

MS. CHI ENGLISH

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Date:/....../2022

Class: GE8

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GLOBAL ENGLISH 8: UNIT 6 – ENTERTAINMENT AND MEDIA

VOCABULARY

A. VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meaning	No.	New words	Meaning
1	take up (phr.v)	bắt đầu (sở thích)	28	adopt (v)	nhận nuôi
2	chill out (phr.v)	thư giãn	29	actually (adv)	thực ra
3	fitness (n)	sự cân đối (về sức khỏe)	30	disaster (n)	thảm họa
4	adapt (v)	thích ứng	31	evil (a)	xấu xa
5	acrobat (n)	diễn viên xiếc	32	criminal (n)	tội phạm
6	entertain (v)	giải trí	33	general (n)	vị tướng
7	troupe (n)	đoàn (kịch, hát,...)	34	attack (v)	tấn công
8	socialise (v)	giao lưu	35	defend (v)	bảo vệ
9	put on make-up	trang điểm	36	defeat (v)	đánh bại
10	generation (n)	thế hệ	37	modest (a)	khiêm tốn
11	specialise in sth	chuyên về cái gì	38	convincing (a)	có sức thuyết phục
12	land (v)	đáp đất	39	tough (a)	bất khuất
13	steel (n)	thép	40	script (n)	kịch bản (phim)
14	direct (v)	chỉ đạo	41	effect (n)	hiệu ứng
15	superhuman (a)	siêu phàm	42	soundtrack (n)	âm thanh
16	distant (a)	xa xôi	43	impressive (a)	ấn tượng
17	inspiring (a)	truyền cảm hứng	44	chuck sb out (phr.v)	đuổi ai đó ra
18	dramatic (a)	kịch tính	45	stare at sb	nhìn chăm chăm vào ai đó
19	plot (n)	cốt truyện	46	persuade (v)	thuyết phục
20	rush (v)	vội vàng	47	give sb a go	cho ai đó cơ hội
21	grin from ear to ear	cười toe toét	48	warm up (phr.v)	khởi động
22	off (a)	thô lỗ	49	relief (n)	sự nhẹ nhõm

23	beam at sb	tươi cười với ai đó	50	underneath (prep)	bên dưới
24	frown (v)	cau mày	51	nerve (n)	dũng khí
25	dribble (v)	rê bóng	52	glow (v)	rực sáng
26	yell (v)	la hét	53	troop (v)	xúm lại
27	touchline (n)	đường biên	54	lurch (v)	lảo đảo
			55	gasp (v)	thở hổn hển

Note: *n = noun (danh từ); v = verb (động từ); a = adjective (tính từ); adv = adverb (trạng từ); phr.v = phrasal verb (cụm động từ); sth = something; sb = somebody*

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

B. FCE practice

FCE 2016 – TEST 7 – PART 7 - READING

Part 7

You are going to read an article about the Italian painter Canaletto. For questions 43–52, choose from the sections (A–E). The sections may be chosen more than once.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

In which section does the writer

suggest why Canaletto's work was less appreciated in his home city than elsewhere?

43

give examples of how Canaletto tricks the viewer in his pictures?

44

claim that Canaletto's paintings contain a kind of historical record of Venice?

45

tell us where Canaletto worked on the composition of his pictures?

46

mention the reason why Canaletto didn't paint exactly what he had seen?

47

suggest a weakness in the work Canaletto painted away from Venice?

48

give some details of Canaletto's initial painting technique?

49

say that Canaletto took a risk by specialising in a particular kind of art?

50

describe different artistic reactions to Venice?

51

refer to the effect Canaletto's paintings had on artists in another country?

52

Canaletto and Venice

An expert describes the close relationship between the great 18th century Italian painter Canaletto and his home city.

- A** Canaletto's lifetime subject was the city of Venice. Apart from the works done during his decade in London, he painted virtually nothing else, and Venice has never been so minutely and extensively painted by any other artist. His response to Venice was not like the dramatic, emotional response of a visitor overpowered by the city's haunting beauty and magic, as the British painter Turner was later, for example. Canaletto's paintings, with their love of incidental detail, betray a deeper-rooted, more lasting attachment – the affection of a native Venetian.
- B** Canaletto depicted the city as it really was, documenting the changes in the cityscape over the years – Piazza San Marco being repaved, palaces being reconstructed, graffiti appearing and disappearing. Above all, he suffused his painting with the natural light and atmosphere of Venice which was second nature to him. When he went to London in 1746, Canaletto could not quite come to terms with painting the cooler tones and the unsympathetic climate of England, and somehow his paintings of the River Thames always ended up looking rather like the Grand Canal.
- C** In spite of his natural affection for Venice, Canaletto's paintings were rarely bought by his fellow Venetians. This was probably because the locals did not need reminders of their city, and also because in Venice 'view painting' was not taken very seriously in comparison with historical and religious painting, or even landscape and figure painting. To become a 'view painter' at that time was quite a brave choice and, by the end of his career, Canaletto had done much to raise the status of the genre. However, his influence was felt more among painters in England, the home of his major patrons.
- D** Canaletto's extraordinarily detailed and accurate scenes were perfect for the foreign tourists in Venice, who wanted souvenirs or mementoes of their visits. The more accurate the scene the better, in fact, and Canaletto's first patron, Owen McSwiney, persuaded him to change from his earlier picturesque and theatrical style to a more factual one. Instead of loose brushwork and thick paint, alongside dramatic contrasts of light and shade, Canaletto adopted more of a snapshot approach, which proved to be very commercial. His colours became brighter, the paint surface smoother, and the scenes looked more realistic. McSwiney wrote 'his excellence lies in painting things which fall immediately under his eye', as if he worked directly from nature. At a casual glance, everything in his pictures is instantly recognisable and looks exactly as it does, or did, in reality. In fact, Canaletto never painted from nature – his pictures were created in the studio.
- E** In working out the compositions, he used his imagination and a certain artistic licence. Although he paid the minutest attention to the detail of a decorative carving, a ship's sails or washing hanging out, Canaletto felt at liberty to distort and reorganise the main objects in his paintings in the interest of dramatic effect. He would alter the sweeping curve of the Grand Canal, for example, or include more in a composition than could be seen from any single viewpoint. The clutter of traffic on the waterways looks random and natural, but the position of each boat was carefully worked out to achieve the best effect. In this way, he conveyed the essence of Venice even if he deceived the eye. The drawings which formed the basis of his compositions range from rapid sketches of ideas for painting, done on the spot, to large-scale fully detailed preliminary drawings. Sometimes, he made precise drawings for engravers to copy, and occasionally he produced them as works of art in their own right, in which case they were finished in the studio.

FCE 2016 – TEST 7 – PART 1 - READING

For questions **1–8**, read the text below and decide which answer (**A, B, C** or **D**) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Example:

0 **A** settled **B** established **C** installed **D** found

0	A ☐	B ☒	C ☐	D ☐
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A new partnership

In 1884, a small engineering firm was **(0)** in a part of Manchester. Its owner had **(1)** to complete only two years in formal education yet was still successfully **(2)** a business. In 1903, he bought his first car but it did not meet his high **(3)** and, being an engineer, he could not **(4)** having a go at improving it. By the following year he had designed a new car himself, and then started manufacturing this model. One of his cars came to the **(5)** of a wealthy car salesman from an aristocratic background. He was **(6)** impressed by the car and a meeting was **(7)** between the two of them at the Midland Hotel in Manchester. The meeting was a success and the two men decided to go into business together. The name of the manufacturer was Henry Royce and that of the wealthy aristocrat, Charles Rolls – and so the world-famous brand, the luxurious Rolls-Royce, was **(8)**

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 A passed | B achieved | C managed | D allowed |
| 2 A arranging | B running | C working | D dealing |
| 3 A standards | B rates | C levels | D ranks |
| 4 A obstruct | B resist | C oppose | D refuse |
| 5 A attention | B view | C interest | D attraction |
| 6 A widely | B mainly | C greatly | D fully |
| 7 A put out | B turned up | C taken out | D set up |
| 8 A brought | B originated | C discovered | D born |

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1cLUEEuBVy32P0GOEEWRe7p19ABuqYSvp/view?usp=sharing>

Archery

Anne used to shoot arrows from a bow made of 9 when she was a child.

Anne only had time to read about the 10 of archery before the beginner's archery course.

Anne's archery course took place in a 11 .

Anne was surprised that learning to 12 properly was so difficult.

The teacher told Anne she needed to relax her 13 .

One of Anne's arrows went into a 14 by accident.

During the breaks, Ann was happy to look at the 15 and talk to other people.

Some of the people on Anne's course said that a 16 had inspired them to try archery.

Anne was excited when the class were allowed to start 17 .

Anne is trying to persuade her 18 to do an archery course with her.

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- 24 Why did Jane choose to study at Longley University?
- A The location suited her.
 - B She knew people there.
 - C The quality of the accommodation was good.
- 25 What did Jane like about her course?
- A She gained practical experience.
 - B The teachers helped her a great deal.
 - C She learned to work with other people.
- 26 What does Jane say about her food tasting training?
- A It was a little boring.
 - B It was rather time-consuming.
 - C It was sometimes stressful.
- 27 How did Jane feel when she was offered her first job?
- A excited to be involved in a challenging area
 - B relieved to have been able to find employment
 - C concerned she might not do her work well enough
- 28 Jane is proud that in her first job she
- A came up with her own original idea for a product.
 - B proved that she was capable of working independently.
 - C succeeded in doing something nobody thought she could.
- 29 How did working in Denmark help Jane's career?
- A She made useful contacts.
 - B She came across new recipes.
 - C She found a better job.
- 30 What aspect of her job does Jane enjoy?
- A the wide variety of activities she does
 - B the opportunity to meet new people
 - C the experience of trying new foods

C. HOMEWORK

I. Choose the correct answer by circling A, B, C or D.

0. I still can't believe it! My bike _____ last night.

- A. stole **B. was stolen** C. stolen D. was stealing

1. Kathy is recovering in hospital after being _____ seriously by a dog.

- A. attacked B. adopted C. adapted D. defended

2. My sister _____ golf two months ago.

- A. chilled out B. put on C. took up D. went out

3. The Peshtigo Fire is still considered one of the worst _____ in US history.

- A. generations B. disasters C. activities D. circuses

4. Recently, Rosie has _____ a lovely puppy.

- A. adapted B. defeated C. directed D. adopted

5. My father _____ before starting to do sports.

- A. usually warm up C. usually warms up
B. warms up usually D. warms usually up

II. Complete the sentences with one of the words from the box.

<i>attack</i>	defeat	specialise	entertain	defend	adapt
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0. They ran too fast because those men tried to **attack** them.

1. Her father used to _____ in psychology (tâm lý học) ten years ago.

2. It's not easy for me to _____ to the new environment.

3. The role of the military is to _____ the country.

4. Our team tried our best to _____ the opponent.

5. Playing the piano is a good way for Jane to _____ herself.

III. Match the words given in the box with their definitions.

0. <i>hoop</i>	A. a strong, hard metal that is made of a mixture of iron and carbon
1. troupe	B. a person who performs difficult acts such as balancing on high ropes, especially at a circus
2. steel	C. a group of performers such as singers or dancers who work and travel together
3. stool	D. a seat with legs but with nothing to support your back or arms
4. acrobat	E. a large ring that was used for animals to jump through at a circus

0 - E	1 -	2 -	3 -	4 -
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