Name: _____ Date: …/ …/ …

Class: S9 Tel: 038 255 2594

GLOBAL ENGLISH 9: UNIT 2 + UNIT 3

GRAMMAR 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. Underline the correct alternative.

*0. I expected my boyfriend to call after work last night, but he did not. I suppose he **can't have been / must have been** too tired.*

1. Micheal's score on the test is the highest in the class. He **must have studied / might have studied** hard yesterday.
2. We **might have given / must have given** you more help, but we were too busy.
3. Vera **can't have been / must have been** at the supermarket this morning. I didn't see her there.
4. A rabbit **might have eaten / must have eaten** all my flowers. I saw its footprints in the garden.
5. I **might have forgotten / can't have forgotten** my homework at home. That was in my school bag last night.

II. Rewrite sentences with *must have, might have, and can't have* and the given words in brackets.

0. The phone rang, but I didn't hear it. (be/asleep)

→ ***I must have been asleep.***

1. Her parents were very strict. She had to be at home before 10 p.m. (be / because)

→ _____.

2. Anna couldn't find her purse after she left the bus. (leave / on the bus)

→ _____.

3. Veronika cried a lot because she didn't do her test well. (fail / her test)

→ _____.

4. The cake Yuqi made tastes terrible. Maybe she did it the wrong way. (follow / recipe / properly)

→ _____.

5. We waited for about 10 minutes and the train didn't come. (think / be cancelled)

→ _____.

III. Circle A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

0. He _____ for the phone, found it and took it to the woman, laying it in her lap.

A. looked around *B. got off* *C. fill in*

1. Are you _____ your holiday?

A. catching up with B. looking forward to C. taking time

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2. How was the exam? How did you _____?

A. get in B. get out C. get on

3. It was my first flight. I was nervous as the plane _____.

A. took after B. took in C. took off

4. _____! There's a car coming.

A. Look up B. Look out C. Look for

5. Jack has _____ on smoking. He only smokes three cigarettes a day now.

A. cut down B. cut into C. cut through

IV. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the given multi-word verbs in the boxes.

keep up with	get by	throw away	~~look around~~	break down	turn round

*0. He **looked around** for the phone, found it and took it to the woman, laying it in her lap.*

1. The police got into the house by _____ the door.

2. When I touched him on the shoulder, he _____.

3. My French isn't very good but it's enough to _____.

4. You're walking too fast. I can't _____ you.

5. Do you want these paper cups or shall I _____ them _____?

V. Underline the correct preposition to complete the sentence.

*0. People came out of their houses and looked **around / on**.*

1. He turned **down / up** the job because it involved too much travelling.

2. It will take him a long time to get **into / over** the operation.

3. She quickly ran **out / over** her speech before going on-stage.

4. Did you put the lights **out / off** downstairs?

5. We'll pick you **on / up** outside the station.

VI. Make sentences with these given multi-word verbs.

turn out	end up	stay on	eat out	~~look after~~	give away

*0. **He looks after his son during the day**.*

1. _____.

2. _____.

3. _____.

4. _____.

5. _____.

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B. IELTS PRACTICE

MINDSET FOR IELTS 3 - UNIT 3 – READING

20TH CENTURY MODERN ART CHAMPIONS: RAUSCHENBERG AND WARHOL

A The term 'Modern Art' refers to art from the period 1860s to 1970s and encompasses the work of such well-known names as Vincent Van Gogh, Paul Cézanne and Pablo Picasso. Modern Art represents the discarding of the artistic traditions of the past in favour of a spirit of experimentation. It conceptualised the functions of art in new ways and introduced different ideas about the nature of materials. Two artists who had a huge impact on modern art in the twentieth century were Robert Rauschenberg and Andy Warhol. Arguably, they both had an important influence on art as we know it today, but whereas Warhol became a household name, Rauschenberg is remembered only by those in the artistic community.

B Milton Ernest Rauschenberg, who later became known as Robert Rauschenberg, was born in Port Arthur, Texas in 1925, while [1]Andrew Warhola – Andy Warhol – was born in 1928 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Both were of European heritage, born to working class families. In Rauschenberg's case, his childhood environment was hardly inspiring – a blue-collar town that has been described as a 'cultural wasteland with no art'. His father had no understanding of art and gave him no encouragement. His mother, on the other hand, supported her son as much as she could. For much of his life, [2]Rauschenberg had been waiting for the opportunity to leave his hot, sticky, industrial home town and he did so in 1944, moving to California. Like Rauschenberg, Warhol was close to his mother. A sickly child, he spent a lot of time at home with her. Though he was missing a lot of school, [3]he was developing his artistic skills and tastes, so it was actually an important period of his life. He eventually enrolled in the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh, where he took his first steps into the art world. Eventually, both artists gravitated towards New York, [4]which, by the early 1950s, had taken over from Paris as the centre of the Avant Garde*.

C Artistically, what the two have in common is the willingness to innovate, take chances and be different from everything that had gone before. Both were a new type of artist who embraced and drew inspiration from popular culture. Both rejected the orthodoxical views of 'high' and 'low' art. To their minds, anything could be art. Rauschenberg produced paintings and sculptures and even combined them to produce mixed media, working with a variety of less conventional materials including silk, metal and glass. [5]It has been said that 'the whole world was his canvas'. He was the ultimate scavenger, prepared to use anything he could find in his artworks, even going so far as to incorporate such disparate objects as socks, bedspreads and car parts into his work. His 1953 piece entitled *Automobile Tire Print* was conceptual art as never seen before and would ensure him a place in the art history books.

D Warhol's work was equally innovative, drawing from the world around him, but somewhat different in approach. He rose to fame with his iconic *Campbell's Soup Can* series, which even today is seen as one of the most definitive images of the Pop Art movement. [6]The simple red and white depictions of an everyday item have been hanging in kitchens and cafés around the world since the 1960s. It's a similar story for his iconic series of movie star portraits – including such popular culture figures as Marilyn Monroe, Elvis Presley and Elizabeth Taylor. Like Rauschenberg, he didn't limit himself to just one medium. In 1964 he produced his first exhibition of sculpture, which consisted of hundreds of imitation supermarket product boxes, most famously Brillo and Heinz. It was an exhibition which confounded critics and helped cement his credentials as an artist challenging the status quo.

E Not content with subverting the conventional art forms of painting and sculpture, both Rauschenberg and Warhol experimented beyond them. Rauschenberg collaborated with musicians, costume designers, dancers and even scientists, never ceasing to expand the possibilities of what art could be. He has been described as 'the wind blowing through the art world, pollinating everything'. Warhol, too, dabbled in other fields, including rock music and film, and engaged in Performance Art, with his multimedia show *The Exploding Plastic Inevitable* becoming one of the works he is best remembered for. This show pioneered many lighting innovations which rock musicians have been using in their shows since the 1960s.

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F Both Rauschenberg and Warhol were extremely prolific, the former's career spanning six decades, whilst the latter is a household name whose work has been adopted by several generations. What differentiates them is that Warhol courted publicity. He wrote books and co-founded a magazine, *Interview*, which reported on film, fashion and popular culture. He socialised with celebrities and had several TV shows, which helped spread his fame. In contrast, Rauschenberg didn't seek the limelight. His name is not widely known outside the art world, but that does not diminish his influence upon it. Given that Warhol's work is immensely reproducible and commercial, brightly coloured and attractive to buyers, it is easy to see why Rauschenberg's productions with salvaged garbage and street signs would lack the same popular appeal. However, this great innovator still deserves to be remembered for his unique contribution to Modern Art.

08.

Read paragraphs A, B and C. Are the following True, False or Not Given?

1 Neither artist is known by their birth name.
2 Rauschenberg first achieved artistic fame in his home town.
3 Paris was the best place for Modern artists in the 1950s.
4 Neither artist believed in distinguishing between high and low art.
5 Art critics were shocked by Rauschenberg's use of everyday objects in his work.

04 **Which paragraph contains the following information?**

1 The materials Rauschenberg worked with
2 Why Warhol is more famous than Rauschenberg
3 A definition of Modern Art
4 The artists' early lives
5 Warhol's main work
6 Both artists' performance art

05 **Read Paragraph B carefully. Match each statement 1–3 with its answer. One is True, one is False and one is Not Given.**

1 Rauschenberg was often unwell as a child.
2 Both artists had a positive relationship with their mothers.
3 Warhol began to develop his ability as an artist when he went to New York.

12 **Answer the two questions. Explain how you decided on your answers.**

1 The purpose of Paragraph D is …
A to illustrate Warhol's love of fame.
B to highlight the differences between Warhol and Rauschenberg.
C to suggest Warhol's work was better than Rauschenberg's.
D to give an overview of Warhol's early ground-breaking work.

2 What is the main idea of paragragh E?
A Both artists worked outside of traditional artistic genres.
B Warhol's work influenced rock music.
C Both artists engaged in performance art.
D The Exploding Plastic Inevitable is a well-known piece of work.

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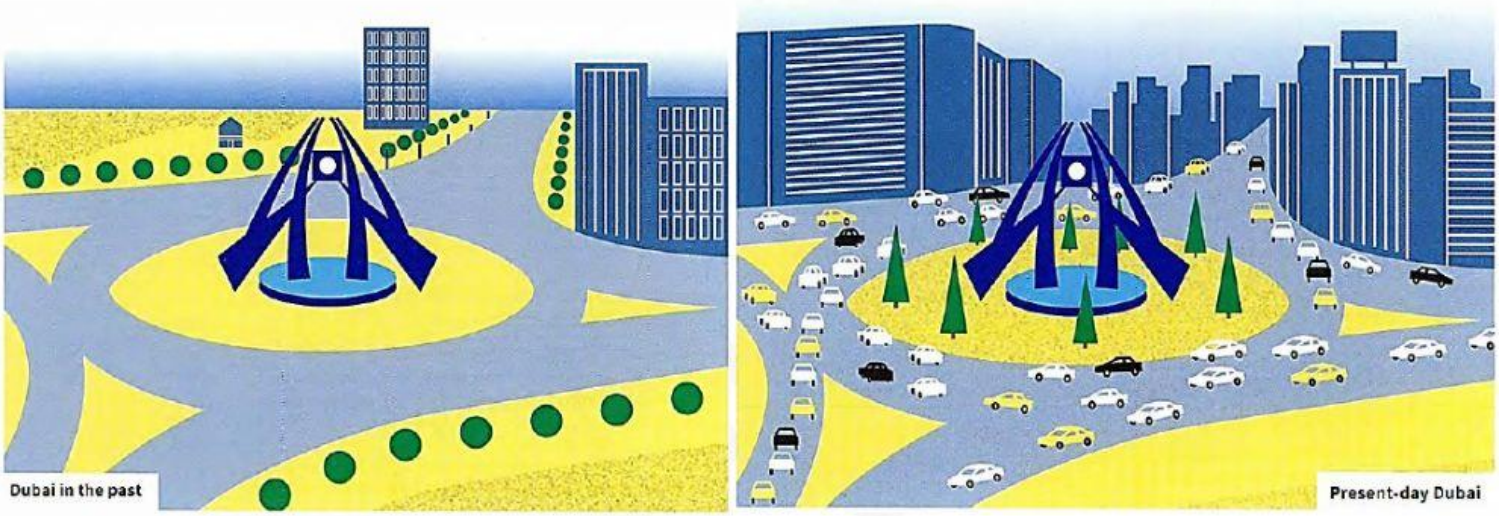
13 Use the information and language from this lesson to answer this Writing Part 1 task. You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The following maps show some of the changes that have taken place in Dubai in recent decades.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Clock Tower Roundabout, Dubai



Dubai in the past

Present-day Dubai

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Các con mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé: https://tinyurl.com/2nzm42te

16 **Listen and answer questions 1–9.**

05

Questions 1–6

Complete the notes below.

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

Name:	Mr **1** _____
Current address:	4 West Cottages, Humblington, Devon, **2** _____
Destination address:	8b Greenend Road, E19 4RR
Date of move:	30 August
Time booked:	**3** _____
Value of insurance cover:	**4** £ _____
Total cost for service:	around £2,000
Telephone number:	(07238) **5** _____
Website:	www. **6** _____ .co.uk

Questions 7–9

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

7 The removals package that the man chooses is

A Premium.

B Silver.

C Economy.

8 The woman believes that the best thing about We-Move-U is that they

A cost less than people expect.

B are very efficient.

C provide excellent service to their clients.

9 After the man makes a booking, there will be

A no more charges.

B a 10% charge when the move is completed.

C a charge if the man changes the day of his move.

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