

Tên: .....

Lớp: S9...

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

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



Ngữ pháp: .....

Độc: .....

Mini Test: .....

## GLOBAL ENGLISH 9

### UNIT 3: TOURISM – GRAMMAR REVISION

#### A. EXTRA VOCABULARY

| No. | New words                 | Meanings            | No. | New words             | Meanings                |
|-----|---------------------------|---------------------|-----|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1   | <b>imaginary</b> (adj)    | tưởng tượng, hư cấu | 3   | <b>normally</b> (adv) | thường lệ, thông thường |
| 2   | <b>in advance</b> (idiom) | trước, từ trước     |     |                       |                         |

\*Note: *adj* = adjective: tính từ; *adv* = adverb: trạng từ; *idiom* = thành ngữ.

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

#### B. HOMEWORK

##### GRAMMAR

##### I. Choose the correct answers.

- The company organised a \_\_\_\_\_ workshop to train new employees.  
A. five-minutes      **B. five-minute**      C. five-minuted      D. fifth-minute
- The scientist gave a speech that was easy to follow and very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. well-inform      B. well-informed      C. good-informed      D. well-informing
- The restaurant is famous for its \_\_\_\_\_ dishes that look as good as they taste.  
A. mouth-watering      B. mouth-watered      C. mouth-water      D. mouths-watering
- He is a \_\_\_\_\_ man who often loses his patience.  
A. bad-tempered      B. badly-temper      C. bad-temper      D. bad-tempering
- We took a \_\_\_\_\_ trip across three countries in just two weeks.  
A. long-distanced      B. long-distance      C. long-distancing      D. long-distant
- New York is one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ cities in the world.  
A. density-populate      B. dense-populated      C. densely-populate      D. densely populated

##### II. Fill in the blanks with the correct PARTICIPLE ADJECTIVES. Use -ing or -ed forms of the verbs in brackets.

Working in an international company can be both exciting and stressful. For example, the office usually receives (0) **confusing** (*confuse*) requests from clients abroad, and employees sometimes feel (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (*overwhelm*) by the amount of paperwork.

During meetings, managers often give (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (*inspire*) speeches to motivate the staff, but some workers still become (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (*discourage*) if their ideas are rejected. In addition, everyone must pay attention to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (*demand*) projects with short deadlines, which can leave employees (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (*exhaust*) at the end of the week.

### III. Fill in the blank with the correct form of the given verbs.

0. The windows were being cleaned (clean) when the guests arrived at the hotel.
1. While she \_\_\_\_\_ (write) her final essay, the power went out unexpectedly.
2. At 8 a.m., the documents \_\_\_\_\_ (print) by the assistant for the meeting.
3. The students \_\_\_\_\_ (discuss) the project when the teacher walked in.
4. The lights \_\_\_\_\_ (not turn off), which wasted a lot of energy.
5. What \_\_\_\_\_ (she/do) at 10 p.m. last night when you called her?

### IV. Rewrite the sentences in the PASSIVE VOICE.

0. They were putting up new posters on the school gate when I arrived.  
→ New posters were being put up on the school gate when I arrived.
1. Someone was taking care of the baby while her parents were working.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The students were looking up new words during the break.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_.
3. They were trying on clothes when the fire alarm went off.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The staff were putting away all the documents after the meeting.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_.

### V. Rearrange the words/phrases to make complete sentences.

0. a / well-written book / she / reading / is  
→ She is reading a well-written book.
1. ten-page document / bought / from / he / a / the bookstore  
→ \_\_\_\_\_.
2. they / artist / the event / world-famous / to / invited / a  
→ \_\_\_\_\_.
3. is / hard-working / know / I / the most / my brother / person  
→ \_\_\_\_\_.
4. long-delayed flight / were / for a / we / waiting / airport / at the  
→ \_\_\_\_\_.
5. that / boring / so / was / left early / the movie / we  
→ \_\_\_\_\_.

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.

### Part 6

#### Questions 41 – 45

Read the text and questions below.

For each question, circle the correct letter A, B, C or D.

### A reading experiment

Do you know what I love about books? It's not just the stories, created by talented authors to take us into imaginary worlds. I love the covers too. As you walk into a bookshop, you can't help noticing them. They look beautiful. And so much care has gone into designing them. Although people say you shouldn't judge a book by its cover, that is exactly what many people do judge it by. And why not? If all books looked the same, and gave us no information about the author, surely it would be harder to choose?

Recently I took part in a reading experiment. I was sent a book without the cover, title, or the author's name. I'm the kind of person who spends a lot of time reading about a book in advance of actually opening it. So, without a title, I couldn't search through online reviews until after the experiment was over. And I couldn't compare this book to others I've read by the same author, either.

So what did I think of the book? The truth is that while I was reading it, I wasn't too keen on it. And when I was finally told the title and the author's name, I was amazed. This was the same person who'd written one of my favourite books. I spent a long time thinking about what this meant. Some might say that, because I knew nothing about the book or its author, my opinion was more honest. However, I'm not sure I agree with them. I believe that it prevented me from enjoying what I'd normally consider to be quite a good book. Although reading a book in this way was an interesting experience, it wasn't one I'd like to repeat.

- 41 What is the writer doing in this text?
- A advertising a book she read during a reading experiment
  - B persuading other readers to try a reading experiment
  - C complaining about the rules of a reading experiment
  - D describing her feelings about a reading experiment
- 42 What does the writer say about book covers?
- A It is natural to make decisions based on them.
  - B They can make a book seem better than it really is.
  - C Their main purpose is to make bookshops look attractive.
  - D People rarely think about the effort that goes into their design.

**43** What do we learn about the writer's reading habits?

- A** She only discusses a book after she's finished reading it.
- B** She usually does research before reading a book.
- C** She generally reads more slowly than other people.
- D** She often posts reviews online of books she's read.

**44** What does the writer say about her experience?

- A** It had an effect on her view of the book.
- B** It made her react to the book in a more honest way.
- C** It taught her not to choose a book by author only.
- D** It made her want to try books by different authors.

**45** Which diary entry would the writer be most likely to write during the experiment?

**A**

I'm not enjoying this book at all. It's not as good as the previous one by this author.

**B**

This is very different to the way I usually read, but I'd be happy to do it again.

**C**

This is so strange, not knowing what I'm reading. I wonder who wrote it.

**D**

I'm finding it very hard to decide if I like this book or not.