Name: ……..

Class: S9

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Ngày GV giao bài: Thứ …… ngày ……/…….

Ngày HS nộp bài: Thứ …… ngày ……/…….

Vocabulary & Grammar: ……..

Reading: ……

Listening: ……

Mini Test: ……

GLOBAL ENGLISH 9

UNIT 1 & 2 – VOCABULARY REVISION & PRESENTATION

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 chú thích nghĩa: Con về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.*

A. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**fluctuation** (n)	sự dao động	7	**put off** (phr.v)	làm nản lòng
2	**humidity** (n)	độ ẩm	8	**strength-building** (adj)	luyện sức mạnh
3	**pharmaceuticals** (n)	dược phẩm	9	**ensure** (v)	đảm bảo
4	**steeply** (adv)	đột ngột, nhanh	10	**hydrated** (adj)	đủ nước
5	**money-conscious** (adj)	có ý thức về tiền bạc	11	**set in** (phr.v)	(thời tiết xấu) bắt đầu và có khả năng kéo dài
6	**unusual-colored** (adj)	có màu sắc bất thường			

***Note:** *n = noun: danh từ;* *v = verb: động từ;* *adj = adjective: tính từ;*
adv = adverb: trạng từ; *phr.v = phrasal verb: cụm động từ*

***Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chỉnh phát âm theo từ điển và chép mỗi từ 1 dòng vào vở ghi.**

B. HOMEWORK

I. Circle the correct answer.

0. We compared our product with the leading _____.
(A.) *brands* *B. comp* *C. butler*

1. His _____ behavior at the dinner table shocked everyone.
A. bad-mannered B. mentally C. role

2. The students started a(n) _____ to improve the school cafeteria.
A. annoyance B. child C. petition

3. She plans to _____ up for a new bicycle this summer.
A. look B. feel C. save

4. Showing _____ can help strengthen relationships with other people.
A. descend B. empathy C. risk

5. She is very _____ and loves meeting new people.
A. sociable B. down C. influence

II. Fill in the blanks with the given words in the box (some words may not be used). Change the form of the words if necessary.

strike	~~waste~~	succumb	risk	civil	model	obsessed	look

0. I think study guide is a ***___waste___*** *of money.*

1. It's important to remain _____, even during disagreements.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2. The workers decided to go on _____ for better pay.
3. He is _____ by video games and plays them every day.
4. It's easy to _____ to bad influences in high school.
5. Many young athletes _____ up to professional players as their heroes.

III. Fill in the table with the suitable words of the definitions.

Word	Definition
*(0)*_____ ***refugee***_____	a person who has fled their country
(1)_____	a feeling of violent anger that is difficult to control
(2)_____	to come or go down from a higher to a lower level
(3)_____	(of people or behavior) kind, polite and generous, especially to somebody of a lower social position
(4)_____	in an extremely angry way
(5)_____	rude in a funny or annoying way

IV. Replace the underlined part of each of the following sentences with a suitable SYNONYM chosen from the words in the box. Make changes where necessary. Some words may not be used.

stay calm	thankful	descend	impolite	mentally	admire	playful	obsessed	~~*compassion*~~

0. She had a deep ***empathy*** *with animals.* → ***compassion***

1. Many students **look up to** their teachers as role models. → _____

2. His **bad-mannered** behaviour at the dinner table embarrassed his parents. → _____

3. The **cheeky** child made everyone laugh with his funny remarks. → _____

4. She was very **appreciative** of the help she received during her project. → _____

5. They had to **keep a cool head** during the stressful exam period. → _____

V. Look at the picture and write sentences about where the phone might be, using MUST / MIGHT / CAN'T + HAVE + VpII.

a he / drop his phone / at the bus stop.
.....

b he / leave his phone on the bus.
.....

c he / leave his phone at school.
.....

d Dad: That was a new phone! You / lose / it already!
.....



Where's my phone?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Lưu ý:

1. Khi làm bài tập có từ mới, các con phải tra từ điển. Sau khi tra từ điển, các con chép mỗi từ mới **1 dòng** để ghi nhớ.
2. Các con gạch chân các từ khoá chính trong bài đọc.

4 Now read the passage and find where each question is dealt with. Then read that part carefully and choose the correct option: A, B, C or D.

Air conditioning

The history of an invention that makes life more pleasant

Willis Carrier designed the first air-conditioning unit in 1902, just a year after graduating from Cornell University with a Masters in Engineering. At a Brooklyn printing plant, fluctuations in heat and moisture were causing the size of the printing paper to keep changing slightly, making it hard to align different colours. Carrier's invention made it possible to control temperature and humidity levels and so align the colours. The invention also allowed industries such as film, processed food, textiles and pharmaceuticals to improve the quality of their products.

In 1914, the first air-conditioning device was installed in a private house. However, its size, similar to that of an early computer, meant it took up too much space to come into widespread use, and later models, such as the Weathermaker, which Carrier brought out in the 1920s, cost too much for most people. Cooling for human comfort, rather than industrial need, really took off when three air conditioners were installed in the J.L. Hudson Department Store in Detroit, Michigan. People crowded into the shop to experience the new invention. The fashion spread from department stores to cinemas, whose income rose steeply as a result of the comfort they provided.

To start with, money-conscious employers regarded air conditioning as a luxury. They considered that if they were paying people to work, they should not be paying for them to be comfortable as well. So in the 1940s and '50s, the industry started putting out a different message about its product: according to their research, installing air conditioning increased productivity amongst employees. They found that typists increased their output by 24% when transferred from a regular office to a cooled one. Another study into office working conditions, which was carried out in the late '50s, showed that the majority of companies cited air conditioning as the single most important contributor to efficiency in offices.

However, air conditioning has its critics. Jed Brown, an environmentalist, complains that air conditioning is a factor in global warming. Unfortunately, he adds, because air conditioning leads to higher temperatures, people have to use it even more. However, he admits that it provides a healthier environment for many people in the heat of summer.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Questions 1–5

1 When Willis Carrier invented air conditioning, his aim was to

A make workers feel cooler.

B produce more attractive paper.

C set up a new business.

D solve problems in a factory.

2 Home air conditioners were not popular at first because they were

A too big and expensive.

B not considered necessary.

C too inefficient.

D complicated to use.

3 Employers refused to put air conditioning in workplaces at first because they

A could not afford to pay for it.

B thought it was more suitable for cinemas.

C did not want to spend money improving working conditions.

D thought people would not work so hard in comfortable conditions.

4 What was the purpose of the research done in the 1940s and '50s?

A to make office workers produce more

B to compare different types of air conditioner

C to persuade businesses to buy air conditioners

D to encourage employees to change offices

5 What does Jed Brown say about air conditioning?

A In future, everyone will need it.

B Turning it off will not reduce global warming.

C It can seriously damage people's health.

D It is good for people, but bad for the environment.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Con hãy làm bài nghe theo link sau:
https://youtu.be/FVUvQaQvAY0

Test 1 Exam practice — Listening • Part 1

3 You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions **1–8**, choose the best answer (**A**, **B** or **C**).

1 You hear two students talking about their first geography class of the year.
How do they both feel?

A optimistic about how the classes will develop over the term
B concerned that it was more difficult than they'd expected
C satisfied that they'd learnt some valuable information

2 You hear a boy telling a friend about buying some food for wild birds.
What is he aiming to do?

A attract one particular species of bird
B keep the local birds alive during the winter
C monitor the range of wild birds that visit his garden

3 You hear a girl telling a friend about a spelling competition she won.
What does she say about it?

A She took some time to find a strategy that worked for her.
B She found that her good visual memory helped her the most.
C She wasn't concerned by the level of level of the other competitors.

4 You hear a technology teacher telling her students about the model cars they are going to make.
What does she warn them about?

A being inaccurate as they develop their model
B choosing a car that's too complicated for them to make
C finding they need tools that the school doesn't currently have

5 You hear a boy talking to his sister about a sweatshirt he bought recently.
Why is he unhappy with it?

A He's worried it may already have gone out of fashion.
B He feels it's poor quality for the price he paid.
C He thinks the colour doesn't suit him at all.

6 You hear a school football coach talking to his team about avoiding injuries.
What does he propose for this season?

A checking players drink enough fluids before training and matches
B improving the exercises at the start of their training sessions.
C making a specific type of training a regular event

7 You hear a girl talking to her friend about a building she's just visited.
Why is she telling her about it?

A to recommend it as somewhere worth visiting
B to confirm that his opinion about it was correct
C to explain why she decided to go there

8 You hear a boy leaving a phone message for a friend about a family camping holiday.
What does he say about the holiday?

A They feel inspired to repeat the experience.
B They managed to make the best of a bad situation.
C They were disappointed after all their preparation.

LIVEWORKSHEETS