

Name: .....

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

Class: S9



Từ vựng: .....

Đọc: .....

Nghe: .....

Mini Test: .....

### GLOBAL ENGLISH 9 – UNIT 7 – COMPETITION VOCABULARY 2

#### 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 đề có chú thích nghĩa: con về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1.	spectator sport (n)	môn thể thao thu hút nhiều khán giả	16.	via (prep)	thông qua, đi qua
2.	at least (idiom)	ít nhất, tối thiểu	17.	relentless (a)	gay gắt
3.	determination (n)	sự quyết tâm	18.	commission (v)	đặt làm, đặt mua
4.	resilience (n)	sự bền bỉ, kiên cường	19.	striking (a)	nổi bật, thu hút
5.	deal with (phr.v)	giải quyết, xử lý	20.	ingenuity (n)	sự khéo léo
6.	race track (n)	trường đua	21.	lead a life (idiom)	sống cuộc đời
7.	mend (v)	hồi phục, sửa chữa	22.	diminish (v)	giảm dần
8.	racehorse (n)	ngựa đua	23.	lure (n)	sức hấp dẫn
9.	whip (n)	roi da	24.	nomad (n)	người du mục
10.	millennium (n)	thiên niên kỷ	25.	nomadic community (n)	cộng đồng du mục
11.	stepwell (n)	giếng bậc thang	26.	kinship (n)	quan hệ gia đình, họ hàng
12.	go beyond (phr.v)	vượt quá	27.	adversary (n)	kẻ thù
13.	utilitarian (a)	thiết thực	28.	indigenous (a)	bản xứ
14.	crater (n)	miệng (giếng), hố	29.	mainstream society	xu hướng xã hội
15.	elaborate (a)	phức tạp, tỉ mỉ			

\*Note: n – noun: danh từ; a – adjective: tính từ; prep – preposition: giới từ;  
v – verb: động từ; phr.v – phrasal verb: cụm 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. Match the words in column A with their appropriate ANTONYMS in column B.

A	B	Answer
<del>0. disrespectful</del>	a. simple	<del>0 - e</del>
1. utilitarian	b. ignorance	1 -
2. elaborate	c. alien	2 -
3. mend	d. impractical	3 -
4. indigenous	<del>e. respectful</del>	4 -
5. ingenuity	f. deteriorate	5 -



5. In the first four weeks of this year's race season, five horses died at Santa Anita Park, a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ in California.

**V. Make sentences with the given words. Make changes where necessary.**

mend	commission	nomad	resilience	<i>mainstream society</i>	elaborate
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0. *Its "profound differences," in music style, tone, and costume, were considered alien to the values and lifestyles of the mainstream society.*

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

**C. IELTS PRACTICE**

**The rain makers**

*Science and technology work with nature to bring rain when and where it is needed*

**A** Wheat farmer Gang Liu is a worried man. The annual rains have not arrived, and there is a danger that unless there is substantial rainfall soon, his annual wheat crop will fail. As he looks anxiously at the clouds which promise rain but are failing to deliver it, there is a sudden loud roar, and from fields for miles around, hundreds of small rockets are fired into the clouds. Within twenty minutes, the farms around the eastern Chinese city of Luohe are experiencing their first rain for many weeks. Gang Liu's valuable wheat has been saved, thanks to a technique known as 'cloud seeding', in which the chemical silver iodide (AgI) is introduced into clouds. This causes the tiny drops of moisture in the clouds to turn to ice. These tiny ice particles join until they become heavy enough to fall from the sky, turning into rain as they melt.

**B** But did cloud seeding really cause the rain in Luohe to fall, or was it just a coincidence? Experts often question whether cloud seeding actually works. It is hard to tell how effective cloud seeding actually is, they say, as it might have rained anyway, without human intervention. But this has not stopped many governments and organisations from trying. There are currently

150 weather-modifying projects taking place in more than 40 countries. Not all of them are aimed at creating rain. The Eastlund Scientific Enterprises Corporation in the USA, for example, is experimenting with firing microwaves into clouds to prevent the tornadoes which cause enormous damage to the country every year. In Russia, experiments have been carried out to make sure the sun shines during important national events.

- C** However, it is rainmaking that dominates the research programmes. In many of these, researchers are using trials in which some clouds are 'seeded' while others are not, and both groups are monitored. Arlen Huggins of the Desert Research Institute is leading a research project in Australia. Weather-monitoring technology is so good nowadays, he says, that we can measure clouds much more effectively, even from the inside. As a result, we now know much more about the effect humans can have on the weather. What Huggins' team has discovered so far is promising. They believe that cloud seeding does work, although there are still two years of the six-year project left to go.
- D** In China, where the majority of cloud-seeding operations take place, weather-modification authorities use army rockets to fire silver-iodide particles into the clouds. 39,000 staff working for the China Meteorological Administration (CMA) are equipped with 7,113 army cannons which, in 2006, were used to fire a million silver-iodide rockets into the atmosphere. This costs over \$100 million a year, although the CMA claims the results are worth the expense. Between 1999 and 2006, they say, cloud seeding produced 250 billion metric tonnes of rain and prevented thousands of farmers from losing their crops.
- E** "We want to understand what makes clouds rain," says Philip Brown of the UK Meteorological office, explaining why so much time, effort and money are being invested. "But there is a more powerful economic reason. A lot of countries around the world are at risk from drought, and governments will try anything to make sure that doesn't happen, even if the scientific evidence is weak. The potential economic value is greater than the scientific value. Making it rain might allow you to keep agriculture going where, without human intervention, it might fail."
- F** Some people are concerned, however, that altering the weather can have negative consequences. Leonard Barrie, director of the research department at the World Meteorological Organisation in Geneva, explains why. "All areas of weather modification are still very controversial. Some people think that diverting water for irrigation benefits some people, but is a disadvantage to others. Someone in one area will get more water, but as a result, someone somewhere else could get less." His fears may be justified. Recently, the town of Zhoukou in China's Henan province accused neighbouring town Pingdingshang of 'stealing' rain from clouds that were due to pass over its own farms, prompting what may be the world's very first documented incident of 'rain rage'.

#### Questions 7–12

Complete the sentences below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.

- 7 Experts are unsure if cloud seeding is ..... or not.
- 8 At the moment, there are over ..... where projects are being carried out to modify the weather.
- 9 Thanks to modern ....., it is now possible to get better results when clouds are monitored.
- 10 The Desert Research Institute project will finish in a couple of .....
- 11 The CMA gets the equipment they need from the .....
- 12 A large number of ..... benefited from cloud seeding carried out by the CMA.

Các con mở link nghe sau bằng máy tính: [Track 27](#)

- ③ Work in pairs. Look at Questions 1–10 and decide what type(s) of word and what information you need for each gap.

### Questions 1–10

Complete the notes below.

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

#### Traditional Samoan Houses

##### Overall design

- house: round or 1 .....
- no walls
- 2 ..... : to shelter occupants from wind and rain
- floor: 3 ..... to control temperature

##### Roof

- dome-shaped and thatched using 4 ..... leaves
- 5 ..... sides prevent dampness
- high top permits 6 ..... loss

##### Supporting posts

- made using wood from the 7 ..... around the village
- used to show 8 ..... of chiefs and speakers at meetings
- attached using rope made by the 9 ..... in the village
- rope pulled tightly to form a 10 ..... around beams and posts

- ④ (27) Now listen to the recording and answer Questions 1–10.

## MINI TEST

### I. Write the missing English letters that match the given Vietnamese meanings.

No.	Vietnamese	English
1.	vòng tứ kết (n)	q _____
2.	vòng bán kết (n)	s _____
3.	phòng thủ (v)	d _____
4.	hình bóng (n)	s _____
5.	cộng tác (a)	c _____

### II. Choose the correct answer for each of the following questions.

- Jessica \_\_\_\_\_ her leg and was in a wheelchair.  
a.  had broken  
b.  had been breaking
- I \_\_\_\_\_ so I had a shower.  
a.  had played tennis  
b.  had been playing tennis
- A tree \_\_\_\_\_ onto a car in the previous night's storm.  
a.  had fallen  
b.  had been falling
- I was surprised to see Tom as he \_\_\_\_\_ at the college for weeks.  
a.  hadn't been  
b.  hadn't been being
- My phone \_\_\_\_\_ all day so finally I switched it off.  
a.  had rung  
b.  had been ringing

**\*Lưu ý:** Với những từ con không nhớ và viết sai, con viết từ đó vào vở 2 dòng.