Name: ……..

Class: S9

Tel: 034 200 9294

Ngày GV giao bài: Thứ …… ngày ……/…….

Ngày HS nộp bài: Thứ …… ngày ……/…….

Vocabulary & Grammar: ……

Reading: ……

Listening: ……..

Mini Test: ……..

GLOBAL ENGLISH 9

UNIT 5 – TECHNOLOGY – VOCABULARY REVISION & SPEAKING

Lưu ý: *Các từ vựng mở rộng thầy cô cho ghi trong vở (nếu có) và các từ vựng mở rộng trong phiếu đề có chú thích nghĩa: Con về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.*

A. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	**hectare** (n)	hecta (đơn vị đo diện tích bằng 10.000 mét vuông)	6	**pristine** (adj)	hoang sơ, nguyên sơ
2	**swath** (n)	dải đất, khoảng đất	7	**mitigate** (v)	làm giảm thiểu (tác động)
3	**subsistence** (n)	sự tự cung tự cấp, sự tồn tại	8	**agricultural export** (n.phr)	xuất khẩu nông sản
4	**colonisation** (n)	sự thuộc địa hóa, thực dân hóa	9	**city dweller** (n.phr)	người sống ở thành phố
5	**urbanisation** (n)	quá trình đô thị hóa	10	**boom** (n)	sự bùng nổ, sự gia tăng nhanh

***Note:** *n = noun: danh từ;* *n.phr = noun phrase: cụm danh từ;*
adj = adjective: tính từ; *v = verb: động từ*

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

B. HOMEWORK

I. Circle the correct answer.

0. The train arrives every 10 minutes, which means it's very _____.

A. crowded *(B.) frequent* *C. absorb*

1. The library preserved a rare collection of _____, which were used in ancient Egypt for writing.
A. leap B. hieroglyphs C. horoscope

2. Social media has become a powerful _____ for people to share ideas and connect with others around the world.
A. platform B. cargo C. sensor

3. The latest smartphone comes with a high-tech _____ that can detect even the slightest movement.
A. self-discipline B. sensor C. scorpion

4. Many people believe in checking their _____ daily to see what the stars have in store for them.
A. empathy B. initial C. horoscope

5. Ancient _____ like the Greeks and Romans have influenced modern civilization in many ways.
A. cargo B. civilisations C. online socialising

II. Fill in the blank with the correct word/phrase based on the definition and first letter given.

*0. a small box or bag with basic medical supplies, used for treating small injuries → **first**-a**id** k**it***

1. a type of writing system that uses pictures or symbols to represent words, often found in ancient Egyptian texts → h_____

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2. the study of ancient societies through their artifacts, buildings, and other physical remains → a_____

3. a man-made device that flies without a pilot and is often used for surveillance or delivery → d_____

4. to modify or change something to make it suitable for a new purpose or situation → a_____

5. a discipline that requires one to control their own actions and stay focused on goals → s_____-d_____

III. Complete the sentences or questions using HAVE SOMETHING DONE and words from the box. Use the correct tense.

your new car / service	**your nails / paint**
dinner / prepare	**his shoes / polish**
your wisdom tooth / remove	**the roof / fix**

0. A: I went to the dentist yesterday.

*B: Did you ___**have your wisdom tooth removed**___?*

1. A: My car isn't running smoothly.

B: Are you _____ ?

2. A: The roof is leaking again.

B: I think you should _____ .

3. A: I'm at the salon right now.

B: Are you _____ ?

4. A: Sam went to the tailor's last week.

B: Did he _____ ?

5. A: We have a big family dinner tonight.

B: Yes, I know. We _____ yet.

IV. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses to complete the wish sentences.

*0. I wish I ___**had**___ **(have)** more free time to relax.*

1. I'm really tired today. I wish I _____ **(not stay up)** so late last night.

2. Linh's house is far from school, so she wishes she _____ **(live)** closer to it.

3. Nam didn't pass his driving test. He wishes he _____ **(prepare)** better for it.

4. I have a very busy schedule. I wish I _____ **(can/ take)** a longer vacation this year.

5. The movie was so boring, and I regret going. I wish we _____ **(not watch)** it last night.

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Lưu ý:

1. Khi làm bài tập có từ mới, các con phải tra từ điển. Sau khi tra từ điển, các con chép mỗi từ mới **1 dòng** để ghi nhớ.
2. Các con gạch chân các từ khoá chính trong bài đọc.

Deforestation in the 21st century

When it comes to cutting down trees, satellite data reveals a shift from the patterns of the past



A Globally, roughly 13 million hectares of forest are destroyed each year. Such deforestation has long been driven by farmers desperate to earn a living or by loggers building new roads into pristine forest. But now new data appears to show that big, block clearings that reflect industrial deforestation have come to dominate, rather than these smaller-scale efforts that leave behind long, narrow swaths of cleared land. Geographer Ruth DeFries of Columbia University and her colleagues used satellite images to analyse tree-clearing in countries ringing the tropics, representing 98 per cent of all remaining tropical forest. Instead of the usual 'fish bone' signature of deforestation from small-scale operations, large, chunky blocks of cleared land reveal a new motive for cutting down woods.

B In fact, a statistical analysis of 41 countries showed that forest loss rates were most closely linked with urban population growth and agricultural exports in the early part of the 21st century – even overall population growth was not as strong an influence. 'In previous decades, deforestation was associated with planned colonisation, resettlement schemes in local areas and farmers clearing land to grow food for subsistence,' DeFries says. 'What we're seeing now is a shift from small-scale farmers driving deforestation to distant demands from urban growth, agricultural trade and exports being more important drivers.'

C In other words, the increasing urbanisation of the developing world, as populations leave rural areas to concentrate in booming cities, is driving deforestation, rather than containing it. Coupled with this there is an ongoing increase in consumption in the developed world of products that have an impact on forests, whether furniture, shoe leather or chicken feed. 'One of the really striking characteristics of this century is urbanisation and rapid urban growth in the developing world,' DeFries says. 'People in cities need to eat.' 'There's no surprise there,' observes Scott Poynton, executive director of the Tropical Forest Trust, a Switzerland-based organisation that helps businesses implement and manage sustainable forestry in countries such as Brazil, Congo and Indonesia. 'It's not about people chopping down trees. It's all the people in New York, Europe and elsewhere who want cheap products, primarily food.'

D DeFries argues that in order to help sustain this increasing urban and global demand, agricultural productivity will need to be increased on lands that have already been cleared. This means that better crop varieties or better management techniques will need to be used

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on the many degraded and abandoned lands in the tropics. And the Tropical Forest Trust is building management systems to keep illegally harvested wood from ending up in, for example, deck chairs, as well as expanding its efforts to look at how to reduce the 'forest footprint' of agricultural products such as palm oil. Poynton says, 'The point is to give forests value as forests, to keep them as forests and give them a use as forests. They're not going to be locked away as national parks. That's not going to happen.'

E But it is not all bad news. Halts in tropical deforestation have resulted in forest regrowth in some areas where tropical lands were previously cleared. And forest clearing in the Amazon, the world's largest tropical forest, dropped from roughly 1.9 million hectares a year in the 1990s to 1.6 million hectares a year over the last decade, according to the Brazilian government. 'We know that deforestation has slowed down in at least the Brazilian Amazon,' DeFries says. 'Every place is different. Every country has its own particular situation, circumstances and driving forces.'

F Regardless of this, deforestation continues, and cutting down forests is one of the largest sources of greenhouse gas emissions from human activity – a double blow that both eliminates a biological system to suck up CO_2 and creates a new source of greenhouse gases in the form of decaying plants. The United Nations Environment Programme estimates that slowing such deforestation could reduce some 50 billion metric tons of CO_2, or more than a year of global emissions. Indeed, international climate negotiations continue to attempt to set up a system to encourage this, known as the UN Development Programme's fund for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD). If policies [like REDD] are to be effective, we need to understand what the driving forces are behind deforestation, DeFries argues. This is particularly important in the light of new pressures that are on the horizon: the need to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels and find alternative power sources, particularly for private cars, is forcing governments to make products such as biofuels more readily accessible. This will only exacerbate the pressures on tropical forests.

G But millions of hectares of pristine forest remain to protect, according to this new analysis from Columbia University. Approximately 60 percent of the remaining tropical forests are in countries or areas that currently have little agricultural trade or urban growth. The amount of forest area in places like central Africa, Guyana and Suriname, DeFries notes, is huge. 'There's a lot of forest that has not yet faced these pressures.'

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Questions 20–21

Choose TWO letters, A–E.

Which *TWO* of these reasons do experts give for current patterns of deforestation?

A to provide jobs
B to create transport routes
C to feed city dwellers
D to manufacture low-budget consumer items
E to meet government targets

Questions 22–23

Choose TWO letters, A–E.

The list below gives some of the impacts of tropical deforestation.
Which *TWO* of these results are mentioned by the writer of the text?

A local food supplies fall
B soil becomes less fertile
C some areas have new forest growth
D some regions become uninhabitable
E local economies suffer

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Con hãy làm bài nghe theo link sau (từ 5p11s-hết):
https://youtu.be/o1Q_3hSCBWE?si=GA1RfGrqVYbihETe&t=311

Questions 27 and 28

Choose TWO letters, A–E.

Which TWO strategies does the tutor suggest for the next seminar?

A speak more frequently

B behave in a confident manner

C sit next to someone helpful

D listen to what other people say

E think of questions to ask

Questions 29 and 30

Choose TWO letters, A–E.

Which TWO suggestions does the tutor make about taking notes?

A plan them before the seminar

B note down key words that people say

C note points to say later

D include self-analysis

E rewrite them after the seminar

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