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Class: S9

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GLOBAL ENGLISH 9: UNIT 5 & 6

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. He's a senior executive in a computer firm. (execute)

1. He became a(n) _____ of the labour movement. (colossal)
2. You will _____ get free dental treatment if you are under 18. (automate)
3. The Victorians regarded the railways as bringing progress and _____. (civilize)
4. And if your _____ fell, then your salary would fall as well. (product)
5. Three hundred thousand tons of cereals are needed to _____ stocks. (replenishment)

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

0. Some people keep fuzzy 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 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 correct answer.

0. She had a deep _____ with animals.
A. depression **B. empathy** C. malnutrition
1. If you _____ into an *obstacle* (chướng ngại vật), you will have to start again.
A. crash B. ban C. get
2. It's common _____ in the States to tip the hairdresser.
A. peak B. salvage C. practice
3. The human genome was _____ 50 years ago.
A. salvaged B. ironed C. decoded
4. She _____ with everyone in the village.
A. banned B. quarreled C. buzzed
5. There is a feeling of _____ toward American politicians.
A. resentment B. workload C. colossus

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

mouse	initial	astrology	<i>tweet</i>	Mediterranean	cosmopolitan
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0. At the end of the show he responded to listener calls, emails and ***tweets***.
1. The hotel *boasts* (tự hào về cái gì đó) spectacular views of the _____.
2. Varley was chief _____ of Barclays until the end of 2010.
3. The link between astronomy and _____ could no longer be taken for granted.
4. She liked the _____ atmosphere of the city.
5. If the surface is not smooth, use a(n) _____ mat.

V. Match the words in column A with their definitions in column B.

A	B	Answer
0. cargo	a. the act or condition of being officially forced to stay in a place.	0 - b
1. archaeologist	b. the goods carried in a ship, an aircraft or a motor vehicle.	1 -
2. detention	c. a metal bar, with a handle at each end, that you use for controlling the direction in which a bicycle or motorcycle moves	2 -
3. salvage	d. a list of people's names, often with the jobs they have been given to do	3 -
4. handlebar	e. saving something valuable from damage, destruction, or loss.	4 -
5. roster	f. someone who studies the buildings, graves, tools, and other objects of people who lived in the past.	5 -

Graphic novels

People who think graphic novels are just comics with a different name should think again

- A** Graphic novels, as the name suggests, are books written and illustrated in the style of a comic book. The term graphic novel was first used in 1978 by author and artist Will Eisner to distinguish a comic novel he had written and illustrated from newspaper comic strips. He described graphic novels as consisting of 'sequential art' – a series of illustrations which, when viewed in order, tell a story.
- B** Although today's graphic novels are a recent phenomenon, this basic way of telling stories has been used in various forms for centuries. Early cave drawings, hieroglyphics and medieval tapestries are examples of this. The term graphic novel is now generally used to describe any book in a comic format that resembles a novel in length and narrative development.
- C** Many adults feel that graphic novels are not the type of reading material that will help young people become good readers. They believe that graphic novels are somehow a bad influence that prevent 'real' reading. In other words, they think that they are not 'real' books.
- D** However, many quality graphic novels are now being seen as a method of storytelling on the same level as novels, films or audio books. From originally appealing to a small following of enthusiasts, they are now being accepted by librarians and teachers as proper literature for children and young adults. The main advantages are that they promote literacy, and attract and motivate young people to read.
- E** How do we know this? In the last few years, teachers and school libraries have reported outstanding success getting children to read with graphic novels. Many have mentioned the motivational factor of the graphic novel. This has been especially true with children who are usually reluctant to read, especially boys. The colourful pictures attract them, and then encourage them to find out what the story is about. Providing young people of all abilities with a wide range of reading materials, including graphic novels, can help them become lifelong readers.

- F** Furthermore, one of the main benefits of a graphic novel is that it can help students who are learning a foreign language, and who are having problems improving their reading skills. This is because the pictures provide clues to the meaning of the words. Language learners are therefore more motivated by graphic novels, and will acquire new vocabulary more quickly.
- G** Many teachers have reported great success when they have used graphic novels with their students, especially in the areas of English, social studies and art. They have discovered that, just like traditional forms of literature, they can be useful tools for helping students examine aspects of history, science, literature and art.
- H** The idea that graphic novels are too simple to be regarded as serious reading is no longer valid. The excellent graphic novels available today demand many of the same skills that are needed to understand traditional works of fiction. Often they actually contain more sophisticated vocabulary than traditional books. Reading them can help students develop the skills that are necessary to read more challenging works.

Questions 7–13

Complete the table below.

*Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.*

The advantages of graphic novels

Advantages	Who benefits?	How it works
They provide motivation to read.	7 readers	They are attracted by 8 This encourages them to find out what happens in the 9
They help improve a student's 10	11 learners	The pictures act as visual 12 The student develops a larger 13

Các con mở link nghe sau bằng máy tính:

[Track 05](#)

- 2 Read Questions 1–4 and options A–F. How many extra options are there? What words/ideas do you expect to hear for each option?

Questions 1–4

What helped each person to become successful?

Choose **FOUR** answers from the box and write the correct letter, A–F, next to Questions 1–4.

People

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1 the film maker | 3 the scientist |
| 2 the ballet dancer | 4 the chef |

Reasons for success

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| A a personal style | D an invention |
| B a lot of money | E a wise decision |
| C a relative's influence | F a change of job |

- 3  Now listen and answer Questions 1–4.

- 4  Listen to the recording again and when you hear the speakers' questions below, note down a few words that give you the answer. Use these to check your answers to Questions 1–4.

- 1 So what made him successful?
uncle / film student
- 2 Was she very talented?
- 3 So why did she do better?
- 4 Did he make a famous dish?

Các con mở link nghe sau bằng máy tính:

[Track 06](#)

- 5 Look at Questions 5–10 below and underline the key ideas in each question. Quickly read through the options.

Questions 5–10

Choose **TWO** letters, A–E.

Questions 5–6

Which **TWO** criteria will the students use to choose a successful person?

- A age
- B gender
- C individual talent
- D fame
- E global importance

Questions 7–8

Which **TWO** things do the students agree to do before they meet again?

- A write a biography
- B conduct more research
- C find photographs
- D write a talk
- E plan a seminar

Questions 9–10

Which **TWO** things do the students agree are linked to success?

- A wealth
- B experience
- C talent
- D effort
- E location

- 6  Now listen and answer Questions 5–10.

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

No.	Vietnamese	English
1.	phù sa (n)	s _____
2.	gạch vụn, đồng đồ nát (n)	r _____
3.	đối xử ưu ái	p _____ t _____
4.	tông mạnh vào (phr.v)	c _____ i _____
5.	sổ ghi chép, nhật ký (a)	m _____

II. Match the words in column A with their appropriate ANTONYMS in column B.

A	B	Answer
1. quarrel	a. collected	1 -
2. empathy	b. insignificant	2 -
3. frantic	c. incapacity	3 -
4. mighty	d. harmonize	4 -
5. efficiency	e. indifference	5 -

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