Name: ……...

Class: S9…

Ngày giao bài: Thứ…….., ngày…./….

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ…….., ngày…./….

Grammar: …….

Reading: …….

Mini Test: …….

GLOBAL ENGLISH 9

GRAMMAR REVISION

A. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	Words	Meanings	No.	Words	Meanings
1	**euphoria** (n)	cảm giác cực kì hạnh phúc, phấn khích	4	**power outage** (comp.n)	sự cố mất điện
2	**inevitable** (adj)	không thể tránh khỏi	5	**aspire** (v)	mong muốn
3	**newcomer** (n)	người mới đến	6	**audit** (n)	kiểm toán

** **Note**: n = noun: danh từ; adj = adjective: tính từ;*
v = verb: động từ; comp.n = compound noun: danh từ ghép.
Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chỉnh phát âm theo từ điển và chép mỗi từ **1 dòng vào vở ghi.*

B. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR

I. Choose the correct answers.

0. She asked me where _____.

A. is the nearest bus stop *C. was the nearest bus stop*

B. the nearest bus stop is *(D.) the nearest bus stop was*

1. The woman _____ gave me the documents is the new manager.

A. which B. who C. where D. whose

2. He said that he _____ working on the project since Monday.

A. has been B. have been C. had been D. was

3. The hotel, _____ is located by the lake, offers amazing views.

A. who B. where C. that D. which

4. The teacher reminded us _____ our report.

A. submitting B. submit C. to submit D. that we submitted

5. I spoke to the professor _____ course I'm attending.

A. whose B. whom C. who D. that

II. Combine the sentences using RELATIVE CLAUSES.

0. The book is on the desk. It belongs to Sarah.

⇨ *The book <u>which / that belongs to Sarah is on the desk</u>.*

1. The man is our new teacher. He is talking to the principal.

⇨ The man _____ .

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2. My brother lives in Canada. He is an architect.

⇨ My brother, _____ .

3. I know a restaurant. They serve amazing pasta there.

⇨ I know a restaurant _____ .

4. Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world. It attracts many climbers.

⇨ Mount Everest, _____ .

5. The woman called me yesterday. She wants to join our club.

⇨ The woman _____ .

III. Rewrite the sentences in REPORTED SPEECH.

0. "Can you help me with this project?" she asked me.

⇨ *She asked me <u>if / whether I could help her with that project</u>.*

1. "Why didn't you reply to my message yesterday?" Anna asked Tom.

⇨ Anna asked Tom _____ .

2. "Have you been working on the new marketing strategy this week?" he asked me.

⇨ He asked me _____ .

3. "Please don't use your phones during the presentation here." the supervisor told us strictly.

⇨ The supervisor warned us _____ .

4. "What are you planning to do after graduation next month?" she asked him.

⇨ She asked him _____ .

5. "I haven't received the confirmation email yet this morning." he said.

⇨ He said that _____ .

IV. Find and correct a mistake in each sentence below.

0. That's the student whom won the national English contest.

⇨ *<u>whom</u> → <u>who</u>*

1. She said that she is preparing for the science competition then.

⇨ _____ → _____

2. The restaurant, that opened last month, is already fully booked.

⇨ _____ → _____

3. He told me he doesn't finish the report yet.

⇨ _____ → _____

4. The girl which backpack was found at the library came to collect it.

⇨ _____ → _____

5. She asked how long the journey will take.

⇨ _____ → _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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.

CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE

Part 4

For questions **25–30**, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. Here is an example (**0**).

Example:

0 What type of music do you like best?
FAVOURITE
What ..... type of music?

The gap can be filled by the words 'is your favourite', so you write:

Example: | 0 | IS YOUR FAVOURITE |

25 The band probably won't do another tour this year.
UNLIKELY
The band ..... another tour this year.

26 It's very hard for Alex to get up in the morning.
TROUBLE
Alex ..... up in the morning.

27 Lily is so good at swimming that she is going to train for the Olympics.
SUCH
Lily ..... that she is going to train for the Olympics.

28 One of us ought to go and meet the visitor at the airport.
SHOULD
The visitor ..... one of us at the airport.

29 I went to the dentist's because I couldn't stand the toothache any longer.
UP
I couldn't ..... the toothache any longer, so I went to the dentist's.

30 I wasn't invited to the party and feel sad about that.
WISH
I ..... invited to the party.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Questions 7–13

Complete the table below. Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer.

Kohls (1996) describes culture shock as a process of change marked by four basic stages. During the first stage, the new arrival is excited to be in a new place, so this is often referred to as the "honeymoon" stage. Like a tourist, they are intrigued by all the new sights and sounds, new smells and tastes of their surroundings. They may have some problems, but usually they accept them as just part of the novelty. At this point, it is the similarities that stand out, and it seems to the newcomer that people everywhere and their way of life are very much alike. This period of euphoria may last from a couple of weeks to a month, but the letdown is inevitable.

During the second stage, known as the 'rejection' stage, the newcomer starts to experience difficulties due to the differences between the new culture and the way they were accustomed to living. The initial enthusiasm turns into irritation, frustration, anger and depression, and these feelings may have the effect of people rejecting the new culture so that they notice only the things that cause them trouble, which they then complain about. In addition, they may feel homesick, bored, withdrawn and irritable during this period as well.

Fortunately, most people gradually learn to adapt to the new culture and move on to the third stage, known as 'adjustment and reorientation'. During this stage a transition occurs to a new optimistic attitude. As the newcomer begins to understand more of the new culture, they are able to interpret some of the subtle cultural clues which passed by unnoticed earlier. Now things make more sense and the culture seems more familiar. As a result, they begin to develop problem-solving skills, and feelings of disorientation and anxiety no longer affect them.

In Kohls's model, in the fourth stage, newcomers undergo a process of adaptation. They have settled into the new culture, and this results in a feeling of direction and self-confidence. They have accepted the new food, drinks, habits and customs and may even find themselves enjoying some of the very customs that bothered them so much previously. In addition, they realise that the new culture has good and bad things to offer and that no way is really better than another, just different.

Question 1. Choose the correct answers.

What is the most suitable title for the passage?

A. How to Travel the World with Confidence
B. The Benefits of Learning a New Language Abroad
C. The Four Stages of Culture Shock
D. Why People Prefer Their Own Culture

THE STAGES OF CULTURE SHOCK

	name	newcomers' reaction to problems
Stage 1	**7**	They notice the **8** ..... between different nationalities and cultures. They may experience this stage for up to **9** ..... .
Stage 2	Rejection	They reject the new culture and lose the **10** ..... they had at the beginning.
Stage 3	Adjustment and reorientation	They can understand some **11** ..... which they had not previously observed. They learn **12** ..... for dealing with difficulties.
Stage 4	**13**	They enjoy some of the customs that annoyed them before.

LIVEWORKSHEETS