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

**Vocabulary:** .....
**Reading:** .....
**Listening:** .....
**Mini Test:** .....

# SPEAKING PRACTICE AND VOCABULARY REVISION

## A. IELTS 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. | **gigantic** (a) | to lớn, khổng lồ | 5. | **proponent** (n) | người ủng hộ |
| 2. | **astonish** (v) | bất ngờ, kinh ngạc | 6. | **purify** (v) | thanh lọc |
| 3. | **staggering** (a) | gây sửng sốt, làm choáng váng, kinh ngạc | 7. | **lush** (a) | tươi tốt, xum xuê, xanh mướt |
| 4. | **propose** (v) | đề nghị, kiến nghị | | | |

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

## B. REVISION

**I. Put the letters in brackets into the correct order to complete the sentences.**

*0. You can't* ***solve*** *(**E S V O L**) anything by just running away.*

1. The thing I like most about living in London is that it's so _____ **(M I C O S O O P L A T N)**.

2. Steel was stronger so boats could be built with thinner plates, making them lighter and so able to carry more _____ **(C O G A R)**.

3. Consumer groups are demanding greater _____ **(S O N I C E S T Y C N)** in the labelling of food products.

4. The new version of the software automatically _____ **(T E R I R E S E V)** digital information.

5. Although different installers are required for each _____ **(F A T L O M R P)**, there is considerable commonality of code between the installers, observes Praxis.

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

*0. He _____ her while she was speaking.*

*A. interrupted* *B. ironed* *C. banned*

1. We were visited by a young, dynamic _____ from a small computer company.

A. squabbler B. handlebar C. executive

2. They managed to _____ only a few of their belongings from the fire.

A. quarrel B. cultivate C. salvage



LIVEWORKSHEETS

3. The floodwater, carrying branches and _____, was over the roadway on the curved iron bridge.

A. memoir B. noticeboard C. driftwood

4. Everyone's preferences would be reflected in their purchases of goods and their _____ in wages paid.

A. commune B. productivity C. screen time

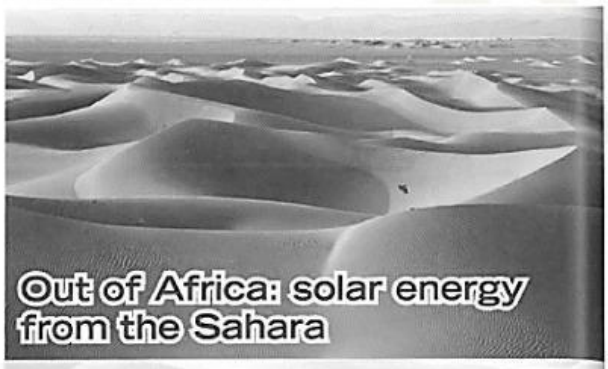
5. Jose was outside _____ the garden when the fire broke out.

A. ironing B. banning C. tending

**III. Match the words in column A with their appropriate SYNONYMS in column B.**

| A | B | Answer |
|---|---|---|
| ***0. pitch in*** | a. uncompromising | ***0 – c*** |
| 1. striking | b. reachable | 1 – |
| 2. relentless | ***c. contribute*** | 2 – |
| 3. sustainable | d. continuous | 3 – |
| 4. accessible | e. innovative | 4 – |
| 5. inventive | f. outstanding | 5 – |

**C. IELTS PRACTICE**



## 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.



LIVEWORKSHEETS

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.

adapted from *Time Magazine*

**terra incognita* – Latin, meaning 'an unknown land'

**3 Read the instructions for Questions 1–5 below and answer these questions. Then underline the key ideas in Questions 1–5.**

1 Will you need to use all the letters, A–G, in your answers?
2 Can you use the same letter for more than one answer?

**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

**4 Now read the article and answer Questions 1–5.**

**5 Look at Questions 6–9 and the list of organisations below.**

1 Read the passage very quickly and underline where each organisation on the list is mentioned.
2 Read the statements and underline the key ideas.
3 Carefully read the parts of the article where each organisation is mentioned and decide whether a statement matches this.

**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



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**6** **Look at Questions 10–13 below.**

1 What type of information do you need to complete each gap?
2 Which paragraph in the article deals with Concentrating Solar Power? Read it and complete the gaps.

**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.

**Các con mở link nghe sau bằng máy tính:**

Track 19

**3** **Now listen and answer Questions 1–10.**

*Exam advice* *Note completion*

- Quickly read the title and the notes to see the overall structure.
- Make sure the word or phrase you use is the right part of speech (noun, noun phrase, verb, adjective, etc.).
- Use words you actually hear. If you can't, use words that express the same idea.

**Questions 1–10**

*Complete the notes below.*

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

Australian Aboriginal Art

*ANCIENT ART*

- Rock and bark painting
- Sand drawings
- **1** .....
- Decorations on weapons and tools

***Cave art***

- protected from **2** .....
- styles include dot paintings (e.g. arrows, water holes and **3** .....) and naturalistic art
- main function: **4** .....

***Use of ochre***

*Reason*

- readily available
- soil or rock contains **5** .....
- produces many colours and shades of red
- artist's palette found that is **6** ..... old

*Preparation*

- ochre collected

↓

- turned into a **7** .....

↓

- fluid binder, e.g. tree sap or **8** ..... added

*MODERN ART*

- Artists use acrylic colours and **9** .....
- Paint and decorate pottery and a range of **10** .....



LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

| No. | Vietnamese | English |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | công ty sản xuất dược phẩm (n) | p_____ c_____ |
| 2. | duyên dáng, uyển chuyển (adv) | g_____ |
| 3. | thuộc về thời kỳ đầu của Hồi giáo | e_____ I_____ |
| 4. | cẩn thận về tiền bạc (a) | m_____-_____ |

**II. Rewrite as direct questions.**

1. She asked me why I was thinking of quitting the gym.

→_____

2. He asked her what the difference was between a refugee and an asylum seeker.

→_____

3. They asked us how we had got on with Peter three days before.

→_____

4. I asked them when they had last gone on holiday.

→_____

***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