

Name: .....

Grammar: .....

Class: S9...

Reading: .....

Ngày giao bài: Thứ....., ngày...../.....



Mini Test: .....

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ....., ngày...../.....

## FINAL TEST CORRECTION & IELTS READING PRACTICE

### A. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	Words	Meanings	No.	Words	Meanings
1	<b>burst into tears</b> (phr)	khóc òa lên	4	<b>mesmerize</b> (v)	làm mê hoặc, thu hút mạnh mẽ
2	<b>tracksuit</b> (n)	bộ ðồ thể thao	5	<b>maintenance</b> (n)	bảo dưỡng (máy móc)
3	<b>marvel</b> (v)	ngạc nhiên, kinh ngạc			

\* **Note:** *n = noun: danh từ; v = verb: ðộng từ; phr = phrase: cụm từ.*

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

### B. CLASSWORK

Lưu ý:

- Khi làm bài tập có từ mới, các con phải tra từ ðiển. Sau khi tra từ ðiển, các con chép mỗi từ mới 1 ðòng ðể ghi nhớ.
- Các con gạch chân các từ khoá chính trong bài ðọc.

### CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE

#### Questions 1–7

The reading passage has seven paragraphs, **A–E**. Choose the correct heading for paragraphs **B–E** from the list of headings below.

List of Headings	
i. Research into whether organic food is better for us	1. Paragraph A <u>vi</u>
ii. Adding up the cost of organic food	2. Paragraph B ____
iii. The factors that can affect food quality	3. Paragraph C ____
iv. A description of organic farming	4. Paragraph D ____
v. Testing the taste of organic food	5. Paragraph E ____
vi. The main reason for the popularity of organic food	
vii. The myth of organic food being safer	

#### Organic food: why?

Today, many governments are promoting organic or natural farming methods that avoid the use of pesticides and other artificial products. The aim is to show that they care about the environment and about people's health. But is this the right approach?

**A** Europe is now the biggest market for organic food in the world, expanding by 25 percent a year over the past 10 years. So what is the attraction of organic food for some people? The really important thing is that organic sounds more 'natural'. Eating organic is a way of defining oneself as natural, good, caring, different

from the junk-food-scoffing masses. As one journalist puts it: 'It feels closer to the source, the beginning, the start of things.' The real desire is to be somehow close to the soil, to Mother Nature.

**B** Unlike conventional farming, the organic approach means farming with natural, rather than man-made, fertilisers and pesticides. Techniques such as crop rotation improve soil quality and help organic farmers compensate for the absence of man-made chemicals. As a method of food production, organic is, however, inefficient in its use of labour and land; there are severe limits to how much food can be produced. Also, the environmental benefits of not using artificial fertiliser are tiny compared with the amount of carbon dioxide emitted by transporting food (a great deal of Britain's organic produce is shipped in from other countries and transported from shop to home by car).

**C** Organic farming is often claimed to be safer than conventional farming - for the environment and for consumers. Yet studies into organic farming worldwide continue to reject this claim. An extensive review by the UK Food Standards Agency found that there was no statistically significant difference between organic and conventional crops. Even where results indicated there was evidence of a difference, the reviewers found no sign that these differences would have any noticeable effect on health.

**D** The simplistic claim that organic food is more nutritious than conventional food was always likely to be misleading. Food is a natural product, and the health value of different foods will vary for a number of reasons, including freshness, the way the food is cooked, the type of soil it is grown in, the amount of sunlight and rain crops have received, and so on. Likewise, the flavour of a carrot has less to do with whether it was fertilised with manure or something out of a plastic sack than with the variety of carrot and how long ago it was dug up. The differences created by these things are likely to be greater than any differences brought about by using an organic or non organic system of production. Indeed, even some 'organic' farms are quite different from one another.

**E** The notion that organic food is safer than 'normal' food is also contradicted by the fact that many of our most common foods are full of natural toxins. Parsnips cause blisters on the skin of agricultural workers. Toasting bread creates carcinogens. As one research expert says: 'People think that the more natural something is, the better it is for them. That is simply not the case. In fact, it is the opposite that is true: the closer a plant is to its natural state, the more likely it is that it will poison you. Naturally, many plants do not want to be eaten, so we have spent 10,000 years developing agriculture and breeding out harmful traits from crops.'

## C. HOMEWORK

### GRAMMAR

#### I. Underline the correct answers.

0. The book (which / who) you gave me last week was very interesting.

1. I saw John while I (**walked** / **was walking**) to the store.

2. I didn't see Joseph when I went to the party last night because he (**left** / **had left**) by the time I arrived.

3. By the time we arrived at the airport, the flight (**have already left / had already left**).
4. The man (**whom / which**) you were talking to is my uncle.
5. While I (**attended / was attending**) the conference, my colleagues were working on the new project at the office.

## II. Rewrite the sentences using PARTICIPLE CLAUSE.

0. *He had finished his homework. He went out with his friends.*

⇒ *Having finished his homework, he went out with his friends.*

1. She was surprised by the unexpected test result. She burst into tears.

⇒ \_\_\_\_\_, she burst into tears.

2. The girl saw a cat in the garden. She immediately stopped playing and ran to pet it.

⇒ \_\_\_\_\_, the girl immediately stopped playing and ran to pet it.

3. We walked through the forest. We marveled at the beauty of the rare birds along the way.

⇒ \_\_\_\_\_, we marveled at the beauty of the rare birds along the way.

4. He had studied all night. He was too exhausted to go out and meet his friends.

⇒ \_\_\_\_\_, he was too exhausted to go out and meet his friends.

5. I stood at the bus stop. I took a moment to check my messages, hoping for an update.

⇒ \_\_\_\_\_, I took a moment to check my messages, hoping for an update.

## III. Match two clauses to make complete sentences.

0. <i>Being hungry,</i>	a. received a lot of praise for her work.
1. The artist whose painting was displayed in the gallery	b. the singer paused for a moment, then waved to the audience as they applauded.
2. The book which you recommended,	c. he felt embarrassed but decided to borrow some from his friend to pay for the meal.
3. Having finished the last song,	d. <del>he immediately rushed to the kitchen to grab a quick snack.</del>
4. Watching the sunset,	e. I found myself mesmerized by the colors and took several photos to capture the beauty.
5. Not having any money,	f. was extremely helpful for my research.

0 - <u>d</u>	1 - _____	2 - _____	3 - _____	4 - _____	5 - _____
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## IV. Fill in each blank with a suitable RELATIVE PRONOUN.

0. *The woman who lives next door is a famous artist.*

1. The company \_\_\_\_\_ he works for has just launched a new product line.
2. The book \_\_\_\_\_ she recommended was far more interesting than the one I had chosen.
3. The student \_\_\_\_\_ I was speaking to in class yesterday is preparing for the final exam.
4. My brother, \_\_\_\_\_ lives in New York, is visiting us next week.
5. The Eiffel Tower, \_\_\_\_\_ is in Paris, is a famous landmark.

## CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE

### 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 4

For questions 25–30, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

#### Example:

- 0 What type of music do you like best?

**FAVOURITE**

What ..... type of music?

The gap can be filled by the words 'is your favourite', so you write:

Example: 0

In the exam, write **only** the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

- 
- 25 Is it all right if I turn the television off?

**MIND**

Would ..... the television off?

- 26 We're not going to have our car washed because it costs too much.

**AFFORD**

We ..... have our car washed.

- 27 Grace knows a lot about Web design, even though she has never studied it.

**HAVING**

Despite ....., Grace knows a lot about Web design.

- 28 Damon looked so funny in his brother's tracksuit that we had to laugh.

**HELP**

We ..... at Damon because he looked so funny in his brother's tracksuit.

- 29 An electric fence kept visitors away from the animals.

**PREVENTED**

An electric fence ..... close to the animals.

- 30 Graham likes to spend time alone just before a race.

**BY**

Graham likes to spend time ..... just before a race.