

Name: _____

Date: .../.../...

Class: S9

Tel: 038 255 2594

GLOBAL ENGLISH 9: UNIT 6 – RULES AND LAWS

VOCABULARY 2

A. VOCABULARY

***Lưu ý:** Các từ vựng mở rộng thầy cô cho ghi trong vở (nếu có) và các từ vựng mở rộng trong phiếu để có chủ thích nghĩa: con về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	do jury service (v)	trở thành bồi thẩm đoàn	11	quarrel (v)	cãi vã
2	wing mirror (n)	gương chiếu hậu	12	squabblers (n)	người tranh cãi
3	crash into (phr.v)	tông mạnh vào	13	driftwood (n)	gỗ trôi dạt
4	handlebar (n)	tay cầm lái	14	salvage (v)	tận dụng từ, lấy từ
5	memoir (n)	sổ ghi chép, nhật ký	15	frantic (a)	dữ dội, kinh khủng
6	commune (n)	xã	16	lift sb's spirit	làm ai đó vui vẻ
7	hollowed-out (a)	khoét lỗ	17	pick your way	đi một cách cẩn thận
8	tend (v)	trông coi	18	fall apart (phr.v)	vỡ
9	draw up (phr.v)	lập ra	19	in peak condition	trạng thái tốt nhất
10	roster (n)	bảng phân công			

***Note:** n – noun: danh từ; a – adjective: tính từ; phr.v – phrasal verb: cụm động từ;
v – verb: động từ; sb – somebody

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

B. HOMEWORK

I. Choose the best answer for each of the following sentences.

0. It's hard work teaching a class of _____ children.

A. car-free

B. lively

C. valuable

1. They had done it by collecting _____ from the shore and by using damaged petrol tins (hộp xăng).

A. driftwood

B. roster

C. commune

2. The basic _____ of scientific experts, as well as their arguments, remained unchanged.

A. handlebars

B. communes

C. rosters

3. The nurse gently _____ to the patient's cuts and bruises (vết thâm tím).

A. tended

B. did jury service

C. quarreled

4. You make a turn by twisting the left _____.

A. roster

B. handlebar

C. driftwood

5. The modern village is a part of the _____ of Rome.

A. memoir

B. squabblers

C. commune

II. Rearrange the letters to make complete words.

0. niiltia	→ <u>initial</u>	3. gniw riomr	→ _____
1. ermimo	→ _____	4. asuqreblb	→ _____
2. rareluq	→ _____	5. lalf rapat	→ _____

III. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of words/phrases in the box.

crash into	salvage	fresco	draw up	hollowed-out	do jury service
------------	---------	---------------	---------	--------------	-----------------

0. Michelangelo's famous **fresco** is in the Sistine Chapel.

- I've _____ a list of candidates that I'd like to interview.
- She *motioned* (*chi về phía*) to a _____ building and turned to face the other two.
- A jet flying overhead could _____ my office.
- I'm _____ next week.
- After the fire, there wasn't much furniture left worth _____.

IV. Guess the words/phrases based on their definitions.

0. *the ability to understand another person's feelings, experiences, etc.* → **empathy**
- to make someone feel more cheerful and hopeful → _____
 - to disagree with someone in an angry, often loud way → _____
 - very serious or bad → _____
 - to move somewhere slowly and carefully when there are a lot of things in your way → _____
 - a mirror on the outside of a car door that allows the driver to see the vehicles that are behind or trying to pass → _____

V. Make sentences with the given words/ phrases.

squabblers	fresco	memoir	in peak condition	fall apart	tend
------------	---------------	--------	-------------------	------------	------

0. Michelangelo's famous fresco is in the Sistine Chapel.

- _____.
- _____.
- _____.
- _____.
- _____.

C. IELTS PRACTICE

MINDSET FOR IELTS 3 - UNIT 7 - READING

THE FUTURE OF JOURNALISM?

- A** It used to be easy to define what a journalist was. They had a degree in English or journalism, usually owned a camera and were employed full time by a news outlet, TV or radio station or newspaper. Their days were spent conducting interviews, researching the next big story and writing articles. However, in recent years the line between these 'professional' journalists and the public has become blurred. There is a growing trend for amateur journalism that often bypasses the established media sources. The upshot is that virtually anyone can be a journalist. After all, if you are present when a story breaks, or you yourself are part of the news story, why wait for a 'real' journalist to interview you as an eyewitness? You can use the camera on your phone and tell the story yourself and post it on your own blog or on social media.
- B** It is not only on sites like Facebook and Twitter that amateur journalism is on the rise. There are now open publishing sites, such as the Independent Media Center or 'Indymedia', which aim to bring a 'grassroots dimension' into the news arena. Ohmynews, one of South Korea's most influential online sources for the latest in current affairs, has 2 million readers every day and a nationwide army of 26,000 'citizen' journalists. More and more often these citizen journalists and open sites are getting the scoop on major stories. The first mention of the problems facing the doomed space shuttle Columbia appeared on an online discussion forum 11 minutes before the Associated Press broke the news. What is more, there has been a fundamental change in how we interact with the news. Nowadays, with the growth in online versions of newspapers, the public can easily comment, point out errors, and share alternative viewpoints. These opportunities are particularly vital if you find yourself the subject of a news story – whether for positive or negative reasons. If the story involves you, you can provide vital context and supplementary information which can change readers' views on your story.
- C** When this trend for participatory media was in its infancy, there was plenty of mistrust of amateur 'journalists' who lacked the credentials of journalists working in established media outlets. If a story didn't come from well-known news organisations like CNN or *The Times*, it wasn't taken seriously. Now that perception is changing. Trust in alternative media sources is growing. In fact, mainstream media now regularly recruit members of their own staff from the ranks of amateur news bloggers. Simultaneously, there has been a general shift away from a 'broadcast model', in which the few broadcast to the many, towards a more inclusive model in which the audience can play an active role. The traditional 'filter then publish' news model has been replaced by 'publish then filter', with millions of keen amateurs involved at all stages of the process.
- D** So, how have the media establishment reacted to this change? Initially, it was seen as a challenge to their hegemony. They had always been the gatekeepers: those who decided what was news and how that news should be presented. Participatory journalism represents the democratisation of the media: and therefore a threat to this. Media futurists predict that by 2021, 50% of news will be produced by citizen journalists, so traditional media have had little choice but to embrace the trend or be left behind. Many already have, by adding features that invite participation, such as comments sections and links to social media.



- E** There are many potential benefits to 'We media', as participatory journalism is sometimes called. It can help forge stronger relationships between the media and local communities, since people feel their views are represented, creating a sense of trust and shared responsibility. Members of the public who participate in creating the news gain memorable experiences and build their reputation in a given community. 'We media' can also give a voice to those who haven't had one due to educational, economic, social or cultural barriers. It is a liberating phenomenon with the potential to reduce inequality in society.
- F** Of course, like anything else, participatory journalism has its critics and in particular there are those who claim that news reporting on social media is used to manipulate people and even spread misinformation or 'fake news'. Whilst this is no doubt true in some cases, it is a sweeping generalisation. For example, during the 2011 London riots, it was widely reported on mainstream media that the rioters and looters used social media to spread news about what was happening and to incite others towards violence and protest. However, what is interesting is that the event has now been studied in detail and it has been revealed that this was not the case. In actual fact, citizen journalists played a positive role as the situation unfurled. They were the first to alert the authorities to early incidents of rioting taking place, and helped the police identify offenders by photographing them in the act and sharing the photos on social media. Without ordinary Londoners responding to news in this way, many of the perpetrators would most likely have escaped justice.
- G** The evidence so far is that participatory journalism is here to stay and set to develop in ways as yet unimagined. The implication for every user of media is that we need to be ever more open to the possibility of false information. The 'publish then filter' model necessitates all readers and viewers honing their critical faculties and verifying reports by independent means before accepting and sharing them. This will be a positive trend if it develops the thinking skills of the population as a whole. An educated citizenry who do not believe what they read without question is surely an asset to any society.

04 Skim read the text and match the summaries (1-7) to the paragraphs (A-G).

- 1 Advantages of 'We media'
- 2 The need for critical thinking
- 3 The changing definition of a journalist
- 4 The changing role of the audience and the media
- 5 A case study
- 6 What citizen journalists can contribute
- 7 Media response to participatory journalism

05 Scan each paragraph and find the following information.

Paragraph A: something a journalist traditionally possessed

Paragraph B: the name of a Korean news site

Paragraph C: two well-known media outlets

Paragraph D: the year in which half of the news may be produced by amateurs

Paragraph E: four types of obstacles to participation in society

Paragraph F: two types of criminals

Paragraph G: something audiences need to sharpen or improve

14 Complete each sentence with the correct ending (A–E) below.

1 Amateur journalists may lack the credentials of professionals

2 Newspaper editors were the gatekeepers of the news

3 Anyone could find themselves the subject of a news story

A which means most of them are afraid of participatory journalism.

B but now they can offer extra information to alter people's perceptions.

C but this is less of a disadvantage than it used to be.

D but formal qualifications are no longer required by media outlets.

E but now they need to accept that this situation is changing.

MINDSET FOR IELTS 3 - UNIT 8 - LISTENING

Các con mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé: <https://tinyurl.com/4kyscke5>

10 Now listen and complete the sentences. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer.



- 1 Language can help us understand societies, much the same as _____ help us understand the history of a place.
- 2 Political, social and economic reasons can cause some languages to _____ to the disadvantage of others.
- 3 Swahili is seen as the language used in _____ in East Africa and this has had a negative impact on other languages.
- 4 Immigrants may be motivated to neglect their native tongues as part of their _____ into their new culture.
- 5 Joshua Hinson was worried that the fluent speakers of Chikasaw were _____.
- 6 Young Chikasaw speakers are working with professionals in the field to develop a _____.

Các con mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé: <https://tinyurl.com/vc5fwbtm>

14

Listen and answer questions 1–10.

67

Questions 1–4

Complete the sentences below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

- 1 The Eastern side of the island of New Guinea, Papua New Guinea, became an _____ in 1975.
- 2 Only 18% of the inhabitants of Papua New Guinea reside in _____.
- 3 Papua New Guinea tribes should be seen as separate _____.
- 4 There are a small number of tribes who have had no _____ with neighbouring groups and the world beyond.

Questions 5–10

Complete the notes below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

Tribes of Papua New Guinea

Huli-Wigmen

- 40,000 members
- decorate their faces with 5 _____
- have belts of pigtails, apron of leaves, wigs made of own hair
- do dances which imitate local birds

Asaro mud men

- cover their bodies in mud to resemble 6 _____ in order to frighten off other tribes
- have very long fingernails
- put on 7 _____ to make themselves look fiercer

Chimbu skeleton dancers

- Men and women used to live in separate houses.
- Now families live together.
- Now perform dances for the benefit of 8 _____.

Mount Hagan Sing-Sing

- Over 50 tribes take part.
- Begun by 9 _____ in 1961 to bring together tribes in peace.
- Tribespeople wear headdresses made of flowers, shells and feathers.
- Some loss of authenticity, such as the replacement of 10 _____ dyes on their wonderful costumes with artificial ones.