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Date: .../ .../ 2023

Class: S9

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GLOBAL ENGLISH 9: UNIT 3 & 4

VOCABULARY REVISION

A. REVISION

***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 chú thích nghĩa: con về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.

I. Complete the following sentences using the correct forms of the given words.

0. Flu **vaccination** is essential for everyone in modern days. (**vaccinate**)

1. The government will provide temporary _____ for up to three thousand people. (**accommodate**)

2. The colorful wildflowers in the garden attract a variety of _____. (**pollinate**)

3. The small coastal town has transformed itself into a *thriving* (*thịnh vượng*) tourism-based _____, attracting a lot of visitors to its beaches. (**economic**)

4. That day I was having a(n) _____ tour in Rome. (**sightsee**)

5. _____ loss due to deforestation is a significant threat to the survival of many wildlife species around the world. (**habitation**)

II. Match words in column A with words/ phrases that have close meanings with them in column B.

A	B	Answers
<i>0. in danger of</i>	a. susceptible	<i>0 – c</i>
1. poacher	b. defile	1 –
2. expand	<i>e. at risk of</i>	2 –
3. contaminate	d. unbiased	3 –
4. vulnerable	e. illegal hunter	4 –
5. objective	f. extend	5 –

III. Fill in the blanks with the given words in the boxes. Make changes where necessary.

mistreat	coexistence	circular	<i>conservation</i>	neglect	malnourished
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0. Such data can be helpful in evaluating the ***conservation*** status of plants.

1. Biological diversity is the _____ of species on changing landscapes.

A SMARTER WAY TO ACCESS THE NEWS?

A A recent report, issued by the international news agency Reuters, reveals that smartphones are quickly becoming the most popular way to access the news. Over the last year, this increase has been particularly noted in countries such as the UK, the USA and Japan. In fact, for all countries involved in the survey, usage has increased from 37% to 46%. Furthermore, 66% of smartphone users are now using the device for news on a weekly basis.

B By comparison, the number of people using tablets to access the news is decreasing in most countries. More sophisticated smartphones are reducing the need for other portable devices. The need for accessing the news on laptops and desktops has also changed. Over half (57%) still consider these devices the most important ways to access the news, but this is a decrease of 8% from last year.

C The report also revealed, however, that on average people only use a small number of trusted news sources on their phones, the average across all countries being 1.52 per person. In the UK, for example, over half of smartphone users (51%) regularly use the BBC app.

D Across all countries included in the survey, 25% stated that their smartphone was the main device used for accessing digital news, an increase of 20% since last year. This is particularly true of those aged under 35, with the figure rising to 41%. The overall trend, however, is not to use just one digital device to access the news, but rather a combination of two or three.

05 Which paragraphs (A–D) contain this information? You may write any letter more than once.

- 1 other ways news is accessed online _____
- 2 over half of smartphone users access news via their phones _____
- 3 the most popular way to access the news digitally is by using several methods _____
- 4 the younger generation are more likely to use their smartphone to access the news _____

The rain makers

Science and technology work with nature to bring rain when and where it is needed

- A** Wheat farmer Gang Liu is a worried man. The annual rains have not arrived, and there is a danger that unless there is substantial rainfall soon, his annual wheat crop will fail. As he looks anxiously at the clouds which promise rain but are failing to deliver it, there is a sudden loud roar, and from fields for miles around, hundreds of small rockets are fired into the clouds. Within twenty minutes, the farms around the eastern Chinese city of Luohe are experiencing their first rain for many weeks. Gang Liu's valuable wheat has been saved, thanks to a technique known as 'cloud seeding', in which the chemical silver iodide (AgI) is introduced into clouds. This causes the tiny drops of moisture in the clouds to turn to ice. These tiny ice particles join until they become heavy enough to fall from the sky, turning into rain as they melt.
- B** But did cloud seeding really cause the rain in Luohe to fall, or was it just a coincidence? Experts often question whether cloud seeding actually works. It is hard to tell how effective cloud seeding actually is, they say, as it might have rained anyway, without human intervention. But this has not stopped many governments and organisations from trying. There are currently 150 weather-modifying projects taking place in more than 40 countries. Not all of them are aimed at creating rain. The Eastlund

Scientific Enterprises Corporation in the USA, for example, is experimenting with firing microwaves into clouds to prevent the tornadoes which cause enormous damage to the country every year. In Russia, experiments have been carried out to make sure the sun shines during important national events.

- C** However, it is rainmaking that dominates the research programmes. In many of these, researchers are using trials in which some clouds are 'seeded' while others are not, and both groups are monitored. Arlen Huggins of the Desert Research Institute is leading a research project in Australia. Weather-monitoring technology is so good nowadays, he says, that we can measure clouds much more effectively, even from the inside. As a result, we now know much more about the effect humans can have on the weather. What Huggins' team has discovered so far is promising. They believe that cloud seeding does work, although there are still two years of the six-year project left to go.

D In China, where the majority of cloud-seeding operations take place, weather-modification authorities use army rockets to fire silver-iodide particles into the clouds. 39,000 staff working for the China Meteorological Administration (CMA) are equipped with 7,113 army cannons which, in 2006, were used to fire a million silver-iodide rockets into the atmosphere. This costs over \$100 million a year, although the CMA claims the results are worth the expense. Between 1999 and 2006, they say, cloud seeding produced 250 billion metric tonnes of rain and prevented thousands of farmers from losing their crops.

E "We want to understand what makes clouds rain," says Philip Brown of the UK Meteorological office, explaining why so much time, effort and money are being invested. "But there is a more powerful economic reason. A lot of countries around the world are at risk from drought, and governments will try anything to make sure that doesn't happen, even if the scientific evidence is weak. The potential economic value is greater than the scientific value. Making it rain might allow you to keep agriculture going where, without human intervention, it might fail."

F Some people are concerned, however, that altering the weather can have negative consequences. Leonard Barrie, director of the research department at the World Meteorological Organisation in Geneva, explains why. "All areas of weather modification are still very controversial. Some people think that diverting water for irrigation benefits some people, but is a disadvantage to others. Someone in one area will get more water, but as a result, someone somewhere else could get less." His fears may be justified. Recently, the town of Zhoukou in China's Henan province accused neighbouring town Pingdingshang of 'stealing' rain from clouds that were due to pass over its own farms, prompting what may be the world's very first documented incident of 'rain rage'.

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 Making peaceful use of a military weapon
- ii How modifying the weather has changed the world
- iii What is prompting this research?
- iv A period of drought comes to an end
- v An old solution to a new problem
- vi Winners and losers
- vii Tests provide encouraging results
- viii A waste of money
- ix Global attempts to change the weather

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

Các con mở link nghe sau bằng máy tính:

<https://youtu.be/IXU4E9mPFAU>

(43:30 – 55:07)

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1–8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- 1 You hear part of a conversation in a watch repair shop.
What is the man doing?
A refusing to accept the watch for repair
B encouraging the customer to buy a watch
C advising the customer to have the watch mended elsewhere

- 2 You are on a train and you hear a woman leaving a message on an answering machine.
Why is she calling?
A to arrange a lift from the station
B to change the time of her evening meal
C to find out bus times from the station

- 3 You hear a talent show judge commenting on a performance she has just seen.
What does she think of the man's performance?
A He lacks confidence.
B He chose the wrong song.
C He has a weak singing voice.

- 4 You hear the beginning of a talk in a community centre.
What will the talk be about?
A local history
B transport problems
C modern agriculture

- 5 You hear a man talking about saving money.
He wants to buy
A a motorcycle.
B a bicycle.
C a car.

- 6 You hear a woman talking about a concert being cancelled.
What does she think about this?
A She is glad it will not take place.
B It should be re-arranged for a later date.
C She should have been told sooner.

- 7 You hear a man and woman talking about a flat they are considering renting.
What do they both like about it?
A the size
B the low rent
C the furniture

- 8 You hear a woman talking about her tablet computer.
How does she feel about it?
A She finds something about it annoying.
B She wants to get a more powerful model.
C She spends too much time using it.

MINI TEST

I. Write the missing English letters that match the given Vietnamese meanings.

No.	Vietnamese	English
1.	sân quần vợt (n)	t_____ c_____
2.	thuốc diệt côn trùng (n)	i_____ r_____
3.	quý giá (a)	p_____
4.	thời kỳ Trung Cổ (n)	t_____ m_____ p_____
5.	triều đại (n)	d_____

II. Circle the correct answer.

- Irene is so incredibly musical and has a natural _____ to perform.
A. pollinator B. lighthouse C. instinct
- It means organised criminals will leave their _____ online.
A. fingerprints B. genetics C. infrastructures
- The lab was stocked with wire _____ for mice.
A. enclosures B. in captivity C. cages
- Most skin cancers can be cured if _____ and treated early.
A. interpreted B. detected C. perceived
- Most economies today are highly _____.
A. tourism-based B. experienced C. interdependent

**Lưu ý: Với những từ con không nhớ và viết sai, con viết từ đó vào vở 2 dòng*