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

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

IELTS READING & LISTENING

A. IELTS VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1.	**Arctic** (n)	Bắc cực	6.	**fragile** (a)	mỏng manh, dễ vỡ
2.	**Antarctica** (n)	Nam cực	7.	**annual** (a)	hàng năm
3.	**polar** (a)	thuộc địa cực	8.	**downturn** (n)	suy thoái
4.	**ashore** (adv)	trên bờ	9.	**camouflage** (n)	ngụy trang
5.	**roughly** (adv)	đại khái, khoảng	10.	**painkiller** (n)	thuốc giảm đau

**Note:* *n – noun: danh từ;* *a – adjective: tính từ;*
v – verb: động từ; *adv – adverb: trạng từ*

B. IELTS PRACTICE

Here today, gone tomorrow

The Arctic and Antarctica are now within reach of the modern tourist, with many going to see these icy wildernesses before it's too late. Christian Amodeo reports on the growth of polar tourism.

Travel at the North and South Poles has become an expensive leisure activity, suitable for tourists of all ages. The poles may be inhospitable places, but they are seeing increasing numbers of visitors.

Annual figures for the Arctic, where tourism has existed since the 19th century, have increased from about a million in the early 1990s to more than 1.5 million today. This is partly because of the lengthening summer season brought about by climate change.

Most visitors arrive by ship. In 2007, 370,000 cruise passengers visited Norway, twice the number that arrived in 2000. Iceland, a country where tourism is the second-largest industry, has enjoyed an annual growth rate of nine percent since 1990. Meanwhile, Alaska received some 1,029,800 passengers, a rise of 7.3 percent from 2006. Greenland has seen the most rapid growth in marine tourism, with a sharp increase in cruise-ship arrivals of 250 percent since 2004.

The global economic downturn may have affected the annual 20.6 percent rate of increase in visitors to the Antarctic – last season saw a drop of 17 percent to 38,200 – but there has been a 760 percent rise in land-based tourism there since 1997. More people than ever are landing at fragile sites, with light aircraft, helicopters and all-terrain vehicles increasingly used for greater access, while in the past two seasons, 'fly-sail' operations have begun. These deliver tourists by air to ships, so far more groups can enjoy a cruise in a season; large cruise ships capable of carrying up to 800 passengers are not uncommon.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

In addition, it seems that a high number of visitors return to the poles. 'Looking at six years' worth of data, of the people who have been to the polar regions, roughly 25 percent go for a second time,' says Louisa Richardson, a senior marketing executive at tour operator Exodus.

In the same period that tourism has exploded, the 'health' of the poles has 'deteriorated'. 'The biggest changes taking place in the Antarctic are related to climate change,' says Rod Downie, Environmental Manager with the British Antarctic Survey (BAS). Large numbers of visitors increase these problems.

Although polar tourism is widely accepted, there have been few regulations up until recently. At the meeting of the Antarctic Treaty in Baltimore, the 28 member nations adopted proposals for limits to tourist numbers. These included safety codes for tourist vessels in Antarctic waters, and improved environmental protection for the continent. They agreed to prevent ships with more than 500 passengers from landing in Antarctica, as well as limit the number of passengers going ashore to a maximum of 100 at any one time, with a minimum of one guide for every 20 tourists. 'Tourism in Antarctica is not without its risks,' says Downie. 'After all, Antarctica doesn't have a coastguard rescue service.'

'So far, no surveys confirm that people are going quickly to see polar regions before they change,' says Frigg Jørgensen, General Secretary of the Association of Arctic Expedition Cruise Operators (AECO). 'However, Hillary Clinton and many other big names have been to Svalbard in the northernmost part of Norway to see the effects of climate change. The associated media coverage could influence others to do the same.'

These days, rarely a week passes without a negative headline in the newspapers. The suffering polar bear has become a symbol of a warming world, its plight a warning that the clock is ticking. It would seem that this ticking clock is a small but growing factor for some tourists. 'There's an element of "do it now",' acknowledges Prisca Campbell, Marketing Director of Quark Expeditions, which takes 7,000 people to the poles annually. Leaving the trip until later, it seems, may mean leaving it too late.

adapted from *Geographical* magazine

5 Now answer Questions 1–7.

Questions 1–7

Complete the summary below.

Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER from the passage for each answer.

Polar tourism – the figures

Tourism in the Arctic began in the 1 ....., and visitor numbers have risen since that time. These days, over 2 ..... people travel there, mostly by ship. The country with the greatest increase in visitors is 3 ..... Tourism has expanded in the Arctic because the 4 ..... lasts longer than it used to.

Travel to the Antarctic has fallen by 5 ..... over the past year. However, many more people are using small planes and 6 ..... to land on the ice. Aircraft are also taking visitors to huge ships that hold as many as 7 ..... tourists.

6 Look at Questions 8–12 below.

1 Quickly scan the passage for the names (A–D) and underline them.
2 Underline the key ideas in statements 8–12.
3 Answer the questions by reading around each name carefully and then read the list of statements to find the ones that match.

Questions 8–12

Look at the following statements and the list of people below.

Match each statement with the correct person, A–D.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

8 Some tourists believe they should not delay their trip to the poles.
9 There are some dangers to travelling in Antarctica.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

10 Some famous people have travelled to polar regions to look at the impacts of global warming.

11 Some tourists make more than one trip to the poles.

12 There is no evidence that visitors are hurrying to the poles.

List of People

A Louisa Richardson
B Rod Downie
C Frigg Jørgensen
D Prisca Campbell

7 Work in pairs. Which words and phrases in the passage have a similar meaning to these words and phrases from Questions 8–12?

1 not delay *do it now*
2 dangers
3 impacts
4 global warming
5 make more than one trip
6 hurrying

2 Look at Questions 1–10 and quickly check what type of information you need to fill each gap.

Các con mở link nghe sau bằng máy tính:

Track 1

Questions 1–10

Complete the form below.

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

Graduate Fair Registration
TGS Global

Graduate details

Area of work:	Example: Marketing
Name:	*Dominika* **1** .....
Nationality:	**2** .....
Email address:	**3** .....*@qmail.com*
University:	*London*
Type of course:	**4** ..... *BA*
Date available:	**5** .....

Personal information

Other activities:	*organised a* **6** ..... *for charity*
Interests:	**7** ..... *and* .....
Previous job(s):	**8** .....
Career plans:	*wants to be a* **9** .....
Heard about fair through:	**10** .....

3 Now listen and answer Questions 1–10.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2 **Read Questions 1–6. Underline the key ideas around each gap and use these to help you decide what information you need to listen for.**

Questions 1–6

Complete the table below.

*Write **ONE** word for each answer.*

Eye for Colour Exhibition

Section	Aim	Examples of activities
'Seeing colour'		view the gallery through a huge **1** .....
'Colour in culture'	to connect colour and **2**	• go to the colour café • learn how a **3** ..... affects sight
'Colour in nature'	to look at the natural world	• put on a camouflage suit and pick a suitable **4** ..... • see through the eyes of a dog or fish
'The **5** ..... room'	to show how colours make us feel	listen to music as the colours and **6** ..... change

3 8 **Now listen and answer Questions 1–6.**

Các con mở link nghe sau bằng máy tính:

Track 8, Track 9

4 9 **Read Questions 7–10 and underline the key ideas in the questions. Then listen and answer the questions.**

Questions 7–10

*Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.*

Questions 7–8

*Which **TWO** colours were most popular among visitors?*

A blue
B deep pink
C lime green
D purple
E red

Questions 9–10

*Which **TWO** reasons did the children give for selecting their favourite colour?*

A They like wearing it.
B They notice it more than other colours.
C It makes them feel relaxed.
D It has a connection with a sport.
E Someone they admire wears it.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

II. Choose a verb in the box and fill in the blank with its correct form of participle clause. Capitalize if necessary.

fill	buy	arrive	hand	be

1. The television _____ twenty years ago was stolen.
2. Julia is on the train _____ at Platform 3.
3. _____ to England before, I knew where to find a good hotel.
4. _____ with pride, he walked towards the stage.
5. _____ back the map, I admitted we were lost.

II. Choose the correct answer.

1. While you are writing what you desire, _____ it happening.

A. visualize B. determine C. broadcast

2. Should the program be _____ in a Norfolk or Tottenham accent?

A. fundraised B. broadcast C. mining

3. Other methods use viruses to spur the _____ to attack.

A. public sector B. public service C. immune system

4. They are moving their houses to the town with a lower _____.

A. loan B. living cost C. social mobility

5. My old roommate called me _____.

A. out of the blue B. over the moon C. hit the goal

***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