Tên: ……..

Lớp: S9…

Ngày giao bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Week: 13 - GVNN

Từ vựng & Ngữ pháp HW: ……

Đọc HW: ……

UNIT 4: SCIENCE - VOCABULARY

A. THEORY

I. VOCABULARY - ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & CONSERVATION

Con truy cập link hoặc quét mã QR để nghe và đọc lại từ vựng nhé:
https://soundcloud.com/ms-chi-english/for-s9w13-vocabulary

No.	Words / Phrases	Meanings	No.	Words / Phrases	Meanings
1	**extinct** (adj)	tuyệt chủng	10	**natural habitat** (phr)	môi trường sống tự nhiên
2	**habitat loss** (phr)	sự mất môi trường sống	11	**conservation programme** (phr)	chương trình bảo tồn
3	**prey** (n)	con mồi	12	**protect wildlife** (phr)	bảo vệ động thực vật hoang dã
4	**poacher** (n)	kẻ săn bắt động vật trái phép	13	**release into the wild** (phr)	thả về môi trường hoang dã
5	**pollinator** (n)	động vật thụ phấn	14	**breed endangered species** (phr)	nhân giống các loài có nguy cơ tuyệt chủng
6	**interdependent** (adj)	phụ thuộc lẫn nhau	15	**save a species from extinction** (phr)	cứu một loài khỏi nguy cơ tuyệt chủng
7	**in captivity** (phr)	trong điều kiện nuôi nhốt	16	**reduce the size of natural habitats** (phr)	thu hẹp diện tích môi trường sống tự nhiên
8	**in the wild** (phr)	trong môi trường hoang dã	17	**live and let live** (idiom)	sống và để người khác được sống theo cách của họ; tôn trọng sự khác biệt
9	**illegal wildlife trade** (phr)	hoạt động buôn bán động vật hoang dã trái phép	18	**belong to** (phr)	thuộc về

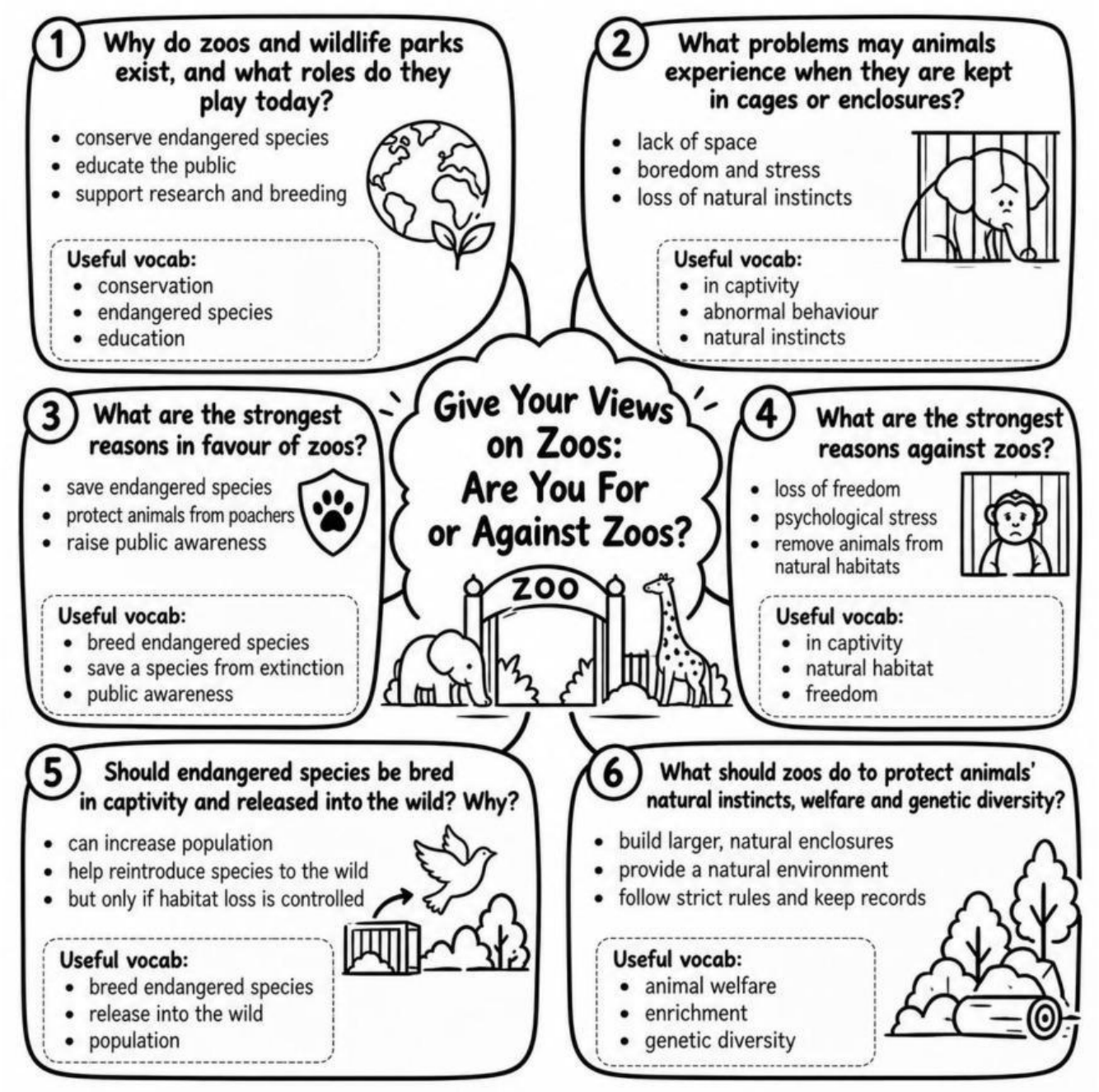
II. PRESENTATION ANALYSIS

Dạng bài	**opinion/argumentative presentation** (bài thuyết trình nêu quan điểm và lập luận) Có **câu hỏi lập trường** (For or Against). Hai câu hỏi Q3 và Q4 yêu cầu cả hai phía. Học sinh cần trình bày cân bằng ở phần này, rồi khẳng định lập trường ở Conclusion.	
Phân tích	**Introduction**	Hook, giới thiệu chủ đề, nêu lập trường
	Body 1: Background	Giải thích bối cảnh, vai trò (Q1)
	Body 2: Problems	Vấn đề, tác động (Q2)
	Body 3: Both sides	Ủng hộ (Q3) và phản đối (Q4)
	Body 4: Specific issue	Quan điểm về vấn đề cụ thể (Q5)
	Body 5: Solutions	Giải pháp, đề xuất (Q6)
	Conclusion	Tóm tắt, khẳng định lập trường, câu kết

LIVEWORKSHEETS

B. CLASSWORK

PRESENTATION



C. HOMEWORK

VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR (15 questions)

I. Con cần học thuộc nghĩa của các từ trong bảng I. VOCABULARY (trang 1) và vở ghi (nếu có), đồng thời luyện phát âm theo file nghe nhé!

Với những từ dưới đây, con hãy chép vào vở, mỗi từ một dòng để ghi nhớ cách viết: habitat loss, prey, poacher, pollinator, interdependent, in captivity, illegal wildlife trade, conservation programme, release into the wild, breed endangered species, save a species from extinction, reduce the size of natural habitats.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

II. Read each definition and write the word or phrase. The first letter is given to help you.

1. An adjective that describes an animal or plant that no longer exists anywhere in the world.
→ e _____
2. An animal that is hunted and killed by another animal for food.
→ p _____
3. A person who illegally hunts or catches wild animals, often to sell their skin, horns or other body parts.
→ p _____
4. An insect, bird or other animal that carries pollen from one flower to another, so that plants can produce seeds and fruit.
→ p _____
5. An adjective that describes living things which depend on each other, so that a change to one of them affects all the others.
→ i _____

III. Complete the text with the words or phrases from the box. Change the form if necessary. Use each one only once. There is one extra word /phrase that you do not need to use.

in captivity	**conservation programme**	**habitat loss**
release into the wild	**illegal wildlife trade**	**natural habitat**

Saving the Philippine Eagle

The Philippine eagle is one of the largest and rarest eagles in the world, and fewer than 400 pairs are thought to remain. One serious danger is the (1) _____, because dishonest sellers can earn a lot of money from stolen chicks and eggs. Injured or orphaned eagles that are rescued by farmers are now taken to a special centre, where they are kept (2) _____ until they are strong enough to look after themselves. The centre is part of a (3) _____ that was started in 1987 to study the birds and to teach local people why they matter. When a young eagle is ready, experts take it to a protected forest, where it is (4) _____ and watched carefully for several months. Scientists agree that the eagles will only survive in the long term if their (5) _____, the tall, thick rainforest where they build nests and hunt, is protected as well.

IV. Put the words in the correct order to make complete sentences. Use the Present Perfect (active or passive).

1. been / Rare / the first time / have / since / reserve / for / seen / in the wild / opened / the / birds
→ _____
2. have / Governments across the region / spent / wildlife / trying / millions of dollars / to / protect
→ _____
3. Several zoos / that / worked together / are now / breed endangered species / to / protected by law / have
→ _____
4. new / Over / roads and farms / the / years, / reduced / fifty / last / the size of natural habitats / have / across the continent
→ _____
_____
5. Thanks / this / to / years / has / hard / of / work / rare species / by / been / volunteers, / saved from extinction
→ _____
_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

EXTRA VOCABULARY

Con học thuộc các từ dưới đây để làm bài bên dưới và chuẩn bị cho bài kiểm tra buổi sau nhé!

Con truy cập link hoặc quét mã QR để nghe và đọc lại từ vựng nhé:
https://soundcloud.com/ms-chi-english/for-s9-w13-extra-vocab

No.	Words / Phrases	Meanings	No.	Words / Phrases	Meanings
1	**harsh** (adj)	khắc nghiệt	4	**claim** (v)	khẳng định, tuyên bố
2	**set the pace** (phr)	dẫn nhịp, quyết định tốc độ	5	**crowdfunding campaign** (phr)	chiến dịch gây quỹ cộng đồng
3	**dash** (v)	lao nhanh, chạy vụt đi	6	**cover the costs** (phr)	chi trả, trang trải chi phí

READING PRACTICE (10 questions)

Lưu ý:
1. Khi làm bài tập có từ mới, các con cần 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.

I. You are going to read an article about how a desert marathon runner found a pet dog. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A–G the one which fits each gap (37–42). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

The desert runner and the dog

The story of how a homeless dog became an internet star and found a home in the UK begins in China, in the Gobi Desert, during an ultramarathon in which competitors cross 250 kilometres of desert in seven days. The dog 'adopted' Australian marathon runner Dion Leonard when it chose to join the racers on the second day. Leonard's affection for the dog grew as it ran hour after hour with him in the harsh desert conditions, and by the last stage of the race, they could not be separated. He named her Gobi, after the desert.

37. _____He claims she helped him do so well in the race. In fact, Gobi set the pace for Leonard, and the two days she didn't run with him, his times were not as fast as when she did. He added that she sometimes beat him too – but when Gobi ran too quickly she would stop and wait for him to catch up, and then they would continue together.

Dion Leonard's affection for the dog was so strong that he decided he would take her back to Scotland, where he currently lives. 38. _____ This included setting up a crowdfunding campaign (raising many small amounts of money from a large number of people) on the internet to cover the costs of medical and fitness checks for Gobi and for her to be flown to Scotland.

However, the drama of the story increased when Gobi disappeared just before she was due to travel to Beijing. 39. _____ She had escaped by dashing outside through an open door in Urumqi, the Chinese city where some of the ultramarathon race team were caring for her.

After hearing this news, Leonard took a flight back to China as soon as he could, and began to search for Gobi. He knew there was little chance of finding Gobi on his own, so he set up a media and social media campaign, and put posters up all over the city. Soon, groups of local volunteers were helping him hunt for Gobi all across Urumqi, looking in parks and dog shelters, and asking all the people they came across whether they'd seen the dog. Leonard became quite well-known after he was interviewed by local television, and people often stopped him in the street to wish him luck and give him encouragement. 40. _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Leonard didn't give in, and eventually the call that he'd been waiting for came: a man and his son had seen a small dog while walking their dog in a local park. 41. _____ Leonard was doubtful – the man had sent pictures, but they were a bit too dark to be able to identify the dog as Gobi.

When he walked into the room where they agreed to meet the man with the dog he'd found, Leonard was not feeling at all hopeful that it was Gobi. But as soon as the dog saw him, she rushed towards him and jumped up, barking excitedly. 42. _____ He's deeply grateful to the residents of Urumqi, as he would never have found her if they hadn't helped him in his search.

SENTENCES A–G

A. He soon found that the process for achieving this was difficult and expensive, so he returned home and started making arrangements from there.

B. They had taken her home and thought she could be Gobi.

C. It was as if the two had never been apart, and Leonard says he felt just like he had when they were racing together.

D. She had to be monitored there for three months before she was allowed to travel out of China.

E. Leonard managed to finish second in the race, despite having to carry Gobi across rivers and share his food and water with her.

F. Furthermore, he feared the dog could easily have run a long way out into the surrounding countryside.

G. Leonard even launched a live blog to keep people interested in and up-to-date with his search.

II. Read the FCE Reading Part 6 (page 4) again. Answer the questions using NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER.

43. What did Gobi sometimes do when she ran faster than Leonard?

→ _____

44. What method did Leonard use to collect donations for Gobi's journey to Scotland?

→ _____

45. Where did volunteers look for Gobi apart from parks?

→ _____

46. What did Leonard put up around the city to help find Gobi?

→ _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS