Name: .....
Date: .../ .../ 20...
Class: S9
Tel: 034 200 9294

Writing: .....
Reading: .....
Listening: .....
Mini Test: .....

WRITING INSTRUCTION & IELTS LISTENING

A. CAE & IELTS VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1.	**issue** (n)	số báo	5.	**lunar** (a)	thuộc mặt trăng
2.	**practical** (a)	thiết thực	6.	**fastener** (n)	cái khóa
3.	**muddle** (v)	lộn xộn, làm rối	7.	**cautious** (a)	thận trọng
4.	**prone to sth/do sth** (a)	dễ có xu hướng làm gì đó	8.	**reflect on sth/sb** (v)	suy ngẫm về ai/cái gì

***Note:** *n – noun: danh từ;* *a – adjective: tính từ;* *v – verb: động từ*
sth – something: cái/điều/thứ/... gì đó; *sb – somebody: ai đó*

B. IELTS PRACTICE

Writing Topic: Human activity has had a negative impact on plants and animals around the world. Some people think that this cannot be changed, while others believe actions can be taken to bring about a change. Write a **short paragraph (100-120 words)** to give your opinion.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3 Now quickly read the whole passage and find out which group of people Fenn thinks could benefit most from her work.

4 The words in bold in the passage are used to describe academic research. Match each of them to one of these definitions, then check your spelling.

1 discoveries from a study findings
2 organised (e.g. a test)
3 a detailed study of a subject
4 tests done to find something out
5 people who take part in an activity
6 people who work together

6 Now answer Questions 2–5 on your own. Check your answers with a partner.

Questions 1–5

Complete the summary using the list of words and phrases, A–J, below.

Fenn's Memory Experiments

The groups in the study saw or heard lists of words at **1** ..G.. times of the day. After **2** ..... hours, the groups tried to identify these words correctly in a test. Before the test, one group had **3** ..... sleep and chose the words in the evening. The other group had their test in the morning.

In three experiments, the results were **4** ..... : the groups that had slept during the experiment remembered **5** ..... words correctly than the other groups.

A more	**F** ten
B complex	**G** different
C 12	**H** no
D six	**I** fewer
E less	**J** the same

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Reducing errors in memory

Sleep may reduce mistakes in memory, according to a first-of-its-kind study led by a scientist at Michigan State University.

The findings, which appear in the September issue of the journal *Learning & Memory*, have practical implications for many people, from students doing multiple-choice tests to elderly people confusing their medicine, says Kimberly Fenn, principal investigator and assistant professor of psychology.

'It's easy to muddle things in your mind,' Fenn says. 'This research suggests that after sleep, you're better able to pick out the incorrect parts of that memory.' Fenn and colleagues from the University of Chicago and Washington University in St Louis studied the presence of incorrect or false memory in groups of college students. While previous research has shown that sleep improves memory, this study is the first one that looks at errors in memory, she said.

Study participants were 'trained' by being shown or listening to lists of words. Then, twelve hours later, they were shown individual words and asked to identify which words they had seen or heard in the earlier session. One group of students was trained at 10 a.m. and tested at 10 p.m. after the course of a normal sleepless day. Another group was trained at night and tested twelve hours later in the morning, after about six hours of sleep. Three experiments were conducted. In each experiment, the results showed that students who had slept did not have as many problems with false memory and chose fewer incorrect words.

How does sleep help? The answer isn't known, Fenn said, but she suspects it may be due to sleep strengthening the source of the memory. The source, or context in which the information is acquired, is a vital element of the memory process. In other words, it may be easier to remember something if you can also remember where you first heard or saw it. Or perhaps the people who didn't sleep as much during the study received so much other information during the day that this affected their memory ability, Fenn said.

Further research is needed, she said, adding that she plans to study different population groups, particularly the elderly. 'We know older individuals generally have worse memory performance than younger individuals. We also know from other research that elderly individuals tend to be more prone to false memories,' Fenn said. 'Given the work we've done, it's possible that sleep may actually help them to reject this false information. And potentially this could help to improve their quality of life.'

adapted from *Michigan State University News*
http://news.msu.edu/story/6804

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Các con mở link nghe sau bằng máy tính:

Link

You will hear part of an interview with the astronaut Charles Duke, who is talking about his trip to the moon. For questions **15–20**, choose the answer (**A, B, C or D**) which fits best according to what you hear.

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15 How did Charles feel about space travel as a boy?

- **A** He thought it was unlikely to happen.
- **B** He regarded it as more than science fiction.
- **C** He was fascinated by the idea of it.
- **D** He showed no particular interest in it.

16 What did Charles consider to be the hardest part of the training?

- **A** feeling trapped in the heavy spacesuit
- **B** endlessly practising the lunar surface landing
- **C** constantly being afraid of making a mistake
- **D** being unable to move his arms and hands

17 What was Charles's reaction when he first found out he was going to the moon?

- **A** He realised he had to be cautious.
- **B** He felt proud to be given the opportunity.
- **C** He tried to control his excitement.
- **D** He reflected on his chances of survival.

18 How did the crew feel when they had landed on the moon?

- **A** They felt as if they were coming home.
- **B** They realised they had achieved something special.
- **C** They were afraid of what they might find on the surface.
- **D** They were worried about how they would take off again.

19 What feature of the moon made the greatest impact on Charles?

- **A** the brightness of the sun
- **B** the vastness of the sky
- **C** the loneliness of the place
- **D** the absence of any stars

20 What does Charles feel was the most memorable part of his mission?

- **A** nearly falling into a crater
- **B** walking on the moon's surface
- **C** seeing things never seen before
- **D** holding a piece of the moon

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

No.	Vietnamese	English
1.	gay gắt (a)	r_____
2.	nổi bật, thu hút (a)	s_____
3.	sức hấp dẫn (n)	l_____
4.	giảm dần (v)	d_____
5.	bản xứ (a)	i_____

II. Choose the correct connective.

1. The Hemingways are our neighbours _____ our friends.

A. so that B. such as C. as well as

2. _____ we were driving through the countryside, we saw many picturesque villages.

A. Although B. While C. During

3. First, cut out the pictures, _____ paste them into your book.

A. which B. because C. then

4. _____ you finish the essay by tomorrow, you won't be able to get a good mark.

A. Unless B. Otherwise C. If

5. I would like to learn Chinese. _____, I don't know anyone who can teach me.

A. However B. Despite C. Whereas

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

Mọi ý kiến đóng góp của phụ huynh sẽ là động lực để StarLink nâng cao chất lượng đào tạo.

Mời bố mẹ quét mã ở đây để thực hiện khảo sát ạ!

LIVEWORKSHEETS