StarLink

Name: _____ Date: …/ …/ …

Class: S9 Tel: 038 255 2594

GLOBAL ENGLISH 9: IELTS PRACTICE

HOMEWORK **MINDSET FOR IELTS 3 - UNIT 5 - READING**

ECCENTRIC LEADERS

A When we think of kings, queens, emperors or any kind of royal leader, what usually comes to everyone's mind is dignity, power, ornate dress or majestic figures sitting elegantly on their thrones dispensing favours or wisdom to their subjects. Although many monarchs have done justice to this vision, throughout the world and throughout history there have also been a number of bizarre, frankly eccentric, rulers.

B The French have had their fair share of idiosyncratic kings. Charles VI, who reigned from 1368 to 1422, was not always aware that he was king and often forgot that he had a wife and children. There were times when he believed that he was made of glass and had his manservants put rods into his clothing so that he would not shatter! Charles the Mad, as he was known, would run around the palace grounds howling like a wolf until, eventually, his son-in-law had to take over as regent.



C Turning now to Russia, one of their more eccentric tsars, or leaders, was Fyodor I (1557–1598). He is said to have been simple-minded, and earned the nickname Fyodor the Bellringer for the almost childlike pleasure he took in ringing church bells. Not only did he allegedly lack the intelligence to rule, he also had no interest in doing so, leaving the running of the state to his wife's brother, Boris Godunov. Happily for him, rather than it being seen as a disadvantage, his subjects saw his childlike simplicity as being divinely inspired. However, as he died childless, his death marked the end of the Rurik dynasty and the beginning of a tumultuous period in Russian history known as the 'Time of Troubles'. Had he left an heir, Russian history might well have gone in a different direction.



D England too can boast of at least one peculiar monarch, George III, who reigned from 1760 to 1820. One of his most evident quirks was his speech and famously he once produced a sentence containing 400 words with only 8 of them being verbs! He once purportedly shook hands with a tree, believing it to be the King of Prussia! However, history often ignores the successes of his reign. He was the first English king to study the sciences, of which he became a patron, with the construction of the King's Observatory in Richmond amongst his achievements. But his supposed episodes of madness, particularly towards the end of his life, remained a concern, and according to the standards of the day, George was subjected to some bizarre and inhumane treatments in an attempt to cure them. Interestingly, there is some speculation from historians that had it not been for these treatments, he would not have been quite so unstable.



E Roman emperors are also said to have had some bizarre characters among their number, and Caligula, who ruled from 37–41 AD, probably has the worst reputation. Amongst other things, he was reported to have been an insomniac, roaming his palace all night and engaging in lengthy conversations with the Moon and Jupiter. He allegedly even appointed his horse as a senator, building it a stable out of marble and inviting it to dinner with his guests. However, it should be pointed out that many of these 'reports' about Caligula were written more than 80 years after his death, so their accuracy is open to question. What's more, if we compared his supposed behaviour to that of many of the other Roman emperors, quite a few of them would almost certainly be regarded as even more eccentric.



LIVEWORKSHEETS

F One queen who was actually 'accused' of madness was Joanna (Juana) of Castile, who reigned from 1504 to 1516. However, again, whether this was the case or not is subject to debate. Certainly some of her behaviour could be regarded as unconventional, especially for the time. She was said to have been very jealous and on one occasion attacked and cut off the hair of a rival for her husband's affections. On the other hand, by many accounts she was a gifted and intelligent woman with a talent for diplomacy. The fact that both her father and her own son declared her mad and unfit to rule so that they could reign in her stead raises the question of whether the accusations were actually motivated by political ambition. Whatever the case, historians have dubbed her Joanna the Mad and, sadly for her reputation, this is unlikely to change.



G As we know from modern-day news reporting, just because something appears in print, it doesn't necessarily mean it is true, and it is all too easy to ruin someone's reputation with gossip and hearsay. Perhaps we should keep this in mind when we read about these colourful historical characters and remember that some of them may have been unfairly judged. After all, we all have our own strange habits and quirks. I for one think we should celebrate royal eccentricity. It certainly makes reading history much more interesting.

06 **Look at the exam task. Focus on the four options A–D. Scan the text and say in which paragraphs they are mentioned in the text. Do not try to answer the questions yet.**

Look at the following statements and the list of people below.
Match each statement with the correct person, A–D.
Write the correct letter A, B, C or D next to each statement.

1 He believed himself to be very fragile.
2 He didn't really want to be the ruler.
3 It is claimed he talked to celestial bodies.
4 He supported the advancement of scientific research.

List of people
A Caligula
B George III
C Charles VI
D Fyodor I

07 **Read the section of the text on Caligula again and then read the statements a–d about him. Which one of them is a paraphrase of one of the statements (1–4) in exercise 6?**

a He ruled from 37 to 41 AD.
b He was a poor sleeper.
c He had conversations with the Moon and Jupiter.
d He made his horse a senator.

08 **Complete the missing information about Charles VI. Then decide which statement in exercise 6 relates to Charles VI.**

He reigned from 1368 to 1422.
He forgot _____
He believed _____
His son-in-law _____
He ran around the palace grounds, howling _____
Statement _____

09 **Now read the sections about Fyodor I and George III. Then decide which of the remaining statements in exercise 6 corresponds to each of them.**

Fyodor I: statement _____
George III: statement _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

10 **These views and claims (1–4) are made in the text (*Yes* statements). Match them with the words from the text (a–d) which state the view.**

1 Most people probably have a favourable view of royalty.
2 George III's condition was made worse by the therapies he was given.
3 Caligula was probably not the most bizarre ruler that his empire had.
4 Joanna of Castile may have been the victim of political intrigue.

a ... if we compared his supposed behaviour to that of many of the other Roman emperors, quite a few of them would almost certainly be regarded as even more eccentric.
b ... what usually comes to everyone's mind is dignity, power, ornate dress or majestic figures sitting elegantly on their thrones dispensing favours or wisdom to their subjects.
c The fact that both her father and her own son declared her mad and unfit to rule so that they could reign in her stead raises the question of whether the accusations were actually motivated by political ambition.
d ... had it not been for these treatments, he would not have been quite so unstable.

05 **Look at this exam task and the sample answer, which contains 20 common errors. Correct the sample answer, considering all the points in exercise 4.**

Home-schooling is becoming increasingly popular. What do you think the reasons are for this? Do you think home-schooling is more beneficial than attending a private or state school?

SAMPLE ANSWER

Nowdays, many parents are choosing to home-schooling there children rather than sending them to a private or state school. There is perhaps many reasons for this, but I believe the main reason is that many schools are not seen as safe any more. In some areas, schools can be very violent and fighting is a common problem, I do not believe that homes-schooling is always more beneficial to the student than state school, but in some cases it can be. In the following essay, I would discuss this idea further.

If you are lucky enough to be able to attend a good school, with only minor disipline problem, then I think attending a state school is better for you than being educated in home. school is more than just learning about different subjects, it is also a place were you can make new friends and learn to socialise. School also gives you the opportunity to join teams and clubs. subjects are also taught by people who have been trained in that particular area.

If, however, this is not the case, and you have to attend a school with poor disipline or somewhere you feel very unhappy, home-schooling could be more beneficial. It is better to learn in a comfortable enviroment, where you feel safe than in disruptive one. in order for home-schooling to be sucessful, however, your teacher needs to be knowledgeble and follow a set curriculim.

To summarise, therefore, home-schooling is more beneficial if the child is in a situation which is making them very unhappy.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1. _____ → _____
2. _____ → _____
3. _____ → _____
4. _____ → _____
5. _____ → _____
6. _____ → _____
7. _____ → _____
8. _____ → _____
9. _____ → _____
10. _____ → _____
11. _____ → _____
12. _____ → _____
13. _____ → _____
14. _____ → _____
15. _____ → _____
16. _____ → _____
17. _____ → _____
18. _____ → _____
19. _____ → _____
20. _____ → _____

Many students choose to take a gap year before starting university, to travel or gain work experience. Do you think this is a good idea or a waste of time?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

MINDSET FOR IELTS 3 - UNIT 4 - LISTENING

Các con mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé: *https://tinyurl.com/5dhuzvxf*

10 **Listen to this new part of the lecture on the same topic and answer questions 1–5.**

29

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



3D crown gives 4 _____ when tilted

Polymer note is 1 _____ smaller than previous one.

2 _____ with three images

3 _____ containing a hologram

Number 5 revealed by 5 _____ light

MINDSET FOR IELTS 3 - UNIT 5 - LISTENING

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

01 Look at the following time phrases. For each, decide which option(s) are NOT correct.

a in / during / on the 1070s
b in the end / early / **mid** twentieth century
c during the Victorian **period** / **season** / **era**
d **from** / **between** / **in** 1642 and 1649
e in / **after** / **before** the restoration of the monarchy
f **between** / **from** / **in** 1914 to 1918
g **since** / **during** / **on** the 9th century AD
h in the first **half** / **era** / decade of the twenty-first century
i in the **past** / **recent** / **last** 200 years

02 Try to match the events (1–9) with the time periods (a–i) in exercise 1. Then listen and check your ideas.

35

1 The monarchy has existed in England …
2 Elizabeth II became Queen of England …
3 There was a Civil War in England …
4 The Tower of London has had many functions …
5 The Tower of London was built by William the Conqueror …
6 The First World War lasted …
7 King Charles II gained control of the Tower of London …
8 The Tower of London became a tourist destination …
9 The number of visitors to the Tower of London rose to 2 million per year …

1 -	2 -	3 -	4 -	5 -	6 -	7 -	8 -	9 -

LIVEWORKSHEETS

MINDSET FOR IELTS 3 - UNIT 4 - LISTENING

Các con mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé: *https://tinyurl.com/4zbvdss4*

12 **Listen and answer questions 1–10.**

30

Questions 1–5

Answer the questions below.

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

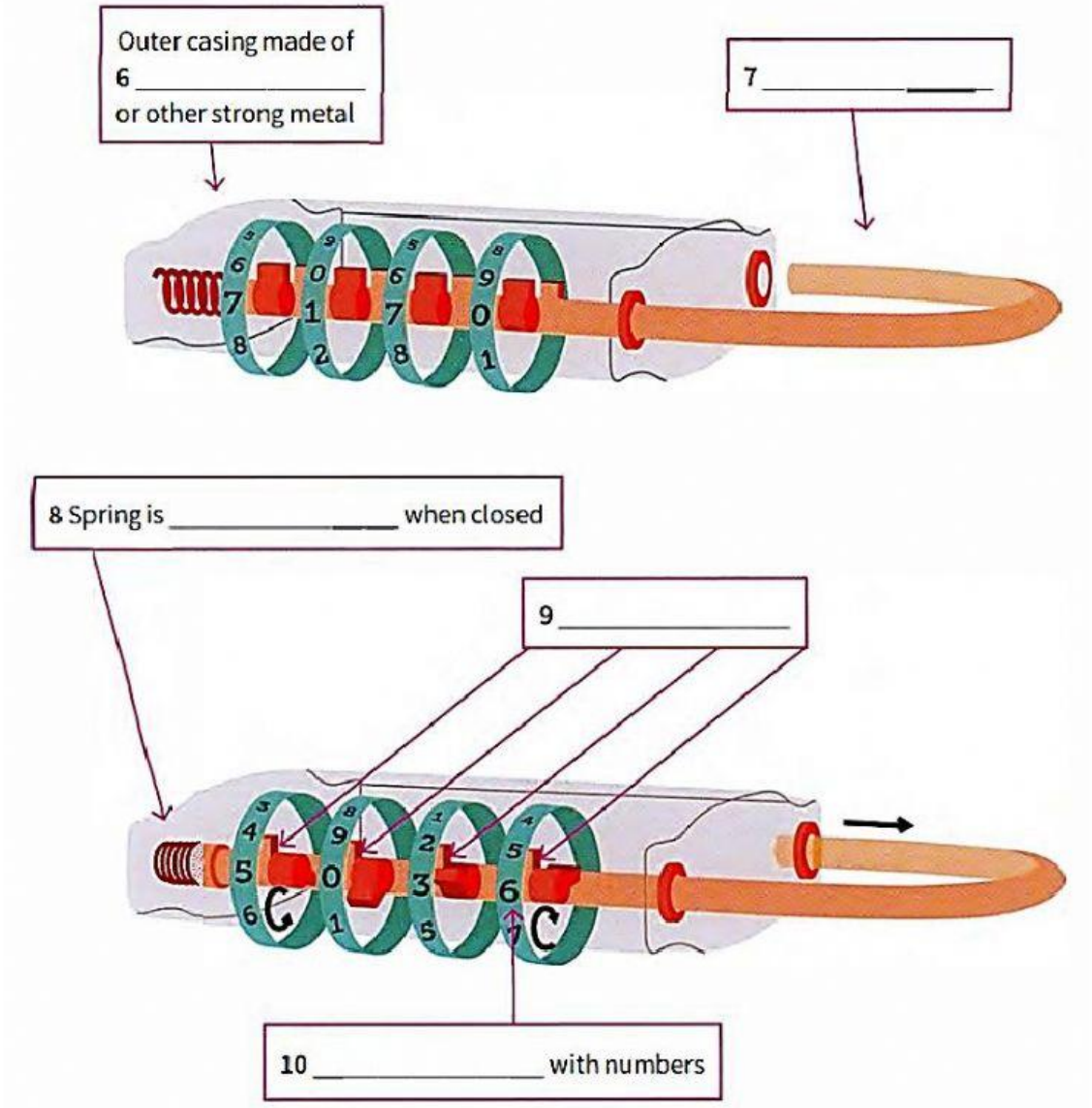
1 Which type of people are particularly attracted to wealth that can be easily transported?
2 What did the ancient Egyptians invent in order to protect their wealth?
3 After which year was the dead bolt lock created?
4 What did the Romans add to Egyptian lock designs?
5 What made Roman locks more difficult to break open than Egyptian locks?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Questions 6–10

Label the diagram below.

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



LIVEWORKSHEETS