Name: ……..

Class: S9

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Ngày GV giao bài: Thứ …… ngày ……/…….

Ngày HS nộp bài: Thứ …… ngày ……/…….

Vocabulary & Grammar: ……

Use of English: ……

Listening: ……

Mini Test: ……

GLOBAL ENGLISH 9

UNIT 4 – SCIENCE – VOCABULARY 2 & IELTS SPEAKING

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.*

A. VOCABULARY

- Farming and Animals

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**contaminate** (v)	làm bẩn, ô uế	9	**objective** (adj)	khách quan
2	**expand** (v)	mở rộng	10	**genetic diversity** (n.phr)	đa dạng di truyền
3	**pesticide** (n)	thuốc trừ sâu	11	**(be) in captivity**	bị giam cầm/ trong điều kiện nuôi nhốt
4	**poacher** (n)	người săn trộm	12	**interdependent** (adj)	phụ thuộc lẫn nhau
5	**pollinator** (n)	loài thụ phấn	13	**habitat loss** (n)	mất môi trường sống
6	**vulnerable** (adj)	dễ bị tổn thương	14	**(be) in danger of**	có nguy cơ
7	**herbivore** (n)	động vật ăn cỏ	15	**hunt for** (phr.v)	săn mồi, săn lùng
8	**biased** (adj)	mang tính thiên vị			

- Zoos

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**enclosure** (n)	vùng được rào lại, khu vực quây kín	4	**cage** (n)	lồng nhốt
2	**instinct** (n)	bản năng	5	**wildlife park** (n.phr)	công viên động vật hoang dã
3	**breed** (v)	sinh sản, gây giống	6	**release** (into the wild) (v)	thả, phóng thích

B. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**inaccessible** (adj)	khó tiếp cận	5	**psychological** (adj)	thuộc về tâm lý
2	**composition** (n)	tác phẩm nghệ thuật	6	**observation** (n)	sự quan sát
3	**insignificant** (adj)	không quan trọng	7	**follow-up** (n)	sự tiếp nối, sự theo dõi sau
4	**enclosed** (adj)	khép kín			

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

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

C. HOMEWORK

I. Circle the correct answer.

0. Zoos often try to _____ animals into their natural habitats once they have recovered.

(A.) *release* *B. contaminate* *C. hunt*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1. Farmers use _____ to protect crops from insects, but these chemicals can harm the environment.

A. pollinators B. pesticides C. herbivores

2. The _____ of forests is causing many species to lose their homes.

A. expand B. instinct C. habitat loss

3. Elephants are often _____ because they are hunted for their ivory.

A. vulnerable B. interdependent C. objective

4. A bee is an important _____ because it helps flowers reproduce by spreading pollen.

A. cage B. enclosure C. pollinator

5. Many species in the zoo are bred _____ to help increase their population.

A. in captivity B. in danger of C. in the wild

II. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words given. There are 2 extra words that don't need to be used. Change the form if necessary.

poacher	~~captivity~~	breed	release	pollinator	habitat	herbivore	contaminate

Many endangered animals are kept in *(0)*___***captivity***___ in zoos to protect them from extinction. Wildlife parks play an important role in conserving species that are threatened by (1)_____ loss. In these parks, animals live in conditions that mimic their natural environments, and some endangered species are encouraged to (2)_____ in safe surroundings. However, despite these efforts, illegal hunting by (3)_____ remains a significant threat to many species. Additionally, the use of chemicals and pesticides can (4)_____ the food sources of animals, affecting the entire ecosystem. To restore balance, some animals are eventually (5)_____ into the wild after being cared for in wildlife parks.

III. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in either the Past Continuous Active or Passive.

0. The documents ___***were being copied***___ ***(copy)*** *by the assistant at 3 p.m. yesterday.*

1. The manager _____ **(discuss)** the project with the team when I walked in.

2. At 9 p.m. last night, the workers _____ **(clean)** the streets.

3. The movie _____ **(watch)** by the children while their parents were out.

4. When I arrived, the meal _____ **(prepare)** by the chef in the kitchen.

5. The room _____ **(decorate)** when the guests unexpectedly arrived.

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.

Part 1

For questions **1–8**, read the text below and decide which answer (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

In the exam, mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Example:

0 **A** bright **B** fair **C** keen **D** sharp



Messages from the Stone Age

The incredible pre-historic Chauvet cave art in France is painted in **(0)** ..... colours and dates back to a period around thirty thousand years ago when early humans first started to create rock art. Although various **(1)** ..... of this art have been found in caves in Western Europe, very few people have seen the art at Chauvet because it is located **(2)** ..... inside an inaccessible underground cave system. Those who have seen it say that it is very impressive, showing animals **(3)** ..... horses, rhinos and cows, and that the artwork is good enough to **(4)** ..... modern compositions.

The first scientists to **(5)** ..... the Chauvet paintings missed some other important **(6)** ..... however. The walls of the cave are also marked with a series of lines and symbols, that were initially **(7)** ..... as insignificant. But recent research has suggested that these marks may represent humankind's first steps towards the development of writing, which is **(8)** ..... people to rethink their ideas about when written communication first started.

1	**A**	illustrations	**B**	models	**C**	cases	**D** examples
2	**A**	deep	**B**	thick	**C**	long	**D** dense
3	**A**	by means of	**B**	apart from	**C**	as well as	**D** such as
4	**A**	rival	**B**	compare	**C**	compete	**D** oppose
5	**A**	arrive	**B**	reach	**C**	meet	**D** know
6	**A**	instances	**B**	matters	**C**	details	**D** issues
7	**A**	believed	**B**	regarded	**C**	thought	**D** agreed
8	**A**	resulting	**B**	having	**C**	making	**D** causing

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Con hãy làm bài nghe theo link sau:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yb7jnFsGSEY

12 **Listen to the final part of the conversation and choose the correct answer, A, B or C.**

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1 Simon is going to base his main study on
- A why just over half of the participants stayed until the end of the project.
- B how to make sure that people can survive on a real trip to Mars.
- C how much the project was covered in the news media.

2 One surprising result of the project was that
- A it was reported as a major news item.
- B the participants were in danger of losing their lives.
- C information from the project will be used in a new design.

3 One thing that Dr Thornton is interested in finding out about the people in the Mars project is
- A why they had health problems.
- B how they coped physically with living close together.
- C how their physical well-being might develop in the future.

4 Maria intends to
- A make a contribution to an important scientific publication.
- B write about how well the participants performed while living in a small space.
- C focus only on the psychological issues affecting the participants.

5 In the end, the total spent on the Mars project was
- A just over the planned amount.
- B twice the planned amount.
- C just under the planned amount.

6 The person who would absolutely refuse to be a participant in a repeat project is
- A Simon.
- B Dr Thornton.
- C Maria.

LIVEWORKSHEETS