpone (trì hoãn), discuss, keep, spend, consider, imagine, mention, suggest, finish, enjoy, etc.*

Ex: *We discussed working at the company.*

He postponed returning to Paris.

***Note:** Be careful with the following verbs because they have 2 meanings:

Verb	to V	V-ing
go	One action follows another.	An action is repeated or continued .
remember	You remember before doing the action.	You remember after doing the action.
forget	The action didn't happen .	The action happened (negative form).
stop	There are two actions and the first stops so that the second can begin .	There is one action which stops .
try	You make an effort to do something and may not always be successful .	Experiment with doing something
need	The subject of the sentence will do the action .	There is a passive meaning .

II. Complex noun phrases. (Cụm danh từ)

- **Complex noun phrases** are useful for **giving descriptions and information**. A complex noun phrase includes a noun and:

+ **Determiners and quantifiers** (such as *the, this, my, one, a lot of, many, much, any, etc.*): *my parents, these cats, etc.*

+ **Adjectives**: *a famous Scotland medical school, effective methods, etc.*

+ **Relative clauses**: *cities that are aiming to become more sustainable, etc.*

+ **Prepositional phrases**: *the man with an elegant suit, a house by the church, etc.*

+ **Adverbial phrases**: *the hall downstairs, the way ahead, etc.*

- Remember that a complex noun phrase **can be replaced by a pronoun**.

Ex: *an electric car = it*

good public transport systems = them

B. HOMEWORK

I. Arrange the words in the bracket to make a complete sentence.

0. This is (the town / took / where / the disaster / place).

→ This is the town where the disaster took place.

1. (in / the / people / competing / race) must have a lot of *stamina* (thể lực).

→ _____.

2. (were / that / the reasons / they / one of / successful) is the amount of effort they put in.

→ _____.

3. (in / the proportion / of / the last / changed / voters / who / party / election) was very dramatic.

→ _____.

4. Please buy me (eat / healthy / to / something) when you go to the shop.

→ _____.

5. (flying / around / in late summer / bees) can be very *aggressive* (hung hăng).

→ _____.

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs.

work	interrupt	dislike	stay	go	avoid
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0. We discussed working at the company.

1. She _____ working in those big companies.

2. Harley mentioned _____ to the theatre tonight.

3. Kim always _____ going to the dentist.

4. They keep _____ our conversation.

5. One of our friends suggested _____ in the Bates Motel.

III. Complete the sentence with the missing part of a complex noun phrase.

0. I went to the meeting. I went with two colleagues.

= I went to the meeting with two colleagues.

1. Some people continue to work after retirement. The number is increasing.

= The number of people _____ after retirement is increasing.

2. A percentage of people complained about the service. The percentage fell in October.

= The percentage of people _____ fell in October.

3. NASA has *satellites* (vệ tinh). The satellites are *orbiting* (đi theo quỹ đạo) other planets in our solar system.

= NASA has satellites _____ other planets in our solar system.

4. Lots of rubbish lies on the riverbed. It is dangerous to wildlife.

= Rubbish _____ is dangerous to wildlife.

5. Fewer young people are buying their own homes. In the past, more young people bought their own homes.

= The proportion of _____ their own homes has fallen.

Organic food: why?

by Rob Lyons and Jan Bowman

Today, many governments are promoting organic or natural farming methods that avoid the use of pesticides and other artificial products. The aim is to show that they care about the environment and about people's health. But is this the right approach?



- A** Europe is now the biggest market for organic food in the world, expanding by 25 percent a year over the past 10 years. So what is the attraction of organic food for some people? The really important thing is that organic sounds more 'natural'. Eating organic is a way of defining oneself as natural, good, caring, different from the junk-food-scoffing masses. As one journalist puts it: 'It feels closer to the source, the beginning, the start of things.' The real desire is to be somehow close to the soil, to Mother Nature.
- B** Unlike conventional farming, the organic approach means farming with natural, rather than man-made, fertilisers and pesticides. Techniques such as crop rotation improve soil quality and help organic farmers compensate for the absence of man-made chemicals. As a method of food production, organic is, however, inefficient in its use of labour and land; there are severe limits to how much food can be produced. Also, the environmental benefits of not using artificial fertiliser are tiny compared with the amount of carbon dioxide emitted by transporting food (a great deal of Britain's organic produce is shipped in from other countries and transported from shop to home by car).
- C** Organic farming is often claimed to be safer than conventional farming – for the environment and for consumers. Yet studies into organic farming worldwide continue to reject this claim. An extensive review by the UK Food Standards Agency found that there was no statistically significant difference between organic and conventional crops. Even where results indicated there was evidence of a difference, the reviewers found no sign that these differences would have any noticeable effect on health.
- D** The simplistic claim that organic food is more nutritious than conventional food was always likely to be misleading. Food is a natural product, and the health value of different foods will vary for a number of reasons, including freshness, the way the food is cooked, the type of soil it

is grown in, the amount of sunlight and rain crops have received, and so on. Likewise, the flavour of a carrot has less to do with whether it was fertilised with manure or something out of a plastic sack than with the variety of carrot and how long ago it was dug up. The differences created by these things are likely to be greater than any differences brought about by using an organic or non-organic system of production. Indeed, even some 'organic' farms are quite different from one another.

- E** The notion that organic food is safer than 'normal' food is also contradicted by the fact that many of our most common foods are full of natural toxins. Parsnips cause blisters on the skin of agricultural workers. Toasting bread creates carcinogens. As one research expert says: 'People think that the more natural something is, the better it is for them. That is simply not the case. In fact, it is the opposite that is true: the closer a plant is to its natural state, the more likely it is that it will poison you. Naturally, many plants do not want to be eaten, so we have spent 10,000 years developing agriculture and breeding out harmful traits from crops.'
- F** Yet educated Europeans are more scared of eating traces of a few, strictly regulated, man-made chemicals than they are of eating the ones that nature created directly. Surrounded by plentiful food, it's not nature they worry about, but technology. Our obsessions with the ethics and safety of what we eat – concerns about antibiotics in animals, additives in food, GM crops and so on – are symptomatic of a highly technological society that has little faith in its ability to use this technology wisely. In this context, the less something is touched by the human hand, the healthier people assume it must be.
- G** Ultimately, the organic farming movement is an expensive luxury for shoppers in well-manicured Europe. For developing parts of the world, it is irrelevant. To European environmentalists, the fact that organic methods require more labour and land than conventional ones to get the same yields is a good thing; to a farmer in rural Africa, it is a disaster. Here, land tends to be so starved and crop yields so low that there simply is not enough organic matter to put back into the soil. Perhaps the focus should be on helping these countries to gain access to the most advanced farming techniques, rather than going back to basics.

Questions 1–7

The reading passage has seven paragraphs, A–G. Choose the correct heading for paragraphs B–G from the list of headings below.

List of Headings

- i Research into whether organic food is better for us
- ii Adding up the cost of organic food
- iii The factors that can affect food quality
- iv The rich and poor see things differently
- v A description of organic farming
- vi Testing the taste of organic food
- vii Fear of science has created the organic trend
- viii The main reason for the popularity of organic food
- ix The need to remove hidden dangers from food

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Paragraph Aviii..... | 5 Paragraph E |
| 2 Paragraph B | 6 Paragraph F |
| 3 Paragraph C | 7 Paragraph G |
| 4 Paragraph D | |

Questions 8–13

Choose **TWO** letters, A–E

Questions 8–9

Which **TWO** of the following points does the writer mention in connection with organic farming?

- A the occasional use of pesticides
- B using the same field for different crops
- C testing soil quality
- D reducing the number of farm workers
- E the production of greenhouse gases

Questions 10–11

According to the writer, which **TWO** factors affect the nutritional content of food?

- A who prepares the food
- B the weather conditions during growth
- C where the food has been stored
- D when the plants were removed from the earth
- E the type of farm the food was grown on

Questions 12–13

Which **TWO** negative aspects of organic farming does the writer mention?

- A Consumers complain about the extra cost.
- B Organic food may make people ill.
- C Farm workers have to be specially trained.
- D It requires too much technological expertise.
- E It is not possible in some countries.

COMPLETE IELTS - UNIT 4 - WRITING

Write about the following topic:

The use of electronic media has a negative effect on personal relationships between people.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your knowledge or experience.

COMPLETE IELTS (STB) - UNIT 5 - LISTENING

Các con mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé: <https://tinyurl.com/2sbb2y4b> (audio 19)

Questions 1–6

Complete the notes below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

Customer's name: Igor Petrov
 Length of holiday: 1.....
 Will pay up to £ 2.....
 Told him about 3..... for advance payments
 Needs quote for 4..... during holiday
 Requires 5..... on plane
 must check if he needs a 6.....

Các con mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé:

<https://tinyurl.com/4rfj3jxz> (audio 20)

Questions 7–10

Complete the table below.

Write **ONE OR TWO WORDS** for each answer.

Eco-holidays

	type of holiday	accommodation	advantage
Dumbarton Tablelands	watching animals	house in a 7	close to nature
Bago Nature Reserve	live with a 8	village house	learn about way of life
San Luis Island	working in a 9	hostel	holiday location without 10