Name: ……..

Class: S9

Tel: 034 200 9294

Ngày GV giao bài: Thứ ….. ngày ……/…….

Ngày HS nộp bài: Thứ ….. ngày ……/…….

Vocabulary + Grammar: ……..…

Listening: ……..

Mini Test: …….

GLOBAL ENGLISH 9

Ielts Practice

Lưu ý: 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. Các con gạch chân các từ khoá chính trong bài đọc.

Writing

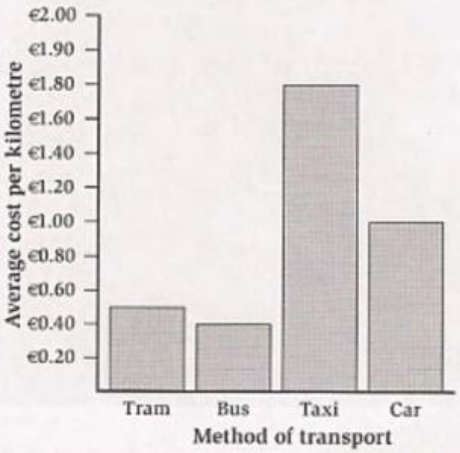
Task 1

1 Look at this Writing task, and answer the questions which follow it.

The table and bar chart show how journey times in a city centre changed after improvements were made to the transport network, and the costs of using different forms of transport in the city.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Form of transport	Average journey time before improvements	Average journey time after improvements
Tram	22 minutes	16 minutes
Bus	28 minutes	23 minutes
Taxi	9 minutes	12 minutes
Car	10 minutes	15 minutes



1 How many forms of transport are included in the table and bar chart?
4 (tram, bus, taxi and car)

2 What was the fastest way of getting around the city *before* improvements to the transport network? ……

3 What was the fastest way of getting around the city *after* improvements to the transport network? ……

4 Do tram journeys take more time or less time than bus journeys? ……

5 How much on average does it cost to travel 1km by taxi? ……

6 Is it cheaper to travel by bus or by tram? ……

7 Which form of transport experienced the biggest rise in journey times after improvements to the network? ……

8 Which form of transport experienced the biggest fall in journey times after improvements to the network? ……

2 Refer to the table and bar chart on the left. Complete the sentences with words from the box. You will need to use some words more than once.

big cheap economical expensive fast slow

1 Cost per kilometre: €0.40.
The cheapest form of transport is the bus.

2 Average journey time: (before) 28 minutes; (after) 23 minutes.
The bus is …… form of transport.

3 Cost per kilometre: €0.50.
The tram is …… than the bus.

4 Average journey time: (before) 22 minutes; (after) 16 minutes.
The tram is …… than the bus.

5 Cost per kilometre: €1.80.
…… way of getting around the city is by taxi.

6 Average journey time: (before) 9 minutes; (after) 12 minutes.
Taxis are …… way of getting around the city.

7 Average journey time: (before) 10 minutes; (after) 15 minutes.
Cars have seen …… increase in journey times.

8 Average journey times: (before) 28 / 22 minutes; (after) 23 / 16 minutes.
Journeys by bus and tram are …… than by car or taxi.

Student's Book Unit 3 page 36

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Reading 1

Multiple choice

1 Read the passage about an invention quickly. Match the names of the people (1–5) with what they did (a–e).

1 John Loud	a sold the first ballpoint pens in North America.
2 Ladislas Biro	b wanted to make his job easier.
3 Augustine Justo	c achieved international success with his pen.
4 Milton Reynolds	d invented the first pen with a rolling ball.
5 Patrick Frawley	e asked someone to start a business in his country.

2 Read Questions 1–5. Do not read the options yet. Then find where each question is answered in the passage.

The ballpoint pen

Most of us have at least one, but how did this popular item evolve?



One morning in 1945, a crowd of 5,000 people jammed the entrance of Gimbels Department Store in New York. The day before, Gimbels had placed a full-page advertisement in the *New York Times* for a wonderful new invention, the ballpoint pen. The advertisement described the pen as 'fantastic' and 'miraculous'. Although they were expensive, $12.50 each, all 10,000 pens in stock were sold on the first day.

In fact, this 'new' pen was not new at all. In 1888, John Loud, a leather manufacturer, had invented a pen with a reservoir of ink and a rolling ball. However, his pen was never produced, and efforts by other people to produce a commercially successful one failed too. The main problem was with the ink. If it was too thin, the ink leaked out of the pen. If it was too thick, it didn't come out of the pen at all.

Almost fifty years later, in 1935, a newspaper editor in Hungary thought he spent too much time filling his pens with ink. He decided to invent a better kind of pen. With the help of his brother, who was a chemist, he produced a ballpoint pen that didn't leak when the pen wasn't being used. The editor was called Ladislas Biro, and it was his name that people would associate more than any other with the ballpoint pen.

By chance, Biro met Augustine Justo, the Argentinian president. Justo was so impressed with Biro's invention that he invited him to set up a factory in Argentina. In 1943, the first Biro pens were produced.

Unfortunately, they were not popular, since the pen needed to be held in a vertical position for the ink to come out. Biro redesigned the pen with a better ball, and in 1944 the new product was on sale throughout Argentina.

It was a North American, Milton Reynolds, who introduced the ballpoint pen to the USA. Copying Biro's design, he produced the version that sold so well at Gimbels. Another American, Patrick Frawley, improved the design and in 1950 began producing a pen he called the *Papermate*. It was an immediate success, and within a few years, *Papermates* were selling in their millions around the world.

3 Now read each part carefully and choose the correct option, A, B, C or D.

1 People went to Gimbels to buy a ballpoint pen because
- A they couldn't get them anywhere else.
- B they had been told how good the pens were.
- C they had never seen a ballpoint pen before.
- D they thought the price was good.

2 Why were early ballpoint pens not produced commercially?
- A Nobody wanted to buy one.
- B It cost too much to produce them.
- C They used too much ink.
- D They didn't work properly.

3 Why was Ladislas Biro's pen better than earlier models?
- A It didn't need to be filled with ink as often.
- B It was designed by a chemist.
- C The ink stayed in the pen until it was needed.
- D It was easier to use.

4 Biro's first commercially-produced pen
- A was produced in a factory owned by the Argentinian president.
- B only worked if used in a certain way.
- C was a major success.
- D went on sale in 1944.

5 Patrick Frawley's pen
- A was a better version of an earlier model.
- B took time to become successful.
- C was the USA's first commercially successful ballpoint pen.
- D was only successful in the USA.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Con nghe bài theo link sau: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1bx6sahodm8mFhNC01LC8bFLO7RV7mBV9/view?usp=sharing

3 Look at Questions 1–4 below. Underline the key words in each question.

Questions 1–4

1 What TWO things did Joe like about the mobile phone?

A its colour
B its size
C its shape
D its screen
E its unique features

2 What TWO things does Joe usually look for when he buys a mobile phone?

A It should be easy to use.
B It should look good.
C It should be cheap.
D It should be reliable.
E It should have a variety of games and other features.

3 Which TWO problems did Joe have with the radio?

A It didn't sound good.
B It wasn't loud enough.
C It didn't pick up many radio stations.
D He couldn't find anywhere to put it.
E The control features didn't work properly.

4 What TWO things does Joe think would improve the computer?

A making it smaller
B reducing the price
C increasing the memory
D increasing the size of the keyboard
E adding more features

4 Now listen to the next part of the interview with Joe. Choose TWO letters, A–E, for each question (1–4) in Exercise 3.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Con nghe bài theo link sau: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1f43yYWLvxm6Si_a_6_v0tKnKEpFG8aRS/view?usp=sharing

Multiple choice

3 **You are going to hear the next part of the information announcement. Before you listen, read Questions 1–5 and underline the key words in each question.**

4 **Now listen and answer Questions 1–5. Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.**



1 How long will it take to get to Paris?
A about one hour
B about three hours
C about four hours

2 What should passengers do with their passports?
A leave them with their steward
B lock them away
C carry them at all times

3 When should passengers be in the restaurant car for dinner?
A 7.45 p.m.
B 8.00 p.m.
C 8.15 p.m.

4 What will the passengers do when the train gets to the Italian border?
A change trains
B go on a tour
C have lunch in a local café

5 What should passengers *not* do?
A eat their own food on the train
B open their cabin window
C leave the train before it gets to Italy

LIVEWORKSHEETS