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

Class: S9

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GLOBAL ENGLISH 9: UNIT 9 – ACHIEVEMENTS AND AMBITIONS

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	in barefoot	(đi) chân trần	9	serotonin (n)	chất truyền dẫn thần kinh, điều chỉnh nhận thức, vận động,...
2	ambassador (n)	đại sứ	10	oxytocin (n)	hormone tình cảm
3	refugee (n)	dân tị nạn	11	endorphin (n)	hormone giảm đau
4	immune system	hệ miễn dịch	12	get into the habit of	bắt đầu thói quen
5	self-critical (a)	tự phê bình	13	determined (a)	kiên quyết
6	self-esteem (n)	lòng tự trọng	14	inventive (a)	có khả năng sáng tạo
7	visualize (v)	mường tượng	15	autistic (a)	(thuộc) chứng tự kỷ
8	dopamine (n)	chất dẫn truyền thần kinh, hormone hạnh phúc			

***Note:** n – noun: danh từ; a – adjective: tính từ; v – verb: động từ;

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

B. HOMEWORK

I. Unscramble the letters to make complete words.

0. enrgaetcp	→ <u>percentage</u>	3. notosiren	→ _____
1. tynocoxi	→ _____	4. herindnop	→ _____
2. modenaip	→ _____	5. cusitati	→ _____

II. Choose the correct answers.

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

A. car-free

B. lively

C. valuable

1. I was so surprised when I saw him – I'd _____ someone much older.

A. visualize

B. visualizing

C. visualized

2. The opposition to her plan made her more _____ than ever.

A. determined

B. oxytocin

C. refugee

3. Don't walk around outside _____ your _____.

A. on / barefoot

B. in / bare foot

C. in / barefoot

4. Some children suffer from low _____ and expect to do badly.

A. self-esteem

B. self-critical

C. ambassador

5. A chemical called _____ plays a role in regulating emotions.

A. endorphin

B. dopamine

C. serotonin

6. That's because our brain releases _____ and _____ when we fall in love, two "feel good" chemicals.

A. oxytocin / endorphin

B. dopamine / oxytocin

C. endorphin / serotonin

III. Do the matching.

0. not wearing any shoes or socks	a. self-critical
1. very good at thinking of new and original ideas	b. determined
2. a person who leaves his or her home or country to find safety	c. inventive
3. critical of your own faults or weaknesses	d. in-barefoot
4. to form a picture of somebody/something in your mind	e. visualize
5. having made a definite decision to do something and not letting anyone prevent you	f. refugee

IV. Make sentences with the given words/phrases.

self-esteem	fresco	ambassador	get into the habit of	immune system	autistic
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0. Michelangelo's famous fresco is in the Sistine Chapel.

1. _____.

2. _____.

3. _____.

4. _____.

5. _____.

THE TRUTH ABOUT LYING

by Dan Roberts

Over the years Richard Wiseman has tried to unravel the truth about deception – investigating the signs that give away a liar.

- A** In the 1970s, as part of a large-scale research programme exploring the area of interspecies communication, Dr Francine Patterson from Stanford University attempted to teach two lowland gorillas called Michael and Koko a simplified version of Sign Language. According to Patterson, the great apes were capable of holding meaningful conversations, and could even reflect upon profound topics, such as love and death. During the project, their trainers believe they uncovered instances where the two gorillas' linguistic skills seemed to provide reliable evidence of intentional deceit. In one example, Koko broke a toy cat, and then signed to indicate that the breakage had been caused by one of her trainers. In another episode, Michael ripped a jacket belonging to a trainer and, when asked who was responsible for the incident, signed 'Koko'. When the trainer expressed some scepticism, Michael appeared to change his mind, and indicated that Dr Patterson was actually responsible, before finally confessing.
- B** Other researchers have explored the development of deception in children. Some of the most interesting experiments have involved asking youngsters not to take a peek at their favourite toys. During these studies, a child is led into a laboratory and asked to face one of the walls. The experimenter then explains that he is going to set up an elaborate toy a few feet behind them. After setting up the toy, the experimenter says that he has to leave the laboratory, and asks the child not to turn around and peek at the toy. The child is secretly filmed by hidden cameras for a few minutes, and then the experimenter returns and asks them whether they peeked. Almost all three-year-olds do, and then half of them lie about it to the experimenter. By the time the children have reached the age of five, all of them peek and all of them lie. The results provide compelling evidence that lying starts to emerge the moment we learn to speak.

- C** So what are the tell-tale signs that give away a lie? In 1994, the psychologist Richard Wiseman devised a large-scale experiment on a TV programme called *Tomorrow's World*. As part of the experiment, viewers watched two interviews in which Wiseman asked a presenter in front of the cameras to describe his favourite film. In one interview, the presenter picked *Some Like It Hot* and he told the truth; in the other interview, he picked *Gone with the Wind* and lied. The viewers were then invited to make a choice – to telephone in to say which film he was lying about. More than 30,000 calls were received, but viewers were unable to tell the difference and the vote was a 50/50 split. In similar experiments, the results have been remarkably consistent – when it comes to lie detection, people might as well simply toss a coin. It doesn't matter if you are male or female, young or old; very few people are able to detect deception.
- D** Why is this? Professor Charles Bond from the Texas Christian University has conducted surveys into the sorts of behaviour people associate with lying. He has interviewed thousands of people from more than 60 countries, asking them to describe how they set about telling whether someone is lying. People's answers are remarkably consistent. Almost everyone thinks liars tend to avert their gaze, nervously wave their hands around and shift about in their seats. There is, however, one small problem. Researchers have spent hour upon hour carefully comparing films of liars and truth-tellers. The results are clear. Liars do not necessarily look away from you; they do not appear nervous and move their hands around or shift about in their seats. People fail to detect lies because they are basing their opinions on behaviours that are not actually associated with deception.
- E** So what are we missing? It is obvious that the more information you give away, the greater the chances of some of it coming back to haunt you. As a result, liars tend to say less and provide fewer details than truth-tellers. Looking back at the transcripts of the interviews with the presenter, his lie about *Gone with the Wind* contained about 40 words, whereas the truth about *Some Like It Hot* was nearly twice as long. People who lie also try psychologically to keep a distance from their falsehoods, and so tend to include fewer references to themselves in their stories. In his entire interview about *Gone with the Wind*, the presenter only once mentioned how the film made him feel, compared with the several references to his feelings when he talked about *Some Like It Hot*.

- F** The simple fact is that the real clues to deceit are in the words that people use, not the body language. So do people become better lie detectors when they listen to a liar, or even just read a transcript of their comments? The interviews with the presenter were also broadcast on radio and published in a newspaper, and although the lie-detecting abilities of the television viewers were no better than chance, the newspaper readers were correct 64% of the time, and the radio listeners scored an impressive 73% accuracy rate.

Questions 1–6

The reading passage has six paragraphs, A–F.

Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

List of Headings

- i Some of the things liars really do
- ii When do we begin to lie?
- iii How wrong is it to lie?
- iv Exposing some false beliefs
- v Which form of communication best exposes a lie?
- vi Do only humans lie?
- vii Dealing with known liars
- viii A public test of our ability to spot a lie

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Paragraph A | 4 Paragraph D |
| 2 Paragraph B | 5 Paragraph E |
| 3 Paragraph C | 6 Paragraph F |

Questions 1–5

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

- 1 What does Dave think about Professor Jeffcott?
 - A He's a typical archaeology lecturer.
 - B He's very enthusiastic about archaeology.
 - C He's not as interesting as some archaeology lecturers.
- 2 What was the first part of Professor Jeffcott's talk about?
 - A How it's now possible to date Neolithic structures more accurately.
 - B Artefacts that have been discovered on Neolithic sites.
 - C What Neolithic structures were used for.

Questions 7–10

Look at the following statements and the list of experiments below.

Match each statement with the correct experiment, A–C.

You may use any letter more than once.

- 7 Someone who was innocent was blamed for something.
- 8 Those involved knew they were being filmed.
- 9 Some objects were damaged.
- 10 Some instructions were ignored.

List of Experiments

- A the gorilla experiment
- B the experiment with children
- C the TV experiment

Questions 11–13

Complete the sentences below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

- 11 Filming liars has shown that they do not display behaviour.
- 12 Liars tend to avoid talking about their own
- 13 Signs of lying are exposed in people's rather than their movements.

COMPLETE IELTS (6.5 – 7.5 WB) - UNIT 5 - LISTENING

Các con mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé:

<https://tinyurl.com/ycktberh>

- 3 According to Professor Jeffcott, most Neolithic structures ...
 - A were built between two and three thousand years ago.
 - B were built by people before they moved from one place to another.
 - C were built during a period of change.

- 4 What fact about Neolithic people surprised the researchers?
- A The kind of food they grew.
 - B The speed at which they developed new skills.
 - C The range of skills they had.
- 5 What is Dave going to do next?
- A Study the way prehistoric buildings were built.
 - B Build a modern structure using prehistoric methods.
 - C Write an essay on prehistoric building methods.

- 3 (8) Now listen to the first part of the conversation, and answer Questions 1–5.

Các con mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé:

<https://tinyurl.com/2jv7949f>

- 4 (9) Look at Questions 6–10, listen to the next part of the conversation, and complete the notes.

Questions 6–10

Complete the notes.

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

The Neolithic period: major events

9,000–8,000 years ago

6 of Neolithic people move around Europe.

8,000 years ago

England and France are 7

6,000–5,000 years ago

First 8 Neolithic housing appears.

About 4,500–3,000 years ago

Stonehenge built in 9

Pottery made and used for the first time.

Neolithic people start making 10 stone implements.

- 3 10 Now listen to the lecture and answer Questions 1–12.

Questions 1–12

Complete the notes below.

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

Internet banking

History

1980s

- Early online banking access required a computer, a monitor and a 1
- Very basic. Customers could only:
 - see their 2
 - send messages to their bank.

- 3 were required to move money to other accounts or make bill payments.
- Under one percent of bank customers made use of early online banking.

1990s

- Sharp rise in number of 4 following establishment of Internet.
- Modern online-banking services using web browsers begin.
- Initial consumer reluctance to carry out financial transactions online (5 from accounts often occurred).
- Changing consumer attitudes prompted by:
 - better 6 on banking websites
 - more online stores (e.g., Amazon, eBay).

2000+

- 2001: Bank of America = first bank with three million online customers (making three million payments to a value in excess of one 7).
- 2012: As many as 8 of bank customers banking online in one country.
- Many online (internet-only) banks open.

Benefits of internet banking

Customers:

- They have access to accounts 24/7
- They can make payments (gas, electricity, etc.), move money between accounts, 9, etc. No need to go to bank.
- They can access banking services using computers or 10

Banks:

- Customers keep more money in their account.
- Reduced need for customer 11 staff.
- Increased customer loyalty (+ more recommendations to others).
- Lower running costs (internet banks only).
- 12 banks can find customers elsewhere (+ therefore operate beyond their usual area).