

Name:

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

Class: S9



Ngữ pháp:

Độc:

Nghe:

Mini Test:

GLOBAL ENGLISH 9: UNIT 8 – THE ENVIRONMENT

GRAMMAR 1

A. NEW LESSON

***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. Adverbs of frequency (Trạng từ chỉ tần suất)

- Trạng từ tần suất được sử dụng để mô tả mức độ lặp lại của một hành động hoặc thói quen được đề cập trong câu, và để trả lời cho câu hỏi “How often...?”

- Một số trạng từ tần suất thông dụng (thứ tự từ 100% đến 0% tần suất xảy ra): **always, usually, normally / generally** (thông thường), **often / frequently, sometimes, occasionally** (thỉnh thoảng), **seldom** (tùy lúc), **hardly (ever) / rarely** (hiếm khi, hầu như không), **never, etc.**

Ex: Normally, my dad will pick me up at 5 p.m.

- Chúng có thể được đặt ở ba vị trí sau trong một câu: giữa chủ ngữ và động từ, sau trợ động từ, đầu câu (để nhấn mạnh) hoặc cuối câu.

- Trong câu hỏi, chúng được đặt trước động từ và tính từ.

II. Multi-word verbs or phrasal verbs (Động từ kép hay cụm động từ)

- Một động từ kép (hay cụm động từ) chứa một động từ cộng thêm một từ bổ sung là một trạng từ hoặc một giới từ, tạo ra một ý nghĩa cụ thể. Một số cụm động từ hay dùng:

throw away	vứt bỏ	wipe out	làm sạch
cut down on	cắt giảm	dispose of	loại bỏ
call for	yêu cầu, đòi hỏi	die out	chết dần
cool down	làm lạnh, làm dịu	dry up	khô cạn
run out of	cạn kiệt	heat up	làm nóng
use up	sử dụng hết	cope with	đối mặt với
look after	trông coi, chăm sóc	warm up	ấm lên

Ex: Don't use up all the milk. We need some for breakfast.

III. IELTS Vocabulary

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1.	brand-new (a)	mới toanh	6.	abandon (v)	từ bỏ
2.	exaggeration (n)	sự cường điệu, phóng đại	7.	hideous (a)	xấu xí, gớm guốc
3.	purism (n)	chủ nghĩa thuần túy	8.	subject to (phr.v)	phụ thuộc vào
4.	modernism (n)	chủ nghĩa hiện đại	9.	doubtful (a)	ngghi ngại, đáng ngờ
5.	skyscraper (n)	tòa nhà chọc trời	10.	turn against (phr.v)	quay lưng với, phản bội

***Note:** n – noun: danh từ;
v – verb: động từ;

a – adjective: tính từ;
phr.v – phrasal verb: cụm động từ

B. HOMEWORK

I. Choose the best answer for each of the following sentences.

0. Marry lives next door but we _____ see her.

A. always

B. rarely

C. often

1. Johnny and I _____ hang out together. We are all so busy at work and Johnny even has to work on the weekends.

A. seldom

B. usually

C. frequently

2. You don't need to wear a raincoat, it _____ rains in the summer.

A. normally

B. never

C. sometimes

3. My sister _____ the TV show, and then she can go crazy because of this.

A. often has missed

B. has missed often

C. has often missed

4. My friend and I take vacations together quite _____. We really love traveling.

A. never

B. hardly

C. frequently

5. I don't know much about this because I _____.

A. never went to college

B. went never to college

C. went to college never

II. Fill in each of the blanks with ONE suitable preposition to complete the sentences.

0. He is trustworthy. You can depend on him.

1. She pointed _____ that the shops would be closed.

2. We need to find _____ how much it costs.

3. I wish I hadn't taken _____ so much work!

4. She picked _____ some dinner on the way home.

5. I thought the conference was going to be boring, but it turned _____ to be quite useful.

III. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the multi-word verbs in the box.

run out of	use up	take off	cope with	dispose of	cool down
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0. He **took off** his clothes and got into the shower.

1. The Earth's resources are being _____ at an alarming rate.

2. Nature shows us how to simply, efficiently and effectively _____ without harming the planet.

3. Experts suggest a *two-pronged approach* (cách tiếp cận 2 hướng) for _____ climate anxiety, using internal and external strategies

4. There is a recycling bin in the car park where you can _____ your drink cans.

5. We've _____ petrol. We'll never be in time for the train now.

IV. Read and circle True or False.

I always go to the cinema on Sunday mornings because it's cheaper. I usually go with my friends but sometimes I go with my parents. I always take sweets with me but I buy a drink there. I never get popcorn because I hate it! How often do you go to the cinema?

- I go to the cinema on Sundays.*
- I sometimes go with my friends.
- I go with my parents every time.
- I don't buy sweets at the cinema.
- I take a drink from home.
- I get popcorn every time I go.

True False

True False

True False

True False

True False

True False

V. Cross out the incorrect word in each sentence.

0. Lou has to work late about once a month.

= Lou ~~often~~ / occasionally works late.

1. Ola goes to the gym six days a week.

= Ola goes to the gym **very often** / sometimes.

2. She goes running about three times a week.

= She **occasionally** / frequently goes running.

3. It rains in the desert once or twice a year.

= It **hardly ever** / regularly rains in the desert.

4. We spend all our vacations in France.

= We **always** / sometimes go to France on vacation.

5. I visit my grandma on Tuesday and Thursday.

= I **regularly** / rarely visit my grandma.

6. Most Saturdays I go shopping with friends

= I **always** / usually go shopping on Saturday.

C. IELTS PRACTICE

The man who tried to destroy Paris

Le Corbusier was one of the most influential architects of the 20th century. But many may wish he had never built anything

Born Charles-Edouard Jeanneret in Switzerland in 1887, the architect Le Corbusier used his grandfather's name when he went to Paris at the age of 29. As Jeanneret, he had been a fairly successful small-town architect; as Le Corbusier, he had bigger ideas. He disliked the architectural styles that were popular at the time, and considered them to be out of date in an industrial age. He believed that the 20th century deserved a **brand-new** style of architecture. "We must start again from zero," he said.

The new style of architecture was called the International Style, and it attracted many **followers** in the architectural world.

However, nobody was as **enthusiastic** about it as Le Corbusier at the beginning. He worked hard to promote his ideas at exhibitions, at talks, in books and in his own magazine. He loved machines, and believed that, like a machine, a building should have a function. He is famous for saying: "A house is a machine for living in."

The machines he admired the most were ships, and his early buildings tried to capture the spirit of the sea with their white walls, **exposed** rooms, shining glass and flat roofs. He called this style of architecture 'purism'. The first building to embrace this style was the Villa Savoye in France. Le Corbusier believed that it was one of the best, most functional houses ever built.

Unfortunately, this turned out to be an **exaggeration**. The flat roof was a particular problem, as water poured in every time it rained, and it needed constant repairs. Nevertheless, its design was **revolutionary**, and it should be considered a significant piece of early 20th-century architecture.

In 1935, Le Corbusier visited New York City. He loved the city, and especially its tall buildings. He had only one reservation, which he explained to a journalist for the *Herald Tribune* newspaper. American skyscrapers were the biggest, tallest buildings in the world at that time, but Le Corbusier was a man who always thought big, and as far as he was concerned, they were "just too small". Le Corbusier had always admired tall buildings. Now, inspired by his visit, he **abandoned** purism. It is doubtful that he could have created anything as grand as the skyscrapers he had seen in the city, but from now on Le Corbusier started designing buildings that sent out a more powerful message.

He first started using bright colours, and then experimented with concrete. Le Corbusier loved the look and flexibility of concrete, and found it hard to hide it behind brick or paint, preferring to leave it on full view. At a time when concrete was seen as modern and exciting, his designs made him world famous, and he was asked to design several important buildings around the world. Altogether, he designed about 60 major buildings worldwide, in a style that became known as 'modernism'.

However, while many admired and copied his new style of architecture, many more hated it. They turned against him, and tried to block his plans. Buildings should inspire people and make them feel good, they said, and Le Corbusier's ugly, depressing buildings often had the opposite effect. In this respect, the people of Paris had a lucky escape. Early in his career, Le Corbusier had wanted to knock down the centre of Paris and replace the old buildings with huge towers. Fortunately, his plan was rejected. Justifiably, in view of his plans to transform one of the world's most beautiful cities into a **hideous** concrete jungle, Le Corbusier is still known as 'the man who tried to destroy Paris'.

Despite the criticism, he had an enormous effect on the world of architecture, and attracted a large number of followers. As a result, many places were **subjected** to his style. In the Paris suburbs of Bobigny, for example, huge towers were built to house some of the city's poorer inhabitants. Other European cities such as London, Berlin and Dublin also felt his influence.

Apart from the buildings that were directly influenced by Le Corbusier, something else happened that the architect never planned: there was a return to older styles of architecture. Today, many people live in modern houses that look like they are much older. This look may represent a return to traditional tastes and values. More likely, however, it represents a reaction against modernist architecture.

Questions 5–8

Complete each sentence with the correct ending, A–F, below.

- 5 Le Corbusier's Villa Savoye
- 6 The concrete in Le Corbusier's later buildings
- 7 Le Corbusier's style of architecture
- 8 Le Corbusier had a large following which

- A copied the style that he had invented.
- B is a classic example of modernist architecture.
- C made him friends and enemies.
- D was not as good as he claimed.
- E was covered in bright colours.
- F was left exposed so that people could see it.

Questions 9–14

Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer in the reading passage?

Write

YES if the statement agrees with the views of the writer.


NO if the statement contradicts the views of the writer.

NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this.

- 9 At first, people were not as enthusiastic about the International Style as Le Corbusier was.
- 10 The Villa Savoye is an important building.
- 11 Le Corbusier could have designed buildings that were as big and as impressive as those in New York.
- 12 Le Corbusier found concrete a difficult material to work with.
- 13 Le Corbusier's plans for Paris would have ruined the city.
- 14 Many people show they reject Le Corbusier's style of architecture by living in old houses.

Các con mở link nghe bằng máy tính:

Track 05

- 3**  **05** Listen to the first part of the talk and choose the correct answers for Questions 1–5.

Questions 1–5

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

- 1 According to Debbie, why do some people fail to eat a balanced diet?
 - A They don't know how to cook.
 - B They don't have enough time to cook.
 - C They don't feel hungry enough to cook.
- 2 Debbie recommends that staff should keep fit by
 - A using a gym.
 - B taking up a new sport.
 - C changing some daily activities.
- 3 Which benefit of exercise does Debbie think is most important?
 - A It helps you sleep.
 - B It keeps your heart healthy.
 - C It improves mental skills.
- 4 What advice does Debbie give the nurses about health and safety?
 - A to avoid drinking coffee
 - B to use the canteen at night
 - C to take regular breaks
- 5 When she talks about hygiene, Debbie asks the nurses to
 - A wash their hands regularly.
 - B keep away from germs.
 - C help with the cleaning.

MINI TEST

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

No.	Vietnamese	English
1.	phức tạp, tỉ mỉ (a)	e_____
2.	gay gắt (a)	r_____
3.	người du mục (n)	n_____
4.	bản xứ (a)	i_____
5.	môn thể thao tiếp xúc (n)	c_____ s_____

II. Complete the following sentences using the correct connective from the box. Capitalize when necessary.

until	but	although	despite
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- _____ being a great skier, only few people outside of Europe know him.
- Car-racing is exciting, _____ it's very dangerous.
- It is usually very hot in Australia _____ the end of April
- _____ Samantha was tired, she watched TV until well after midnight.
- We should not sleep comfortably _____ the underlying problems are addressed.

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