

Name: .....

Date: .../ .../ 20...

Class: S9



Từ vựng: .....

Đọc: .....

Nghe: .....

Mini Test: .....

## GLOBAL ENGLISH 9: UNIT 8 – THE ENVIRONMENT

### VOCABULARY 1

#### 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.

#### I. Unit 8 Vocabulary

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	<b>frost</b> (n)	sương giá	12	<b>depletion (of)</b> (n)	sự cạn kiệt
2	<b>interval</b> (n)	khoảng cách (không gian, thời gian)	13	<b>swap</b> (v)	trao đổi
3	<b>shower</b> (n)	trận mưa, tuyết	14	<b>zero-waste</b> (a)	không rác thải
4	<b>wildfire</b> (n)	đám cháy rừng	15	<b>sustainable</b> (a)	bền vững
5	<b>evaporate</b> (v)	bay hơi	16	<b>precious metal</b> (n)	kim loại quý
6	<b>moisture</b> (n)	hơi ẩm, độ ẩm	17	<b>appliance</b> (n)	thiết bị, dụng cụ
7	<b>ray</b> (n)	tia (chiếu từ Mặt trời)	18	<b>single-use plastic</b> (n)	đồ nhựa dùng 1 lần
8	<b>heatwave</b> (n)	sóng nhiệt, đợt nóng	19	<b>deodorant</b> (n)	chất khử mùi
9	<b>extreme weather</b> (n)	thời tiết khắc nghiệt	20	<b>compost</b> (v)	bón phân, trộn phân
10	<b>pass through</b> (phr.v)	băng qua, xuyên qua	21	<b>biodegradable</b> (a)	phân hủy sinh học
11	<b>greenhouse gases</b> (n)	khí nhà kính			

#### II. IELTS Vocabulary

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	<b>psychologist</b> (n)	nhà tâm lý học	4.	<b>inhabitant</b> (n)	cư dân
2	<b>population</b> (n)	dân số	5.	<b>ignore</b> (v)	ngó lơ, không để ý
3	<b>local</b> (a), (n)	thuộc về địa phương (a); dân địa phương (n)	6.	<b>reputation</b> (n)	danh tiếng

\*Note: n – noun: danh từ; a – adjective: tính từ;  
v – verb: động từ; phr.v – phrasal verb: động từ kép

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

## B. HOMEWORK

### I. Guess the correct words using the definitions given.

0. a powerful fire that burns out of control across a large area → wildfire  
1. a short period of rain or snow → \_\_\_\_\_  
2. a period between two events or times → \_\_\_\_\_  
3. a narrow line of light, heat or other energy → \_\_\_\_\_  
4. a period of time such as a few weeks when the weather is much hotter than usual → \_\_\_\_\_  
5. to collect and store plant material so it can *decay* (*phân rã*) and be added to soil to improve its quality → \_\_\_\_\_

### II. Choose the correct answer.

0. It's hard work teaching a class of \_\_\_\_\_ children.  
A. car-free      B. lively      C. valuable

1. Where \_\_\_\_\_ went, gold and silver miners followed.  
A. precious metal      B. extreme weather      C. moisture

2. Gardeners need to be prepared for several touches of \_\_\_\_\_ in the next month or two.  
A. depletion      B. wildfire      C. frost

3. This type of farming is simply not \_\_\_\_\_ anymore.  
A. interval      B. sustainable      C. biodegradable

4. The ferry service has restarted after a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ of 12 years.  
A. appliance      B. single-use      C. interval

5. The brief fighting optimism I'd experienced in the shower began to rapidly \_\_\_\_\_ in the face of reality.  
A. swap      B. evaporate      C. pass through

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

moisture	<b>fresco</b>	depletion	zero-waste	single-use	appliance
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0. Michelangelo's famous fresco is in the Sistine Chapel.

1. The greatest ozone \_\_\_\_\_ occurred near the poles.
2. Don't plug in an electrical \_\_\_\_\_ with wet hands - you could get an electric shock.
3. Tomatoes grown outside in the soil are good \_\_\_\_\_ indicators.
4. They called for an end to the national road-building programme and for a \_\_\_\_\_ policy to be *enshrined in law* (*được đưa vào luật*).
5. Awareness of environmental damage from \_\_\_\_\_ plastic is growing.

#### IV. Make sentences with the given words/phrases.

greenhouse gases	<b>ray</b>	heatwave	pass through	deodorant	compost
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0. *He saw the first ray of sunlight and heard the first crash of a wave.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_.

#### C. IELTS PRACTICE

**The world's friendliest city**

A team of social psychologists from California has spent six years studying the reactions of people in cities around the world to different situations. The results show that cities where people *have less* money generally have friendlier *populations*. Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, which is often known for its crime, comes out top, and the capital of Malawi, Lilongwe, comes third.

But what makes one city friendlier than another? The psychologists from California State University say it has got more to do with environment than culture or nationality.

They carried out a study into the way locals treated strangers in 23 cities around the world. The team conducted their research through a series of tests, where they dropped pens or pretended they were blind and needed help crossing the street.

The study concludes that people are more helpful in cities with a more relaxed *way of life* such as Rio. While they were there, researchers received help in 93 percent of cases, and the percentage in Lilongwe was only a little lower. However, richer cities such as Amsterdam and New York are considered the least friendly. Inhabitants of Amsterdam helped the researchers in 53 percent of cases and in New York just 44 percent. The psychologists found that, in these cities, people tend to *be short of time*, so they hurry and often *ignore* strangers.

adapted from an article by Victoria Harrison, BBC News



5 Match the words and phrases in *italics* in this table with the words and phrases in *italics* in the passage.

city	positive aspects	negative aspects	% of help received
Rio de Janeiro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>friendly <i>inhabitants</i></li> <li>more <i>1</i> ..... <i>lifestyle</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People <i>don't have so much 2</i> .....</li> <li><i>Has reputation for 3</i> .....</li> </ul>	93%
Amsterdam and New York	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>richer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People ...</li> <li><i>have little 4</i> .....</li> <li><i>don't pay attention to 5</i> .....</li> </ul>	Amsterdam: 53% New York: 44%

6 Now complete the table. Choose ONE word from the passage for each answer.

3 Now listen and answer Questions 1–5.

#### Questions 1–5

Complete the form below.

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



**Application form**

Name:	Jenny Foo
Age:	21
Nationality:	1 .....
Address:	2 ..... Road, Bondi
Mobile phone:	3 .....
Occupation:	4 .....
Free-time interests:	Singing and 5 .....

Các con mở link nghe sau đây

bằng máy tính:

Track 1

Các con mở các link nghe bằng máy tính:

Track 02

**5**  Now listen and answer Questions 6–10.

**Questions 6–10**

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

- 6 According to Don, what might be a problem for Jenny?
  - A her accent
  - B talking to her colleagues
  - C understanding local people
- 7 How many members does the club have now?
  - A 30
  - B 50
  - C 80
- 8 How often does the club meet?
  - A once a week
  - B once every two weeks
  - C once a month
- 9 What is the club's most frequent type of activity?
  - A a talk
  - B a visit
  - C a meal
- 10 The main purpose of the club is to help members to
  - A meet Australians.
  - B learn about life in Australia.
  - C enjoy themselves together.

## MINI TEST

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

A	Answer	B
1. be into something	1 -	a. decline
2. gracefully	2 -	b. cope with
3. deal with	3 -	c. be interested in
4. diminish	4 -	d. collaborative
5. co-operative	5 -	e. elegantly

### II. Put the following sentences into passive voice.

1. Sally had sewed the dress.

→ \_\_\_\_\_.

2. They had washed the dishes.

→ \_\_\_\_\_.

3. We had updated our computer before we bought that game.

→ \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The rain had caused the flood.

→ \_\_\_\_\_.

5. The dog had dug the hole in the ground.

→ \_\_\_\_\_.

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