

Name: _____

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

Class: S9

Tel: 038 255 2594

GLOBAL ENGLISH 9: UNIT 6 – RULES AND LAWS

VOCABULARY REVISION

A. HOMEWORK

***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.

I. Check the words in bold and their definitions whether they are corresponding or not. Write OK if it is correct or correct if necessary.

0. **Violence** is a square group of buildings or houses with roads on each side. → **Block**
1. **Roster** means saving something valuable from damage, destruction, or loss. → _____
2. **Noticeboard** is the act or condition of being officially forced to stay in a place. → _____
3. **Commune** is an area where phones aren't allowed. → _____
4. **Iron** means forbidding an action or someone to do something. → _____
5. **Hectic** is busy, fast, and full of activity. → _____

II. Circle the underlined parts that need correction and correct them.

0. Some people keep fuzzy (lông xù) spiders as pets, while others are truly terrific of them. → **terrified**
A B C
1. They will be charged a fee on shipping and handling. → _____
A B C
2. She is gleefully (vui sướng) sitting in the belly of a hollow-out pumpkin I purchased. → _____
A B C
3. I came down here to give permission to marry your daughter. → _____
A B C
4. Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited is an India-based pharmaceutics company. → _____
A B C
5. She tried to explain what had happened but he kept interruption her. → _____
A B C
6. I'm honestly scared our marriage is going to fall in. → _____
A B C

III. 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. If you _____ into an *obstacle* (*chướng ngại vật*), you will have to start again.

A. crash

B. ban

C. get

2. She _____ with everyone in the village.

A. salvaged

B. ironed

C. quarrelled

3. This is the time of day when the body is in _____ condition for physical activity.

A. first

B. one

C. peak

4. There is a feeling of _____ toward American politicians.

A. resentment

B. resented

C. resents

5. We realize that *excessive* (*quá nhiều*) _____ steals happiness and health.

A. work load

B. workload

C. working

IV. Fill in the blanks with the given words/phrases in the box.

memoir	screen time	fresco	wing mirror	executive	productivity
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0. Michelangelo's famous **fresco** is in the Sistine Chapel.

1. I am suggesting that _____ might help in this direction.

2. Rather than relying on _____ for entertainment, help your child find other things to do.

3. Varley was chief _____ of Barclays until the end of 2010.

4. And if your _____ fell, then your salary would fall as well.

5. What I'm also doing for my life is writing a _____, self-help book and philosophical book.

V. Make sentences with the given words/phrases.

noticeboard	fresco	pitch in	lift sb's spirit	frantic	draw up
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0. Michelangelo's famous fresco is in the Sistine Chapel.

1. _____.

2. _____.

3. _____.

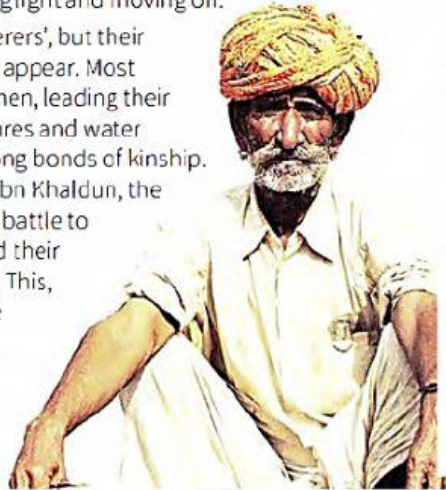
4. _____.

5. _____.

11 Read the passage and answer questions 1–6.

Out of a world population of 7.5 billion, around 30 million people currently lead a migratory lifestyle. Every continent has nomadic groups, leading a life very different from the sedentary communities they come into contact with. Almost all migratory communities are in steady decline for a wide range of reasons: climate change, political unrest, forced resettlement and armed conflict have all impacted on these traditional communities, diminishing their numbers year on year. However, the lure of the travelling lifestyle is as strong as ever. The 'gypsy lifestyle' continues to inspire people – especially the young – who crave the freedom of unstructured movement. Backpacking has become almost a rite of passage for the young. 'Gap years' between school and university often stretch to two years, or even more, as young people become addicted to the culture of travelling light and moving on.

Traditional nomads may be seen as 'wanderers', but their movement is not as unstructured as it may appear. Most nomadic communities are, or were, herdsman, leading their animals across fixed routes based on pastures and water sources. Their societies were based on strong bonds of kinship. According to 14th-century social historian Ibn Khaldun, the Bedouin community owed their success in battle to *asabiyya* or 'group feeling', which enhanced their ability to protect the group from outsiders. This, along with excellent horsemanship and the rigours of a harsh lifestyle, based around constant alertness needed to protect livestock, made them formidable adversaries in war when compared to their more settled counterparts.



Far from the desert-dwelling Bedouin live a different kind of nomad: the Moken, or sea gypsies, of the Mergui Archipelago between Myanmar and the islands of Thailand's North Andaman coast. During the dry season, they live on traditional houseboats, and during the monsoon season they build temporary villages on sheltered stretches of beach. Theirs is a culture of sharing and giving, to the extent that their language contains no words for individual possessions. This indigenous people has a great understanding of and respect for their environment, making use of over 80 plant species for food and more than 100 for shelter, handicrafts and other purposes. However, the Moken's lifestyle has more recently been affected by government restrictions on their hunter-gathering activities, and legal disputes over ownership of their traditional lands. Somewhat inevitably, they have become a focus for tourism in the area, which they have embraced to some extent as they try to adapt to the modern world.

Nomadic communities exist in Europe too. In the tundras and taigas of northern Scandinavia live a reindeer-herding community, the Sami. Originally travelling freely across the areas which now belong to Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia, this subculture has had its traditional lifestyle curtailed by the creation of national borders. In contrast to the Bedouin, the Sami's culture stresses the importance of knowledge and acceptance of the Sami language and traditions over bloodlines. It is an open and egalitarian society that welcomes outsiders. Marked by its rich storytelling and musical traditions, Sami culture has enjoyed something of a renaissance in recent years. Like many traditional cultures, it has both suffered and benefitted from a growing tourist industry as well as from government regulations. Norway now has a specific, protected reindeer-herding region, but the activity is prohibited elsewhere in the country.

NOMADIC CULTURES

Perhaps a better known travelling culture in Europe is the Roma, or Romany, of Central, Eastern and South-eastern Europe. The group is now spread across Western Europe too due to permanent migration. While their defining characteristic is the nomadic lifestyle, there have always been settled Roma, and the proportion has continued to grow, largely due to state intervention. However, there are some communities that have managed to retain a semi-nomadic way of life, such as the Thracian Kalajdzii (tinsmiths) in Bulgaria and Kotorari in Romania. The Roma tend to function as 'carriers of tradition' in the countries where they live. Cultural change does not happen as fast as it does in mainstream society, so traditions that have all but died out elsewhere are preserved and adapted by the Roma community. An example of this is the *Dodola*, a 'ritual for rain' in the Balkans, which used to be widespread, but is now limited to the Roma.

In the UK, the term 'gypsy' covers both Roma and Irish travellers, two diverse groups united by a common nomadic heritage. Irish travellers traditionally move in groups of two to four families, which would typically include married sons and their wives and children. Like many other migratory communities, Irish travellers have strong kinship ties due to the practice of arranged marriages as well as their isolation from settled society. In common with other nomads, their traditional way of life has faced many threats. In particular, the crafts, trades and services they practise, once in high demand, have been made redundant by declining rural populations, the mechanisation of farming, improved rural transport systems and the mass production of cheap plastic goods. Life expectancy for Irish travellers is often well below the national average.

In spite of the many obstacles faced by travelling communities all over the world, the world's fascination with the mobile lifestyle has not diminished. Mainstream culture seems to have a confused and contradictory relationship with travellers. On the one hand, the settled majority have a tendency to look down on those who refuse to adopt the sedentary lifestyle. On the other hand, they hold a romantic view of the horse-drawn caravans and campfires of the gypsy or the camel trains and tents of the Bedouin. What is clear is that travelling communities around the world, though reduced in number, are still alive and well and their contribution to world culture is indisputable.

Questions 1–5

Look at the following statements and the list of traveller communities below.

Match each statement with the correct community, A–E. You may use any letter more than once.

- 1 They tend to protect a version of traditions inherited from wider society.
- 2 Where they live is very dependent on weather conditions and the time of the year.
- 3 They do not focus heavily on kinship ties.
- 4 They fully exploit the natural resources available to them.
- 5 Their success in combat was partly due to the demands of their lifestyle.

List of traveller communities

A The Bedouin B The Moken C The Sami D The Roma E Irish travellers

Question 6

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

What is the writer's purpose in the Reading Passage?

- A to compare how successful different nomadic groups are in the modern world
B to explain the origins of backpacking culture
C to criticise the lack of tolerance for travelling communities
D to highlight the current state of traditional travelling cultures in the modern world

IELTS CAMBRIDGE 10 - TEST 1 - LISTENING 3

Các con mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé: <https://tinyurl.com/4y5fe5jf>

SECTION 3 Questions 21–30

Questions 21–25

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

Global Design Competition

- 21 Students entering the design competition have to

- A produce an energy-efficient design.
B adapt an existing energy-saving appliance.
C develop a new use for current technology.

- 22 John chose a dishwasher because he wanted to make dishwashers

- A more appealing.
B more common.
C more economical.

- 23 The stone in John's 'Rockpool' design is used

- A for decoration.
B to switch it on.
C to stop water escaping.

- 24 In the holding chamber, the carbon dioxide

- A changes back to a gas.
B dries the dishes.
C is allowed to cool.

- 25 At the end of the cleaning process, the carbon dioxide

- A is released into the air.
B is disposed of with the waste.
C is collected ready to be re-used.

Questions 26–30

Complete the notes below.

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

- John needs help preparing for his 26
- The professor advises John to make a 27 of his design.
- John's main problem is getting good quality 28
- The professor suggests John apply for a 29
- The professor will check the 30 information in John's written report.

IELTS CAMBRIDGE 10 - TEST 1 - LISTENING 1

Các con mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé: <https://tinyurl.com/5y58ya4b>

SECTION 1 Questions 1–10

Questions 1–6

Complete the notes below.

Write **ONE WORD** for each answer.

SELF-DRIVE TOURS IN THE USA	
<i>Example</i>	
Name:	Andrea Brown
Address:	24 1 Road
Postcode:	BH5 2OP
Phone:	(mobile) 077 8664 3091
Heard about company from:	2
Possible self-drive tours	
Trip One:	
- Los Angeles: customer wants to visit some 3 parks with her children - Yosemite Park: customer wants to stay in a lodge, not a 4	
Trip Two:	
- Customer wants to see the 5 on the way to Cambria - At Santa Monica: not interested in shopping - At San Diego, wants to spend time on the 6	

Questions 7–10

Complete the table below.

Write **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

	Number of days	Total distance	Price (per person)	Includes
Trip One	12 days	7 km	£525	- accommodation - car - one 8
Trip Two	9 days	980 km	9 £	- accommodation - car 10

SECTION 4 Questions 31–40

Complete the notes below.

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

THE SPIRIT BEAR

General facts

- It is a white bear belonging to the black bear family.
- Its colour comes from an uncommon **31**
- Local people believe that it has unusual **32**
- They protect the bear from **33**

Habitat

- The bear's relationship with the forest is complex.
- Tree roots stop **34** along salmon streams.
- The bears' feeding habits provide nutrients for forest vegetation.
- It is currently found on a small number of **35**

Threats

- Habitat is being lost due to deforestation and construction of **36** by logging companies.
- Unrestricted **37** is affecting the salmon supply.
- The bears' existence is also threatened by their low rate of **38**

Going forward

- Interested parties are working together.
- Logging companies must improve their **39** of logging.
- Maintenance and **40** of the spirit bears' territory is needed.