Name: _____ Date: …/ …/ …

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GLOBAL ENGLISH 9: UNIT 2 + UNIT 3

VOCABULARY REVISION

A. HOMEWORK

***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.*

I. Match the definition with the suitable word.

~~***0. a period of ten years***~~	a. promote
1. enjoying spending time with other people	b. empathetic
2. to help sell a product, service, etc. or make it more popular by advertising it or offering it at a special price	~~***c. decade***~~
3. able to understand how somebody else feels because you can imagine what it is like to be that person	d. open-air
4. used to describe a place that does not have a roof or an event that takes place outside	e. experienced
5. having knowledge or skill in a particular job or activity	f. sociable

0 - c	1 -	2 -	3 -	4 -	5 -

II. Underline the correct form of the given words.

0. Some research has shown that people without brothers and sisters tend to be less ***sociable / social****.*

1. Helping to *alleviate (làm giảm, xoa dịu)* **poverty / poor** in developing countries also helps to reduce environmental *destruction (sự tàn phá)*.

2. I do not see that it does anything new, except create new **annoys / annoyances**.

3. Capital transfers may also contribute to forest **conserve / conservation** because they may alleviate poverty.

4. We're sorry to hear you're ill and wish you a speedy **recovery / recover**.

5. I looked into her face for some **responses / respondents**, but she just stared at me *blankly (ngây ra)*.

III. Rearrange the letters to make complete words.

0. niiltia	→ ***initial***	3. hrtaeethpaim	→ _____
1. esirhdreundnuo	→ _____	4. hdesiranlomu	→ _____
2. lsef - lolenrtocd	→ _____ - _____	5. ticens telelrntep	→ _____ _____

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IV. Fill in the blanks with suitable words/ phrases (hints and the first letter of the word are provided).

0. I'm trying to ***illustrate*** *(make clearer) to you what it's like when you are there.*

1. She tried to **b**_____ (eradicate) these thoughts from her mind.

2. According to **c**_____ (practice), one son *inherited (thừa kế)* all the family property.

3. The new findings suggest that women ought to **m**_____ (watch and check) their cholesterol levels.

4. Children normally feel a lot of **a**_____ (nervousness) about their first day at school.

5. The teacher put **s**_____ (emphasize) the need for good study habits.

6. The meeting was **d**_____ (interrupt) by a group of *protesters (người biểu tình)* who shouted and threw fruit at the speaker.

V. Rewrite the sentences using the words/phrases given in the brackets.

0. The two organizations hardly have any relationship. (little)

→ *The two organizations* ***have little contact with each other****.*

1. She always dresses in *gorgeous (lộng lẫy)* outfits and puts on makeup every time she goes out. (take care of appearance)

→ She always _____.

2. He retired at 50 because his health wasn't in a good condition. (ill-health)

→ He _____.

3. Their mistakes directly affect the company's supply chain. (have a direct effect on)

→ Their _____.

4. All of us need someone to talk to when we're feeling unhappy. (down)

→ All _____.

5. You have to stay calm during business *negotiations (sự thương lượng)*. (keep a cool head)

→ You _____.

VI. Make sentences with these given words/phrases.

susceptible to	wind down	spoilt child	endangered species	~~***fresco***~~	wear on

0. ***Michelangelo's famous fresco is in the Sistine Chapel****.*

1. _____.

2. _____.

3. _____.

4. _____.

5. _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

B. IELTS PRACTICE

MINDSET FOR IELTS 3 - UNIT 3 – READING

16 Read the passage and answer questions 1–9.

MODERN AND POST-MODERN SCULPTURE

A Modern sculpture has its origins in the work of Frenchman Auguste Rodin. Born into a modest family in 1840, Rodin began his creative journey in the 1860s, a journey that would lead to him being remembered as the 'bridge' between traditional and modern sculpture. Before Rodin, sculpture told stories about the past: religion, history, myth and literature. Sculptures typically left little to the imagination. Figures tended to be idealised in some way to avoid any imperfections of the model. Rodin can be considered a realist in that he refused to improve on what he saw in front of him. He considered all of nature beautiful and if a model was old and wrinkled, he would be portrayed as such. Moreover, like much of the art that he helped inspire for later generations, his work spoke to the emotions and imagination: both his and his viewers'. The stories he told were internal and conceptual and there was no right or wrong way to interpret them.

B Rodin was inspired by the fragments of Greek and Roman sculpture that were being discovered by archaeologists during his time. He was one of the first sculptors to treat fragments or parts of figures as complete works of art. One of his most famous works is *Large hand of a pianist*. In this piece he demonstrated one of the characteristics of Modern Art – to make visible things that are not, such as energy, sound and rhythm. He sculpted elongated fingers to make visible music being played effortlessly. Groundbreaking for its time, this concept has been taken forward by sculptors right up to the present day.

C Rodin worked mainly in bronze and was fascinated by the effect of light on irregular surfaces. In particular, he realised that light bouncing off textured bronze surfaces could create the illusion of movement. He pioneered two new techniques: *marcottage* and *assemblage*. *Marcottage* means creating a new work by putting together pieces from different existing works. *Assemblage*, which was further developed later by artists like Picasso, began with Rodin's technique of repeatedly casting the same figure and using multiple casts to create a new piece.

D The Late Modern Period (1900 to 1945), which saw the rise of extreme distortion* – and then abstraction** – in sculpture can be seen as a natural development from the pioneering work of Rodin. Romanian French sculptor Constantin Brancusi was one of the leading exponents of this style. He attempted to reduce the physical world to three basic forms: egg, pebble and grass blade. The development of Rodin's assemblage also continued and came to represent the *building* of sculptures rather than carving or moulding them. Picasso's sculptures were called 'Constructions' and used a range of different objects and materials. The rise of minimalism, a movement that reduces sculpture to its most essential features, comes very much from this tradition.

E Thanks to the work of these 'forefathers', Modern sculpture embraces many forms and styles. It is increasingly common to see it created outdoors, often in view of the spectators. One form of outdoor sculpture is known as Earth Art, which is based on nature and makes use of rocks, branches, leaves, dirt, soil, water and other naturally occurring materials. Another offshoot is kinetic sculpture – sculpture that involves moving parts. Mobiles are one such example. Early examples had moving parts powered by wind or touch and later some were even powered by machines. Other pioneering forms of Modern sculpture include ice sculptures used in culinary art and sound sculptures – such as Aeolian harps 'played' by the wind.

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F Art installations are another example of how sculpture has developed in the Modern and Post-modern eras. They can be defined as a work of art consisting of multiple components, often though not necessarily in mixed media, usually exhibited in an indoor gallery space in an arrangement specified by the artist. Installations are multi-sensory experiences built for a specific time and space. They are often highly imaginative and bring different materials together to create something original and unexpected. The audience is drawn to them because they are immersive, often allowing audience participation. One such installation was *Cloud City*, a huge construction created by Argentinian sculptor Tomás Saraceno. It consisted of 16 interconnected modules, 16.5 by 8.5 metres, displayed on the roof of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. Visitors were able to walk up and inside the modules.

*distortion – *twisting out of shape*

**abstraction – *depicting ideas, not actual objects*

G In fact, these days sculpture increasingly involves the public. The use of digital technology has further increased the possibilities of creating art that reaches everyone. Digital installations allow artists to 'play' with the boundary between the real world and virtual reality and give new opportunities for active participation in the artwork by the spectator. Touch, physical participation and social interaction are now common features of the experience of going to see art. Modern sculpture has come a long way since Rodin got the ball rolling in the 1860s, and the future promises limitless possibilities.

Questions 1–6

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage above?

Write

TRUE *if the statement agrees with the information*

FALSE *if the statement contradicts the information*

NOT GIVEN *if there is no information on this*

1 Before Rodin, sculpture was very realistic.
2 Rodin expected people to interpret his sculptures in their own way.
3 Rodin studied the sculpture techniques of the Greeks and Romans.
4 Rodin felt that incomplete figures were still artistic works.
5 His *Large Hand of a Pianist* tries to convey music being played.
6 Rodin believed the surfaces of sculptures should be smooth.

Questions 7–9

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

7 Assemblage
- A was first used by Pablo Picasso.
- B uses only three basic forms.
- C involves several artists working on the same theme.
- D creates a single composition from a number of versions of an individual.

8 What is the purpose of paragraph E?
- A to explain the meaning of Earth Art
- B to explain how kinetic sculpture has evolved
- C to introduce the idea of outdoor sculpture
- D to show examples of innovative forms of Modern sculpture

9 Art installations
- A always use mixed media.
- B are always outdoors.
- C usually allow viewers to interact with them.
- D typically last a long time.

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MINDSET FOR IELTS 2 - UNIT 8 – LISTENING

Các con mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé: *https://tinyurl.com/45brm7xt*

Dr Reynolds, Sangita and Lawrence are discussing the practical aspects of the festival. Listen and complete the notes with ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER.

Discussion on organisation		
Aspect of organisation	**Sangita**	**Lawrence**
Accommodation	Use holiday accommodation for 1 _____.	Having young people at the festival helps the university in future.
Catering	Encourage students to give their ideas and offer to use their own 2 _____ skills.	Agrees
Professional help/ volunteers	Former students would organise it better.	The 3 _____ did not work well as they saw the festival as just a student event.
Security	Windows were open. Everyone should be more careful and take personal 4 _____ for security.	Nothing to add, as there were security guards around all the time.
Finance	It's a good idea for businesses to sponsor or advertise as long as they respect the spirit of the festival.	Students might not be happy with commercial organisations taking a role. Businesses can sponsor specific events and present 5 _____.

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MINDSET FOR IELTS 3 - UNIT 1 – LISTENING

Các con mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé: *https://tinyurl.com/mpppcp6d*

04 **Listen to a guide talking to a group of visitors to the Museum of London Life and fill the gaps in exercise 3. Write ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER in each gap.**

02

LONDON – FROM COUNTRYSIDE VILLAGE TO URBAN METROPOLIS

HOME | ABOUT | PHOTOS | CONTACT

The Museum of London Life takes you on a thrilling journey from **1** _____ times in the city to modern-day life and beyond. Your trip through history begins with a look at how **2** _____ humans used to live when London was just open countryside. This is followed by a 'walk through the ages'. In every room you are surrounded by fascinating exhibits – images, photos, maps and all kinds of **3** _____ from years gone by. After you leave the here-and-now, when you have finished the **4** '_____ London' section, you will be transported into the final era – the **5** _____ century, to be precise – as you look at how the city might continue to evolve in the future.

Các con mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé: *https://tinyurl.com/f39cevxs*

06 **Listen and complete the form.**

You will hear an employee at the Museum of London Life taking a booking. Complete the form. Write ***NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER*** *for each answer.*

MUSEUM OF LONDON LIFE Booking Form

See how Londoners lived from Prehistoric times through to the 22nd century.

Name:	**1**	_____
Address:	**2**	_____ Road, London, **3** _____
Telephone:	**4**	_____
Discounts:		4+ people: 10%
	5	10+ people: _____ %
	6	Students: _____ %
	7	Students: 20% for groups of at least _____ people
Price for entry:	**8**	£_____
Special exhibition:	**9**	_____ London
Date of visit:	**10**	_____ July

LIVEWORKSHEETS