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StarLink

Reading: .....
Listening: .....
Mini Test: .....

GLOBAL ENGLISH 9:
IELTS SPEAKING & SPEAKING PRACTICE

A. IELTS VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1.	**humpback whale** (n)	cá voi lưng gù	8.	**underestimate** (n)	sự đánh giá thấp
2.	**mammal** (n)	động vật có vú	9.	**detour** (n), (v)	đi vòng lại
3.	**longitude** (n)	kinh độ	10.	**krill** (n)	loài nhuyễn thể
4.	**tail fluke** (n)	đuôi cá voi	11.	**archive** (v), (n)	lưu trữ (v), kho lưu trữ (n)
5.	**chromosome** (n)	nhiễm sắc thể	12.	**off the coast**	ngoài bờ biển
6.	**snap** (v)	chụp hình nhanh	13.	**Antarctica** (n)	Nam cực
7.	**distinctive** (a)	đặc biệt	14.	**skirt** (v)	đi sát theo

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

B. IELTS PRACTICE

3 Read the passage quickly. Which of these sentences is the best summary of it?

A Researchers have quite a complete picture of whales' behaviour.

B Researchers have many things to learn about whales' behaviour.

Humpback whale breaks migration record

A whale surprises researchers with her journey.

A lone humpback whale travelled more than 9,800 kilometres from breeding areas in Brazil to those in Madagascar, setting a record for the longest mammal migration ever documented.

Humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) are known to have some of the longest migration distances of all mammals, and this huge journey is about 400 kilometres farther than the previous humpback record. The finding was made by Peter Stevick, a biologist at the College of the Atlantic in Bar Harbor, Maine.

The whale's journey was unusual not only for its length, but also because it travelled across almost 90 degrees of longitude from west to east. Typically, humpbacks move in a north–south direction between cold feeding areas and warm breeding grounds – and the longest journeys which have been recorded until now have been between breeding and feeding sites.

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The whale, a female, was first spotted off the coast of Brazil, where researchers photographed its tail fluke and took skin samples for chromosome testing to determine the animal's sex. Two years later, a tourist on a whale-watching boat snapped a photo of the humpback near Madagascar.

To match the two sightings, Stevick's team used an extensive international catalogue of photographs of the undersides of tail flukes, which have distinctive markings. Researchers routinely compare the markings in each new photograph to those in the archive.

The scientists then estimated the animal's shortest possible route: an arc skirting the southern tip of South Africa and heading north-east towards Madagascar. The minimum distance is 9,800 kilometres, says Stevick, but this is likely to be an underestimate, because the whale probably took a detour to feed on krill in the Southern Ocean near Antarctica before reaching its destination.

Most humpback-whale researchers focus their efforts on the Northern Hemisphere because the Southern Ocean near the Antarctic is a hostile environment and it is hard to get to, explains Rochelle Constantine, who studies the ecology of humpback whales at the University of Auckland in New Zealand. But, for whales, oceans in the Southern Hemisphere are wider and easier to travel across, says Constantine. Scientists will probably observe more long-distance migrations in the Southern Hemisphere as satellite tracking becomes increasingly common, she adds.

Daniel Palacios, an oceanographer at the University of Hawaii at Manoa, says that the record-breaking journey could indicate that migration patterns are shifting as populations begin to recover from near-extinction and the population increases. But the reasons why the whale did not follow the usual migration routes remain a mystery. She could have been exploring new habitats, or simply have lost her way. 'We generally think of humpback whales as very well studied, but then they surprise us with things like this,' Palacios says. 'Undoubtedly there are a lot of things we still don't know about whale migration.'

by Janelle Weaver, published online in *Nature*

4 Look at Questions 1–7 below. Underline the key ideas in the questions, but not the options.

Questions 1–7

1 What TWO aspects of the whale's journey surprised researchers?

A the destination
B the direction
C the distance
D the reason
E the season

2 The passage mentions reasons why whales generally migrate.

What **TWO** reasons are given?

A to avoid humans
B to be safe
C to eat
D to keep warm
E to produce young

3 What **TWO** methods did researchers use to record the identity of the whale near Brazil?

A They analysed part of the whale's body.
B They marked its tail.
C They made notes of its behaviour.
D They recorded the sounds it made.
E They took a picture.

4 The passage mentions places the whale may have passed close to on its journey.

Which **TWO** places may the whale have passe

A Antarctica
B Hawaii
C Maine
D New Zealand
E South Africa

5 The passage says that more research is done i the Northern Hemisphere.

Which **TWO** reasons are given for this?

A It contains more whales.
B It has friendlier surroundings.
C There are more samples available.
D It is easier to reach.
E It contains smaller whales.

6 The passage suggests why the whale made a different journey from usual.

Which **TWO** reasons does it suggest?

A She did not know where she was going.
B She did not want to breed.
C She wanted to escape a danger.
D She was looking for a new place to live.
E She was recovering from an illness.

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7 Which **TWO** methods of finding out where whales migrate are mentioned in the passage?

A attaching radio transmitters

B comparing pictures taken in different place

C following them in boats

D placing cameras in key positions

E following their movements from space

5 Read the passage again to find where the key ideas are mentioned. Read those parts of the passage carefully and choose TWO letters (A–E) for Questions 1–7.

3 Work in pairs. Underline the words or phrases in Questions 1–10 below that have a similar area of meaning to these words from the script.

1 translates as	6 dressed (in)
2 origins	7 skill
3 material/cloth	8 no longer necessary
4 stitch together	9 nowadays
5 patterns	10 ancient garments

4 Listen and answer Questions 1–10.

Các con mở link nghe sau bằng máy tính:

Track 14

Questions 1–10

Complete the sentences below.

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

1 The word *sashiko* means '.....'.

2 In the beginning, *sashiko* was ..... rather than decorative.

3 In the past, warm fabrics such as ..... were not available in some parts of Japan.

4 Warm clothes were produced by using *sashiko* to join ..... of material.

5 Traditional *sashiko* designs included one called '.....'.

6 In the towns of ancient Japan, workers such as ..... wore *sashiko* garments.

7 It used to be essential for someone married to a ..... to know how to do *sashiko*.

8 *Sashiko* was not needed when ..... began in northern Japan.

9 Modern *sashiko* patterns include stripes and ..... shapes.

10 Unfortunately, ... are not as interested in old clothes as in other ancient craft objects.

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Các con mở link nghe sau bằng máy tính:

Track 20

SECTION 1 Questions 1–5

Complete the form below.

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

KT Furniture
Customer Order Form

Customer details

Example	*Answer*
Caller's name	Sue Brown

Company name: **1** .....

Address: **2** ..... Trading Estate
210 New Hampton Road
South Down

Contact number: **3** ..... (mobile)

Delivery option: 1 ☐ 2 ☑ (no **4** .....)

Method of payment: credit card Type: **5** .....

Questions 6–10

Complete the table below.

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

item	code	colour	quantity
Office chairs	ASP 23	**6**	5
7	**8**		2
Leather sofa	DFD 44	**9**	1
10	TX 22	silver	1

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I. Fill in the blank with one correct word from the box. There are some extra words that you do not need.

anchor	bushfire	heatwave	swap	low-emission	nutrient

1. The _____ zone operates to encourage the most polluting heavy diesel vehicles driving in London to become cleaner.

2. The rest of us are advised to get all the _____ we need through a balanced diet.

3. There's a _____ very close and the whole city smells of burning.

4. Feel free to _____ out certain ingredients in recipes if you feel like it.

II. Choose the correct answer.

1. We haven't got any sugar. I _____ up the last of it when I made a cake.

A. warmed B. used C. dried

2. What are strategies that cities can use to better _____ with climate change?

A. cope B. come up C. get on

3. If animal populations are too tiny, then they simply _____ out.

A. wipe B. run C. die

4. There must be a better way to dispose _____ nuclear waste.

A. of B. with C. up

***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