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Đọc: .....
Nghe: .....
Mini Test: .....

GLOBAL ENGLISH 9:
IELTS SPEAKING & SPEAKING PRACTICE

A. IELTS VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1.	**interior design** (n)	thiết kế nội thất	8.	**identical** (a)	giống nhau
2.	**preliminary** (a)	sơ bộ, mở đầu	9.	**patent** (n)	bằng sáng chế
3.	**tangram** (n)	trò chơi xếp hình có nguồn gốc từ Trung Quốc	10.	**fluctuation** (n)	sự biến động
4.	**parallelogram** (n)	hình bình hành	11.	**align** (v)	căn chỉnh, sắp xếp
5.	**diagonally** (adv)	theo đường chéo	12.	**bibliography** (n)	danh mục tài liệu
6.	**elastic** (a)	co giãn, đàn hồi	13.	**money-conscious** (a)	cẩn thận về tiền bạc
7.	**twist** (v)	vặn, bẻ cong	14.	**typist** (n)	người đánh máy

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

B. IELTS PRACTICE

Rubik's Cube

How the puzzle achieved success

Erno Rubik first studied sculpture and then later architecture in Budapest, where he went on to become a teacher of interior design. It was while he was working as a teacher that he began the preliminary work on an invention that he called the 'Magic Cube'.

Rubik was inspired by geometric puzzles such as the Chinese tangram, a puzzle consisting of various triangles, a square and a parallelogram which can be combined to create different shapes and figures. However, unlike the tangram, which is two-dimensional, Rubik was more interested in investigating how three-dimensional forms, such as the cube, could be moved and combined to produce other forms.

His design consisted of a cube made up of layers of individual smaller cubes, and each smaller cube could be turned in any direction except diagonally. To ensure that the cubes could move independently, without falling apart, Rubik first attempted to join them together using elastic bands. However, this proved to be impossible, so Rubik then solved the problem by assembling them using a rounded interior. This permitted them to move smoothly and easily. He experimented with different ways of marking the smaller cubes, but ended up with the simple solution of giving a different colour to each side. The object was to twist the layers of small cubes so that each side of the large cube was an identical colour.

Rubik took out a patent for the Cube in 1977 and started manufacturing it in the same year. The Cube came to the attention of a Hungarian businessman, Tibor Laczi, who then demonstrated it at the Nuremberg Toy Fair. When British toy expert Tom Kremer saw it, he thought it was amazing and he persuaded a manufacturer, Ideal Toys, to produce 1 million of them in 1979. Ideal Toys renamed the Cube after the toy's inventor, and in 1980, Rubik's Cube was shown at toy fairs all over the world. It won that year's prize in Germany for Best Puzzle. Rubik's Cube is believed to be the world's best-selling puzzle; since its invention, more than 300 million Cubes have been sold worldwide.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2 **Read the passage below quickly.**

1 When did Rubik start working on his Cube?
2 When did it become a success?

3 **Underline these words (1–6) in the passage. Then decide what type of word each is and match them with their definitions from the *CLD* (a–f).**

1	preliminary adjective	**a**	break into pieces
2	fall apart	**b**	build something by joining parts together
3	attempt	**c**	done or happening in order to prepare for the main event or activity
4	assemble	**d**	the purpose of something
5	experiment	**e**	try something in order to discover what it is like
6	object	**f**	try to do something, especially something difficult

5 **Now complete the summary. Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer.**

Rubik's Cube

Originally named the **1** ....., Rubik's Cube consists of a number of smaller cubes organised in **2** ..... . The smaller cubes can be twisted in almost any way, though not **3** ..... . The Cube's **4** ..... is shaped in a way that allows the smaller cubes to move smoothly. Each side of the smaller cubes has a different colour, and the aim of the puzzle is to organise the cubes so that the colours on the sides of the large cube are **5** ..... .

The manufacturers of the puzzle changed the name of the Cube to the name of its **6** ..... . It has now sold more than any other **7** ..... in the world.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Air conditioning

The history of an invention that makes life more pleasant

Willis Carrier designed the first air-conditioning unit in 1902, just a year after graduating from Cornell University with a Masters in Engineering. At a Brooklyn printing plant, fluctuations in heat and moisture were causing the size of the printing paper to keep changing slightly, making it hard to align different colours. Carrier's invention made it possible to control temperature and humidity levels and so align the colours. The invention also allowed industries such as film, processed food, textiles and pharmaceuticals to improve the quality of their products.

To start with, money-conscious employers regarded air conditioning as a luxury. They considered that if they were paying people to work, they should not be paying for them to be comfortable as well. So in the 1940s and '50s, the industry started putting out a different message about its product: according to their research, installing air conditioning increased productivity amongst employees. They found that typists increased their output by 24% when transferred from a regular office to a cooled one. Another study into office working conditions, which was carried out in the late '50s, showed that the majority of companies cited air conditioning as the single most important contributor to efficiency in offices.

In 1914, the first air-conditioning device was installed in a private house. However, its size, similar to that of an early computer, meant it took up too much space to come into widespread use, and later models, such as the Weathermaker, which Carrier brought out in the 1920s, cost too much for most people. Cooling for human comfort, rather than industrial need, really took off when three air conditioners were installed in the J.L. Hudson Department Store in Detroit, Michigan. People crowded into the shop to experience the new invention. The fashion spread from department stores to cinemas, whose income rose steeply as a result of the comfort they provided.

However, air conditioning has its critics. Jed Brown, an environmentalist, complains that air conditioning is a factor in global warming. Unfortunately, he adds, because air conditioning leads to higher temperatures, people have to use it even more. However, he admits that it provides a healthier environment for many people in the heat of summer.

2 **Read the passage quickly. Who is/was:**

1 Willis Carrier? 2 Jed Brown?

4 **Now read the passage and find where each question is dealt with. Then read that part carefully and choose the correct option: A, B, C or D.**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Questions 1–5

1 When Willis Carrier invented air conditioning, his aim was to

- **A** make workers feel cooler.
- **B** produce more attractive paper.
- **C** set up a new business.
- **D** solve problems in a factory.

2 Home air conditioners were not popular at first because they were

- **A** too big and expensive.
- **B** not considered necessary.
- **C** too inefficient.
- **D** complicated to use.

3 Employers refused to put air conditioning in workplaces at first because they

- **A** could not afford to pay for it.
- **B** thought it was more suitable for cinemas.
- **C** did not want to spend money improving working conditions.
- **D** thought people would not work so hard in comfortable conditions.

4 What was the purpose of the research done in the 1940s and '50s?

- **A** to make office workers produce more
- **B** to compare different types of air conditioner
- **C** to persuade businesses to buy air conditioners
- **D** to encourage employees to change offices

5 What does Jed Brown say about air conditioning?

- **A** In future, everyone will need it.
- **B** Turning it off will not reduce global warming.
- **C** It can seriously damage people's health.
- **D** It is good for people, but bad for the environment.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Các con mở link nghe sau bằng máy tính:

Track 01

1 You are going to hear a worker from the Citizen's Advice Bureau talking to people who have arrived recently in the country about the banking system in Britain. Before you listen, match these words and phrases (1–8) with their definitions (a–h).

1	account	b	5	in credit	
2	balance		6	interest rate	
3	branch		7	overdraft	
4	direct debit		8	savings	

a arrangement that allows an organisation to take money from your bank account to pay for something
b arrangement with a bank to keep your money there
c exact amount of money you have in a bank account
d extra money that you must pay to a bank which has lent you money
e having money in your bank account
f money which you have saved and not spent
g one of the offices of a bank
h when you have taken more money out of your bank account than you had in it

2 Read Questions 1–4 and underline the key idea in each.

Questions 1–4

Which bank provides the following?

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

1 a branch on the campus .....
2 a free gift for new customers .....
3 special interest rates for students .....
4 no bank charges for certain customers .....

A Evergreen	D International Union
B Finley's	E Moneysafe
C Great Western	F Northern Star

3 01 Now listen and answer Questions 1–4.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

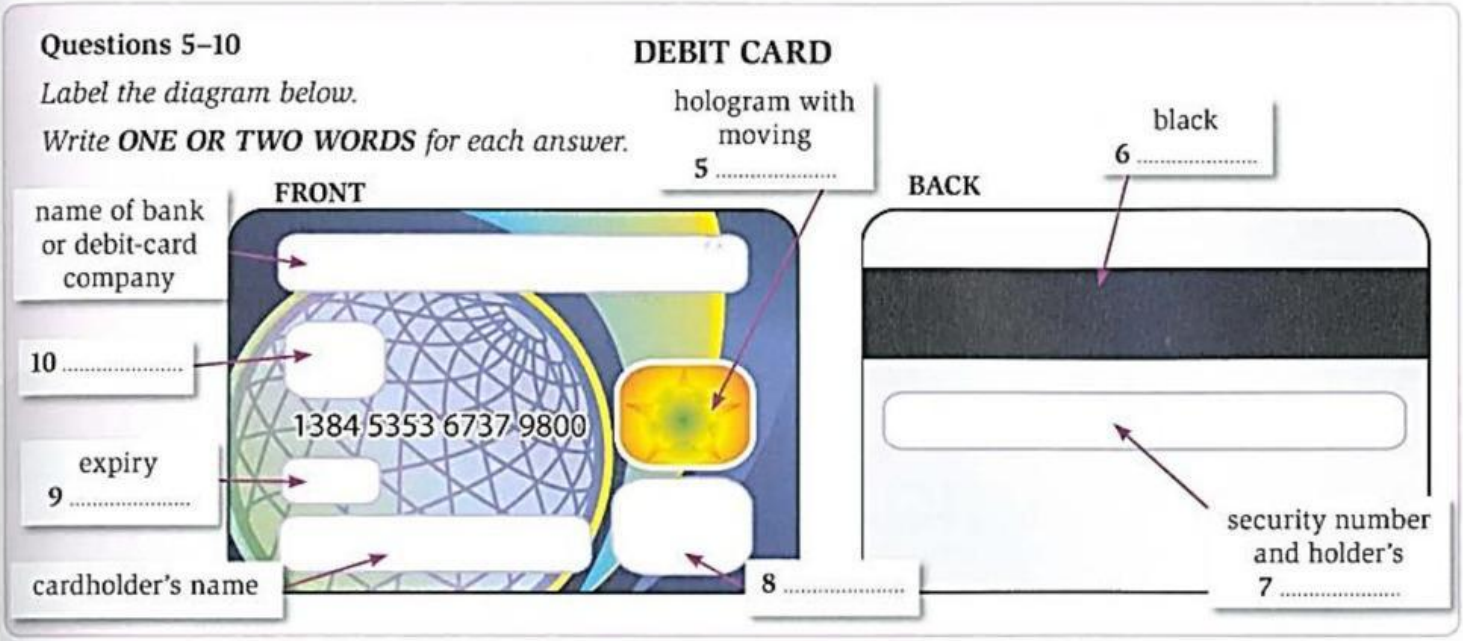
Track 02

4 **Work in pairs. Look at Questions 5–10 and the diagram below. What information do you think you need to complete the labels?**

Questions 5–10

Label the diagram below.

*Write **ONE OR TWO WORDS** for each answer.*



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

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Các con mở link nghe sau bằng máy tính:

Track 07, *Track 08*

2 **Underline the key ideas in Questions 1–5 (but not options A–C).**

Questions 1–5

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

1 What problem does Fumiko have with her psychology project?
- **A** She isn't interested in the topic.
- **B** She can't find enough information.
- **C** She doesn't know what to focus on.

2 What point does Victor make about Fumiko's tutor?
- **A** He explores his students' key interests.
- **B** He is a very hard-working member of staff.
- **C** He uses a limited range of project titles.

3 What has Fumiko already read on her topic?
- **A** book extracts
- **B** journal articles
- **C** internet material

4 According to Mr Dresden, Fumiko's project must include
- **A** some graphic data.
- **B** a bibliography.
- **C** a public survey.

5 Victor and Fumiko arrange to
- **A** get in contact in half an hour.
- **B** meet up in the library.
- **C** have lunch together.

3 **Speakers in IELTS Listening tests often use signals to help candidates know when the answer to a question is coming. Match Questions 1–5 above to these signals (a–e).**

a The thing about Mr Dresden is … ☐
b That's the trouble … [ ]
c He said that the important thing was … ☐
d Look, tell you what, I'll text you … ☐
e So what reading have you done so far? ☐

4 **Quickly read through Questions 6–10 and think about the type of word and type of information that you will need.**

Questions 6–10

Complete the flow chart below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

Fumiko's plan

Define **6** ..... using a diagram

↓

Background: relationships in the **7** ....., e.g. apes

↓

Present an overview of the **8** ..... for human relationships, e.g. work, home

↓

Look at six **9** ..... involved in a friendship (plus survey)

↓

Predict the future **10** ..... on friendship

5 **Now listen and do Questions 1–10.**

6 **Complete the speaker's signals for each of the answers in Questions 6–10 by writing one word in each gap. Then listen again to check your answers.**

6 I think the very ..... thing you need to do is …
7 After ....., you could do …
8 'You mean … ?' 'Yes, ... the word.'
9 The ..... thing might be to …
10 Why don't I ..... by … , or better still, …

LIVEWORKSHEETS

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. In addition, he has to be a(n) _____ for his people to the outside world.

A. ambassador B. in barefoot C. retail

2. This study also goes to show how amazing our _____ systems are.

A. serotonin B. immune C. self-critical

3. Studies have shown that small amounts of alcohol can increase the release of _____ in the brain which is linked to positive feelings.

A. endorphin B. refugee C. dopamine

4. You should change your _____ thoughts into more positive ones.

A. self-critical B. self-esteem C. visualized

II. Complete the text with the correct form of a verb in the box. There are some extra words that you do not need.

decorate	call	power	belong	know	take

1. They spent the night in a traditional Mongolian tent _____ as a *yurt*.

2. The police arrested a man _____ photos of the military base.

3. We stayed in a villa _____ to my grandparents.

4. These scientists have designed a car _____ by solar energy.

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

Mọi ý kiến đóng góp của phụ huynh sẽ là động lực để StarLink nâng cao chất lượng đào tạo.
Mời bố mẹ quét mã ở đây để thực hiện khảo sát ạ!

LIVEWORKSHEETS