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Class: S9

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GLOBAL ENGLISH 9: UNIT 9 – ACHIEVEMENTS AND AMBITIONS

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

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	legal (a)	thuộc pháp luật	11	fundraise (v)	gây quỹ
2	the public sector (n)	khu vực công (do chính phủ quản lý)	12	quarrying (n)	sự khai thác vật liệu (từ bề mặt đất)
3	public service (n)	dịch vụ công cộng	13	social mobility (n)	sự dịch chuyển xã hội
4	broadcasting (n)	TV, radio truyền tin tức	14	loan (n)	khoản vay
5	broadcast (v)	phát sóng	15	living cost (n)	chi phí sinh hoạt
6	wholesale (n)	buôn sỉ	16	over the moon (idiom)	rất vui sướng
7	retail (n)	buôn lẻ	17	out of the blue (idiom)	bất ngờ, khó lường
8	transportation (n)	vận chuyển	18	hit the goal (v)	đạt được mục tiêu
9	sewerage (n)	hệ thống nước thải	19	a surge of anger	con giận dữ
10	mining (n)	sự khai thác mỏ	20	broad-shouldered (a)	bờ vai rộng

***Note:** n – noun: danh từ; a – adjective: tính từ; v – verb: động từ;
idiom: thành ngữ.

***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 correct answers.

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

A. car-free

B. lively

C. valuable

1. We're looking at new ways to _____ for the charity.

A. fundraise

B. loan

C. sewerage

2. The _____ in Singapore is estimated to be a minimum of \$850 per month.

A. social mobility

B. living cost

C. the public sector

3. They are currently facing a long _____ battle in the US courts.

A. loan

B. broad-shouldered

C. legal

4. The neighborhood offers easy access to public _____.

A. transportation

B. mining

C. living cost

5. There has been _____ in the area for centuries.

A. wholesale

B. broadcasting

C. quarrying

II. Guess the correct words using the given definitions.

0. (a picture made by) painting on wet plaster on a wall or ceiling	→ <u>fresco</u>
1. the selling of goods to the public, usually through shops	→ _____
2. money that someone borrows from a bank or other financial organization for a period of time during which they pay interest	→ _____
3. the process of getting coal and other minerals from under the ground	→ _____
4. the activity of selling goods, usually in large amounts, to businesses which then sell them to the public	→ _____
5. the system of carrying away waste water and human waste from houses and other buildings through large underground pipes	→ _____

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

the public sectors	public services	<u>fresco</u>	broad-shouldered	broadcasting	broadcast
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0. Michelangelo's famous fresco is in the Sistine Chapel.

1. He was described as a large, _____ man with an *amiable* (*hòa nhã*) face.

2. Jobs have been created in _____ of the economy.

3. Huge amounts of money are spent on sports _____.

4. They want to see the planned tax increases translate into noticeable improvements in _____.

5. The concert will be _____ live tomorrow evening.

IV. Make sentences with the given words/phrases.

<u>fresco</u>	over the moon	hit the goal	out of the blue	a surge of anger
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0. Michelangelo's famous fresco is in the Sistine Chapel.

1. _____.

2. _____.

3. _____.

4. _____.

Out of Africa: solar energy from the Sahara

Vivienne Walt reports on how the Sahara Desert could offer a truly green solution to Europe's energy problems

- A For years, the Sahara has been regarded by many Europeans as a *terra incognita** of little economic value or importance. But this idea may soon change completely. Politicians and scientists on both sides of the Mediterranean are beginning to focus on the Sahara's potential to provide power for Europe in the future. They believe the desert's true value comes from the fact that it is dry and empty. Some areas of the Sahara reach 45 degrees centigrade on many afternoons. It is, in other words, a gigantic natural storehouse of solar energy.
- B A few years ago, scientists began to calculate just how much energy the Sahara holds. They were astonished at the answer. In theory, a 90,600 square kilometre chunk of the Sahara – smaller than Portugal and a little over 1% of its total area – could yield the same amount of electricity as all the world's power plants combined. A smaller square of 15,500 square kilometres – about the size of Connecticut – could provide electricity for Europe's 500 million people. 'I admit I was sceptical until I did the calculations myself,' says Michael Pawlyn, director of Exploration Architecture, one of three British environmental companies comprising the Sahara Forest Project, which is testing solar plants in Oman and the United Arab Emirates. Pawlyn calls the Sahara's potential 'staggering'.
- C At the moment, no one is proposing the creation of a solar power station the size of a small country. But a relatively well-developed technology exists, which proponents say could turn the Sahara's heat and sunlight into a major source of electricity – Concentrating Solar Power (CSP). Unlike solar panels, which convert sunlight directly into electricity, CSP utilises mirrors which focus light on water pipes or boilers to produce very hot steam to operate the turbines of generators. Small CSP plants have produced power in California's Mojave Desert since the 1980s. The Sahara Forest Project proposes building CSP plants in areas below sea level (the Sahara has several such depressions) so that sea water can flow into them. This water would then be purified and used for powering turbines and washing dust off the mirrors. Waste water would then supply irrigation to areas around the stations, creating lush oases – hence the 'forest' in the group's name.

- D But producing significant quantities of electricity means building huge arrays of mirrors and pipes across hundreds of miles of remote desert, which is expensive. Gerry Wolff, an engineer who heads DESERTEC, an international consortium of solar-power scientists, says they have estimated it will cost about \$59 billion to begin transmitting power from the Sahara by 2020.
- E Building plants is just part of the challenge. One of the drawbacks to CSP technology is that it works at maximum efficiency only in sunny, hot climates – and deserts tend to be distant from population centres. To supply Europe with 20% of its electricity needs, more than 19,300 kilometres of cables would need to be laid under the Mediterranean, says Gunnar Asplund, head of HVDC research at ABB Power Technologies in Ludvika, Sweden. Indeed, to use renewable sources of power, including solar, wind and tidal, Europe will need to build completely new electrical grids. That's because existing infrastructures, built largely for the coal-fired plants that supply 80% of Europe's power, would not be suitable for carrying the amount of electricity generated by the Sahara. Germany's government-run Aerospace Centre, which researches energy, estimates that replacing those lines could raise the cost of building solar plants in the Sahara and sending significant amounts of power to Europe to about \$465 billion over the next 40 years. Generous government subsidies will be needed. 'Of course it costs a lot of money,' says Asplund. 'It's a lot cheaper to burn coal than to make solar power in the Sahara.'
- F Meanwhile, some companies are getting started. Seville engineering company Abengoa is building one solar-thermal plant in Algeria and another in Morocco, while a third is being built in Egypt by a Spanish–Japanese joint venture. The next step will be to get cables in place. Although the European Parliament has passed a law that aids investors who help the continent reach its goal of getting 20% of its power from renewable energy by 2020, it could take years to create the necessary infrastructure.
- G Nicholas Dunlop, secretary-general of the London-based NGO e-Parliament, thinks companies should begin transmitting small amounts of solar power as soon as the

North African plants begin operating, by linking a few cable lines under the Med. 'I call it the Lego method,' he says. 'Build it piece by piece.' If it can be shown that power from the Sahara can be produced profitably, he says, companies and governments will soon jump in. If they do, perhaps airplane passengers flying across the Sahara will one day count the mirrors and patches of green instead of staring at sand.

Questions 1–5

The reading passage has seven paragraphs, A–G.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, A–G.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 1 a mention of systems which could not be used
- 2 estimates of the quantity of power the Sahara could produce
- 3 a suggestion for how to convince organisations about the Sahara's potential
- 4 a short description of the Sahara at present
- 5 a comparison of the costs of two different energy sources

Questions 10–13

Complete the summary below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Concentrating Solar Power (CSP)

Unlike solar panels, CSP concentrates the sun's rays on boilers by using **10** The resulting heat produces high-temperature **11**, which in turn moves the turbines which generate electricity. CSP plants will be situated in **12** to allow sea water to run in. This, when purified, can be used to wash the equipment. The resulting dirty water will be used for **13** around the power plant, and in this way oases will be formed.

Questions 6–9

Look at the following statements (Questions 6–9) and the list of organisations below.

Match each statement with the correct organisation, A–G.

- 6 They have set a time for achieving an objective.
- 7 They believe that successful small-scale projects will demonstrate that larger projects are possible.
- 8 They have a number of renewable energy projects under construction.
- 9 They are already experimenting with solar-energy installations in other parts of the world.

List of Organisations

- A Exploration Architecture
- B DESERTEC
- C ABB Power Technologies
- D Aerospace Centre
- E Abengoa
- F The European Parliament
- G e-Parliament

COMPLETE IELTS (6.5 – 7.5 WB) - UNIT 2 - LISTENING

Các con mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé:

<https://tinyurl.com/3hwpwcbv>

Questions 1–6

Complete the table below.

Write ONE WORD for each answer.

Spectrum by Alex Mackenzie

Title of chapter	Theme	Features
'The hidden jungle'	How an animal's colour and shape can conceal it when it hides or 1	Has some outstanding 2
'A question of choice'	Why people's colour 3 differ from others.	A 4 test which involves readers grading things based on colour.
'It's all in the 5	How our brain perceives colour.	Describes some 6 that the reader can do.

2 3 Now listen to the first part of the Listening passage and complete questions 1–6.

Các con mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé:

<https://tinyurl.com/3a6v9k4e>

Questions 7–10

Choose TWO letters, A–E.

Questions 7–8

According to the book, which of these TWO effects are red and orange believed to have on shoppers?

- A They calm you down.
- B They make you feel energetic.
- C They give you an appetite.
- D They make you feel enthusiastic.
- E They encourage you to spend more.

Questions 9–10

Which of these TWO colours do people with a limited amount of money respond to the best?

- A light blue B purple
- C orange D pink
- E red

4 4 Now listen to the next part of the Listening passage and answer questions 7–10.

COMPLETE IELTS (6.5 – 7.5 WB) - UNIT 3 - LISTENING

Các con mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé:

<https://tinyurl.com/4rcw3pp4>

Các con mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé:

<https://tinyurl.com/3dfc72np>

Questions 1–5

What comment do the speakers make about each painkiller?

Choose **FIVE** answers from the box and write the correct letter, A–F, next to Questions 1–5.

Common analgesics

- 1 Paracetamol
- 2 Ibuprofen
- 3 Aspirin
- 4 Codeine
- 5 Morphine

Comments

- A It is considered unsuitable for children.
- B It is extremely dangerous if you take too much.
- C It is not as strong as other analgesics.
- D Its use requires careful monitoring.
- E It can have slightly unpleasant after effects.
- F It works at the source of the pain.

3 5 Now listen to the first part of the conversation, and answer Questions 1–5.

Questions 6–10

Complete the flow chart below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

Aspirin: a brief history

Ancient Greece, about 2500 BCE:
6 from willow trees are used to make a drink with a painkilling effect.

Italy, 1823:
The 7 in the willow (salicin) is identified and extracted.

Germany 1838:
Salicin is also discovered in the meadowsweet flower.

France, 1853:
Salicin is first produced in a 8 (called salicylic acid).

Germany 1893:
Acetyl is added to salicylic acid. Irritant qualities are reduced.

Germany 1897:
A 9 of acetyl salicylic acid is first produced by Bayer (1897).

Germany 1899:
Aspirin goes on sale in 1899 after successful 10

5 6 Now listen to the second part of the conversation and answer Questions 6–10.